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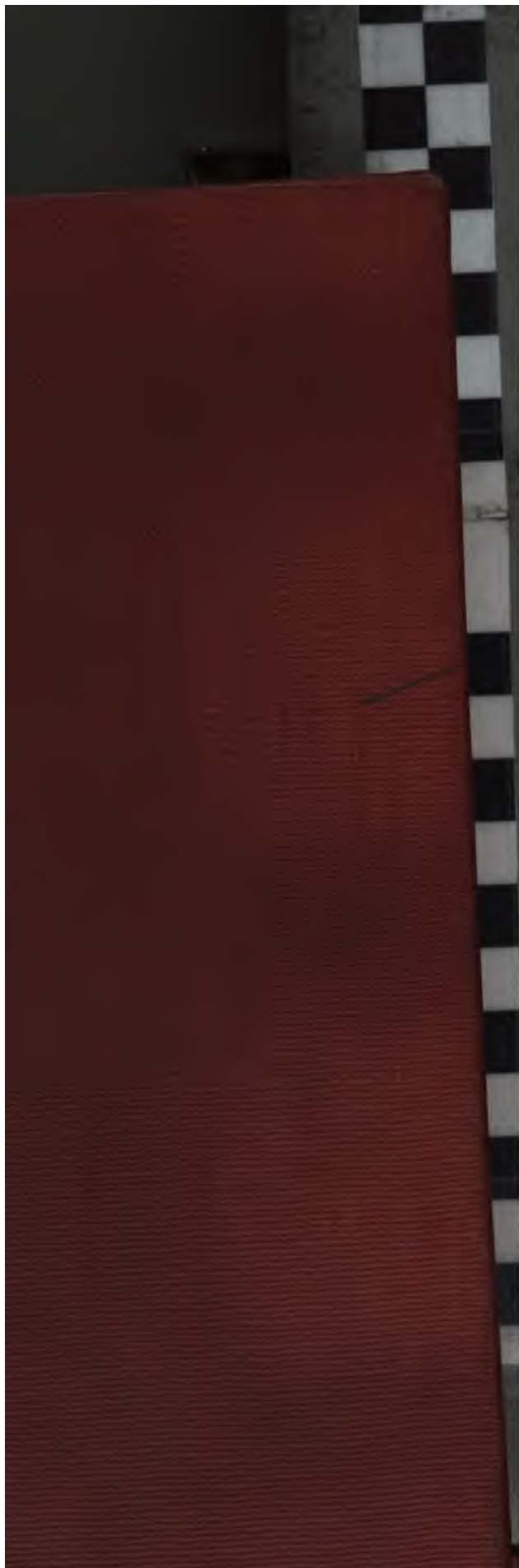
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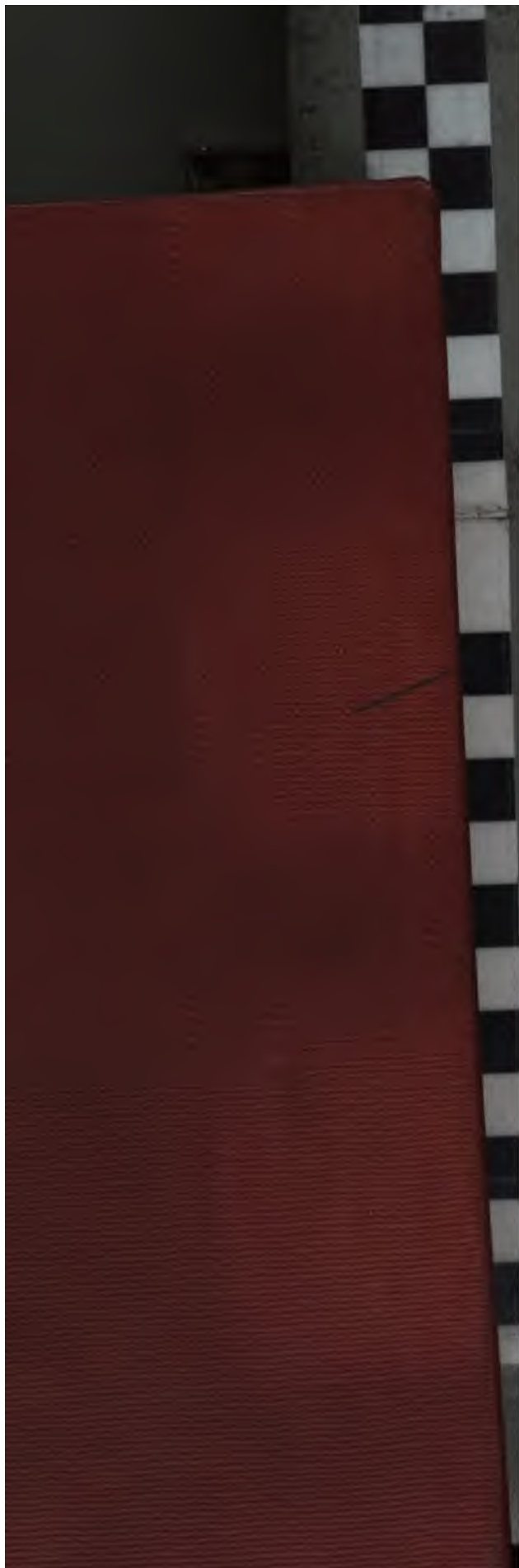
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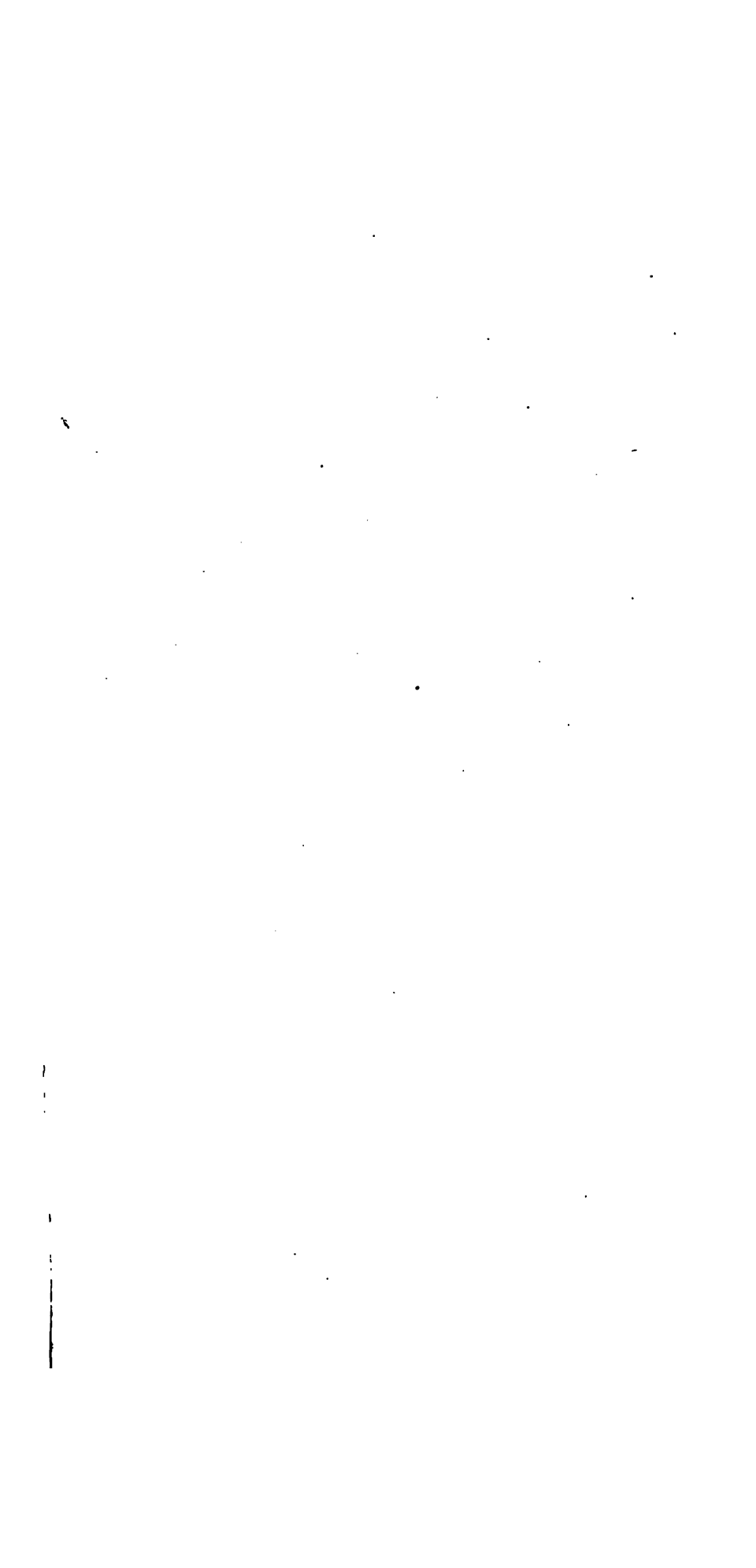











































DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.

a a	b b	c c	d d	e e
				
f f	g g	h h	i i	j j
				
k k	l l	m m	n n	o o
				
p p	q q	r r	s s	t t
				
u u	v v	w w	x x	y y
				
	z z	& f		
				

THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
DEAF AND DUMB  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1871.

PHILADELPHIA:  
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.  
1872.



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# OFFICERS FOR 1872.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, LL.D.,

MORDECAI L. DAWSON,  
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SECRETARY—JAMES J. BARCLAY.

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Charles Willing, M. D.,	William G. Thomas,
John Ashhurst,	Isaac Hazelhurst.

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James J. Barclay,	Joseph Patterson.
Charles Willing,	F. Mortimer Lewis,
Charles H. Hutchinson,	T. Hewson Bache.

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G. A. Wood,	Morton P. Henry,
Atherton Blight,	William G. Thomas.

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## CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

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	John Neill, M.D.

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JOSHUA FOSTER.

## INSTRUCTORS.

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Benjamin D. Pettengill,	M. L. Brock,
A. L. E. Crouter,	John P. Walker,
Joseph O. Pyatt,	A. I. Pettengill,
T. Jefferson Trist,	Miss Sophia Knabé,
Thomas Burnside,	Miss Rebecca H. Cropper.

MATRON—Gertrude A. Kirby.

FIRST ASSISTANT MATRON—Juliana Bird.

SECOND ASSISTANT MATRON—Sallie R. Briggs.

STEWARD—David J. Stevenson.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SHOE SHOP—Adam S. Hinkle.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TAILORS' SHOP—George T. Ward.



# REPORT.

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To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

“Education, a debt due from present to future generations.” Nobly is the Commonwealth and her citizens paying this debt. By public patronage and private benevolence universities, colleges, and schools are to be found in almost every part of the state.

Of all these seminaries of learning none has stronger claims on the bounty of the state and individual benevolence; none is conferring more salutary and enduring benefits than the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Here the avenues of knowledge are opened “to the children of silence;” here they receive that training and instruction which are well calculated to fit them for lives of usefulness and happiness. A more beautiful illustration of the beneficial results of education could not be given, than that afforded by the meeting of the Alumni of the Institution, held on the eighth of February last, to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of its incorporation.

Between three and four hundred of the former pupils of the Institution were assembled on this interesting occasion.

Divine service was held on the morning of that day in St. Stephen's Church, and impressive addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Rudder, Clerc, and Galaudet.

At two o'clock, P. M., the Alumni met in the church of the Rev. Dr. Wylie. Thomas Jefferson Trist presided. His interesting address will be found in the Appendix. John Carlin delivered the anniversary oration. That the patrons of the Institution may enjoy the gratification of perusing it, it is presented to them in the Appendix. In the evening the Alumni gave an entertainment in the Institution, at which a number of the Directors and other invited guests were present. The unalloyed gratification of that charming evening will not soon be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of witnessing the cheerfulness, the happiness, the intelligence, and perfect decorum which pervaded the whole scene. How delightful it is to contrast the present condition of the deaf mute with what it was before those noble philanthropists, Hienické, Deschamps, de l'Épée, and Sicard, aroused public attention to it. It is a source of unfeigned gratification to know how these schools are increasing, and how prosperous they are.

At no time since the foundation of this Institution was the number of pupils as large as it is at present. On the thirty-first ultimo there were 227 scholars within its walls, viz., 116 boys and 111 girls. A fine, harmonious spirit pervades the establishment. The pupils are pursuing their studies with commendable assiduity, and the instructors are discharging their duties in a satisfactory manner. No change has taken place in

the course of study. The Directors see no reason to change the opinion they have heretofore expressed with regard to teaching articulation. The health of the pupils has, in general, been excellent. A few cases only of serious indisposition occurred, and they yielded to the judicious treatment of our skilful physician, and the careful nursing of the experienced infirmarian. Not a single death has occurred during the year. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the introduction of the small-pox. The pupils have all been revaccinated. A merciful Providence has preserved them from "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and "the sickness that destroyeth in the noon day."

An earnest effort was made by the Directors to ascertain the number of deaf mutes in this City between the ages of six and twelve years, with the design, if judicious, of establishing one or more day schools. This effort met with cordial support from the press of this City, and every leading paper thereof called attention to the subject, and requested the parents of such children to communicate with the Directors. Only four communications were received.

The failure to obtain the desired information, after the zealous measures adopted to secure it, was a painful disappointment to the Board. A flourishing day school is carried on in Boston, and another at Pittsburgh; and there must be, at least, from eighty to one hundred children in Philadelphia between the ages of six and twelve years; and from this number it was hoped that a day school could have been established with much advantage. The apathy which exists in some parents with regard to the education of their children is sur-

prising and distressing. The number of deaf mutes in the Commonwealth, as shown by the late census, is 1,433. This is very probably below the real number; and yet the whole number of pupils in the Institution, from this state, on the thirty-first ultimo was only 205. The Institution has now been in operation more than half a century, and it is reasonable to suppose should be generally known. The reports of the Directors are annually printed, not only by them, but by the Legislature, and are widely circulated. The only reason that can be assigned for the neglect of parents to avail themselves of the generous bounty which the Commonwealth has provided for the education of their children, is their indifference. This is unpardonable, as education is essential to the happiness of the deaf mute, and may be obtained for the indigent "without money and without price." It is hoped that all entitled to the beneficence of the Commonwealth may apply for it, and receive the blessing she generously designs to confer upon them. The Legislature, at the last session, intended to reimburse the Institution for the losses she sustained on the state pupils in the year 1869. They amounted to \$2,717 40. But, by an error in the act, the appropriation was made for the year 1867. The Legislature is respectfully requested to have the error corrected, and also to remunerate the Institution for the losses sustained by her on the state pupils for the year 1870. They amount to \$5,968 84.

The Directors entertain no doubt that their just expectations will be realized, and that the same fostering care that has hitherto cherished will continue to protect this noble charity. All that is asked from the state is

that she should pay for her beneficiaries what they actually cost the Institution.

Shoemaking and tailoring are the trades carried on in the Institution. The Directors have not deemed it advisable to introduce any others. While they are fully sensible of the great advantages of making the pupils acquainted with the use of tools, they remember that the great object of the Institution is the moral and literary training of the scholars. They desire, as far as practical, to unite mental culture with manual labor, and thus prepare their wards for lives of active and useful exertion. But above all, to teach them to remember their Creator in the days of their youth, to fear their God and keep His Commandments. The success that has attended their efforts is seen in the good conduct and respectability of the *élèves* of the Institution.

Constant care is given to their physical as well as their mental condition. They are provided with a wholesome diet and comfortable clothing; and while exact attention to their studies is required, they are furnished with ample opportunities for exercise in the open air, or with opportunities of attending instructive Lectures from the Principal and his assistants; and thus your proteges pass their time in profitable study, useful employment, or pleasant relaxation. They are kindly invited to visit such Institutions as the Academy of Fine Arts, of Natural Sciences, Horticultural Hall, &c., and large manufactories. These visits afford not only rational amusement, but are calculated to develop the intellectual powers and refine the taste, and in some instances to call forth latent talent.

The wise and philanthropic action of the Legislature,

in extending the term of instruction to such pupils as, in the opinion of the Directors, would be especially benefited thereby, cannot fail to be attended with beneficial results.

In their last Report, the Directors stated that owing to the generous exertions of the Ladies' Committee, a Fund had been commenced to aid those who had formerly been pupils of the Institution, who were deserving and stood in need of assistance; and that the money collected had been safely invested, under the direction of the Board; and that they hoped this Fund would be largely increased. Unfortunately, this hope has not been realized. While most of those educated in this Seminary are supporting themselves respectably by their own efforts, it must necessarily happen, that in so large a number there must be some on whom the hand of misfortune will press heavily. From their peculiar condition, they are less able to contend with the trials of life than those who possess all their faculties, and they should receive the sympathy and assistance of those whom fortune has crowned with blessings. There is a case now under the care of the Ladies Committee, which requires all the income of the Fund—C. B., who is deaf, dumb, and blind. This young man possesses fine talents, an amiable disposition, and refined feelings. Had it not been for the generous interposition of the Ladies Committee in his behalf, the Alms-house would have received him.

The sale of the property on Broad Street, the purchase of a new site, and the erection of new buildings, continue to claim the attention of the Board, but no final action has been taken.

To the Ladies' Committee the Board cordially tender their renewed thanks for their continued interest and valued services.

The account of the Treasurer, which accompanies this Report, exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the Institution.

The Report of the Principal is herewith presented. Its perusal will afford much satisfaction. It contains much interesting detail. The valuable tables are commended to the careful examination of the patrons of the Institution.

He and the matron and other officers continue to perform their duties in a very acceptable manner.

Since our last Annual Report we have been called to mourn, in common with a large circle of relatives and friends, the sudden taking off of the Hon. John N. Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, for a long time a highly valued member of the Board of Trustees. The high moral character of Judge Conyngham, his activity in all good works, and the peculiar circumstances of his death, demand something more at our hands than a mere announcement of his demise. A brief review of his life will not, we trust, be thought out of place in this our Annual Report.

Judge Conyngham was a native of Philadelphia. Born in this City in December, 1798, he was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1816, and read law in the office of the late Joseph R. Ingersoll, from whom he acquired, not only the rudiments of his professional education, but that grace of manner, *suaviter in modo*, which distinguished them both throughout their lives. Judge Conyngham's

great popularity and success in life were, in large measure, due to his gentle and obliging manners. Without stooping to any unworthy condescension, he was habitually polite to all classes, the poor, the humble, and the ignorant, as well as to those whose social position entitled them to more consideration.

Admitted to the Philadelphia bar in the year 1820, he went to Luzerne County to spend a summer with his brother, Redmond Conyngham, who resided in, and was the principal proprietor of a pleasant village in Sugar Loaf Township, which bore then, and still bears, the honored name of "Conyngham." From that temporary residence at Conyngham the transition was easy and natural to Wilkesbarre, the county town of the large and growing County of Luzerne. His appearance at that bar arrested universal attention. Tall, graceful, in the full bloom of youthful health, with a voice as musical as that of many waters, the Court House was always filled with admiring listeners when he was to address the jury. The Luzerne Bar at that time, far less numerous than now, numbered several distinguished men. Roswell Wells, Thomas Dyer, Ebenezer Bowman, Garrick Mallery, George Denison, Oristus Collins, were all men of learning and high standing in the profession, but young Conyngham took rank instantly amongst them, and rose rapidly to the headship of the bar.

His practice extended to the adjoining counties of Wayne, Pike, Susquehanna, Bradford, and Tioga, in each of which he maintained the same eminence he had attained in Luzerne. He accumulated a large and lucrative practice, to which he devoted himself with untiring fidelity and unprecedented success. No lawyer ever



prepared his cases more carefully. Though few men were better qualified to manage a case in court without the benefit of previous preparation, he would not, if he could help it, go into the trial of a cause without a previous exploration of every part of it, and the consequence was that he was seldom surprised or taken at a disadvantage, and was often successful when similar care on the part of his antagonist might have defeated him. After a most successful career at the bar, his health suddenly failed him in 1838, and at the instance of numerous friends Governor Porter appointed him a President Judge to succeed Judge Herrich, in the district composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, and Tioga. About the same time Judge Scott resigned the Eleventh Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne, and William Jessup was appointed to succeed him. As Judge Conyngham resided in Wilkesbarre and Judge Jessup in Montrose, the Legislature altered their districts so as to give Luzerne to Judge Conyngham and Susquehanna to Judge Jessup, and two more able and upright Judges have never presided in those courts.

As the business increased in Luzerne, the other counties were detached and erected into separate districts, and when the office became elective, in 1850, Judge Conyngham was chosen, and at the end of ten years was re-chosen, without opposition, to preside in the courts of Luzerne—an office that he held and executed with his customary fidelity until the summer of 1870, when his failing eyesight induced him to resign. Though not wholly disabled, he was too conscientious to hold a public trust which he felt himself unable to execute

with the vigor and promptness that he knew were necessary. He was not the man to cling to office for its emoluments, after he was, in any measure, unfitted for its duties.

Soon after his settlement at Wilkesbarre, he married a daughter of the late Lord Butler, of that town—a lady, who has reared a family of children, now grown up and settled in life, and who still survives to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father, but to enjoy the numerous public testimonies to his worth which his death has called forth.

During all his residence in Wilkesbarre, Judge Conyngham was an active supporter of education, of all moral reforms, and of religion. About the year 1840, he became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he had always been a liberal patron, and from the time of his open profession of faith in Christ, to the day of his death, his life was that of an active, zealous, consistent Christian. He often officiated as lay reader in the absence of the Rector of St. Stephen's Church; for many years he was teacher of a bible class in the Sunday-school; he was President of the Tract Society, composed of all denominations in the town; he represented that church in the Diocesan Conventions, and the Diocese in the General Conventions. In a word, he was a foremost man in every good word and work. His interest in this institution, as in all the charities of the land, was intelligent and constant, though, on account of his residence, he was not often able to attend the meetings of the Board.

A few words on the manner of this good man's death shall close this obituary notice. His eldest son, Captain

John B. Conyngham, had enlisted early in the War of the Rebellion, and served so acceptably that the Secretary of War retained him in the regular army, at the reorganization of the service after the war was ended. Captain Conyngham was in command of a post in the interior of Texas, when his father heard of his extreme illness. Taking another son with him, he started, last February, for Texas, to fetch home his dying boy, if indeed, he should find him alive and able to travel. At a way-station in Mississippi, where he and his son had stopped to eat, late at night, their train had been moved back from the depot, and another train had come in to occupy the ground. Hastening from the restaurant to the cars they did not perceive, until they got in, and the train began to move, that they were not in their appropriate car, and then, most unfortunately, they attempted to get off in order to enter the other train. In alighting, Judge Conyngham fell upon the platform of the station, and one or more of the cars passed over his legs, crushing them from the knees to the feet. He survived but an hour and a half, and died with the comfortable assurance upon his lips, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Mr. William Conyngham receiving all the assistance and sympathy which the people of Magnolia, the place of the accident, could bestow, returned to Wilkesbarre with the remains of his father, without reaching the sick bed of his brother. A funeral procession, such as was never seen in Wilkesbarre before, consigned the dust to dust, ashes to ashes, in the beautiful cemetery of which Judge Conyngham was one of the founders. Another son started, after the funeral, to Texas, and succeeded in bringing Captain Conyngham home, who lingered for

several weeks, and then followed his venerable and noble father, into that "undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns."

Such is our brief record of the life and death of a Trustee of this Institution, who, in all the relations and walks of life, was a most exemplary man. The contemplation of examples like this elevates and refines our moral natures. We honor ourselves in honoring so good a man, and when we have so faultless a model to commend to young men, we do well to hold it up for their imitation.

In surrendering their trust, the Directors express their ardent hope that the beneficence which founded, may continue to prosper this noble charity, and that those entrusted with its management may be guided with wisdom from on high.

All which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

*President.*

JAMES J. BARCLAY,

*Secretary.*

*Philadelphia, January 3, 1872.*

FOR RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1871.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in account with S. WEIR LEWIS, Treasurer.

DR. CR.

1871. Dec. 31.	To Cash paid to this date, viz.:	1871. Jan. 1.	1871. Dec. 31.	By Balance due the Institution.....	Doll. C.
	Family Expenses, Provisions, Clothing, &c.....	\$2,839 86		By Cash received to this date, viz.:	\$11,966 91
	Salaries and Allowances.....	18,440 42		The State of Pennsylvania.....	39,004 20
	Repairs.....	111 72		The State of New Jersey.....	2,918 33
	Incidental Expenses.....	67 30		The State of Delaware.....	1,502 47
	Attorney Fees in suits.....	50 00		Pay Pupils.....	5,248 64
	United States 6-20 six per cent. loan for Crozier Building Fund, \$1,250, cost.....	1,243 76		Interest, Contributions, and Life Subscriptions.....	9,031 92
	Bond and Mortgage.....	7,500 00		Income of the Crozier Scholarship Fund, No. 1.....	204 00
	Balance due the Institution.....	10,910 64		Income of the Crozier Scholarship Fund, No. 2.....	267 63
				Income of the John Wright Scholarship Fund.....	440 68
				Outstanding debt recovered.....	234 00
					190 00
				By Balance brought down.....	\$71,313 73
					\$10,910 64

Examined and found correct. E. E. Philadelphia, January 1, 1872.

JOHN FARNUM, S. WEIR LEWIS, Treasurer.  
 Jno. ASHUEST, Committee.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the President and Directors of the  
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN:—By an error in the last report, the number of pupils in the Institution on December 31, 1870, was given as two hundred and ten. The number actually present at that date was two hundred and nine, viz.: one hundred and nineteen boys and ninety girls, one hundred and seventy-three of whom were beneficiaries of the State of Pennsylvania. Since the date of that report, sixty-seven pupils have been received and forty-nine have left us. The following tabular statements will show the statistics of the Institution for the past year, viz.:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of pupils on December 31, 1870, -	119	90	209
Number admitted during the year 1871, -	30	34	64
Readmissions, - - - - -	2	1	3
Totals, - - - - -	151	125	276
Number dismissed during 1871, - - -	35	14	49
Present number of pupils, - - - - -	116	111	227

The whole number of pupils are supported as follows, viz.:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
By the State of Pennsylvania, - - -	98	91	189
“ “ New Jersey, - - - - -	6	6	12
“ “ Delaware, - - - - -	3	4	7
“ “ John Wright Scholarship, -	..	1	1
By their friends or the Institution, -	9	9	18
Totals, - - - - -	116	111	227

*Those supported by the bounty of the State of Pennsylvania are from the following counties, viz.:*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Adams .....	2	1	3	Huntingdon.....		1	1
Allegheny.....	6	1	7	Juniata.....	3	1	4
Beaver.....		1	1	Lancaster.....	3	5	8
Bedford.....	1		1	Lawrence.....	1		1
Berks.....	4	4	8	Lebanon.....		1	1
Blair.....	1	1	2	Lehigh.....		4	4
Bradford.....	2	4	6	Luzerne.....	1	6	7
Bucks.....		2	2	Lycoming.....	1	1	2
Butler.....		1	1	Mercer.....	1	1	2
Cambria.....	4	2	6	Mifflin.....	1	1	2
Carbon.....	1	3	4	Monroe.....	1	2	3
Centre.....	1		1	Montgomery.....	6	3	9
Chester.....	1	1	2	Northampton.....	2	4	6
Clarion.....	1		1	Northumberland.....	2	1	3
Clinton.....		1	1	Philadelphia.....	29	20	49
Columbia.....	1		1	Schuylkill.....	3	3	6
Crawford.....	2	1	3	Somerset.....	2		2
Cumberland.....		2	2	Susquehanna.....	3	1	4
Dauphin.....	4	1	5	Warren.....	2	1	3
Delaware.....		1	1	Washington.....	2		2
Erie.....	1	3	4	Wyoming.....	1		1
Franklin.....		1	1	York.....	2	3	5
Greene.....		1	1	Totals.....	98	91	189

*Those supported by the State of New Jersey are from the following counties, viz.:*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Atlantic.....		1	1	Gloucester.....	1		1
Burlington.....	1		1	Hunterdon.....	2		2
Camden.....		2	2	Mercer.....		1	1
Cape May.....	1		1	Salem.....	1	1	2
Cumberland.....		1	1	Totals.....	6	6	12

*Those supported by the State of Delaware are from the following Counties, viz. :*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
New Castle.....	2	3	5	Sussex.....	1	.....	1
Kent.....	.....	1	1	Totals.....	3	4	7

*The sixty-seven new pupils are from the following counties, and were born in the counties they were received from, unless otherwise indicated, viz. :*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	WHERE BORN.
Adams.....	2	1	3	
Allegheny.....	2	.....	2	1 boy, State of Indiana; 1 boy, Devonshire, Eng.
Bedford.....	1	.....	1	Huntingdon Co.
Berks.....	3	3	6	
Blair.....	1	.....	1	
Bradford.....	1	.....	1	
Cambria.....	1	.....	1	Wales.
Carbon.....	1	.....	1	
Clarion.....	1	.....	1	
Clinton.....	1	.....	1	
Columbia.....	1	.....	1	
Crawford.....	1	.....	1	
Cumberland.....	1	.....	1	
Dauphin.....	1	1	2	1 boy, Franklin Co.; 1 girl, Lancaster Co.
Delaware.....	1	.....	1	
Erie.....	1	1	2	
Greene.....	1	.....	1	
Huntingdon.....	1	.....	1	
Juniata.....	1	.....	1	
Lancaster.....	2	1	3	
Luzerne.....	3	3	6	1 girl, Monmouthshire, Eng.
Mifflin.....	1	.....	1	
Northampton.....	.....	2	2	
Northumberland.....	1	.....	1	
Philadelphia.....	6	10	16	{ 1 girl and 1 boy, New Jersey; 1 girl, New York; 1 boy, Switzerland; 1 girl, Delaware Co.
Schuylkill.....	1	.....	1	
Somerset.....	1	.....	1	
Susquehanna.....	1	.....	1	
Warren.....	2	.....	2	1 boy, Carbon Co.
Washington.....	1	.....	1	
York.....	.....	2	2	
Mercer, N. J.....	1	.....	1	
Hunterdon, N. J.....	1	.....	1	
Passaic, N. J.....	1	.....	1	
Sussex, Del.....	1	.....	1	
Totals.....	32	35	67	





Of the sixty-five families from which the sixty-seven pupils received during the year came, seventeen contain each more than one deaf mute child. Eleven families contain each two; two families, each three; and three families contain each four deaf mute children.

In two cases the parents are first cousins; in three cases, second cousins. In one of the families where the parents are first cousins, and where there are two deaf mute children, three uncles and two aunts on the father's side are deaf and dumb. In another family where the parents are not related, and where there are two mute children, two of the father's cousins are deaf and dumb; in still another where there is no relationship between the parents, and where three of the children are deaf mutes, an uncle of the mother is deaf and dumb. In one family where the parents are second cousins, there are thirteen children; the two eldest (boys) and the two youngest (girls) are mutes. In one family where the parents are first cousins, one child is deaf and dumb, and three first cousins of the parents are mutes. In one case both of the parents, and a brother of the father are congenital mutes. Three of the children in this family are deaf and dumb.

The foregoing tabular statements exhibit several interesting particulars, to some remarks upon which, attention is respectfully solicited.

1st. The number of pupils in the Institution is larger than we have had at any former period. Indeed, we have now reached the utmost limit of the capacity of the Institution. Every school-room is fully occupied; the sitting-rooms, dormitories, dining-rooms, and chapel can safely accommodate no more. We have, heretofore, been able to receive all applicants whose cases have received the favorable action of the Board previous to the re-opening of the schools in September, until last year, when four boys could not be received for want of room, and this year, when about the same number have been obliged to wait until the commencement of the next term; and unless the number of applications for admission this year should

greatly increase, of which there appears to be no present indications, we shall be obliged to postpone the admission of very few at the beginning of the term next September.

2d. The disproportion in the numbers of the sexes formerly noticeable, has been greatly reduced. The number of boys and of girls now in the Institution is nearly equal, there being but five more of the former than of the latter. Last year the number of each sex admitted was the same; this year the females preponderate. This accounts for the larger number of pupils we have been able to receive this year. Heretofore the boy's side of the house has been full, while much room remained on the other side. The reason for the increased number of applications for the admission of girls is matter of conjecture, nothing being positively known on the subject.

3d. It is noticeable that of the sixty-six counties in Pennsylvania, twenty one, some of which are among the largest and most populous counties in the State, are not represented in the Institution by a single pupil. While Cambria, with a population of about 36,500, sends us six, and Bradford, with about 53,000, sends us the same number, Westmoreland, with nearly 59,000, Armstrong, with 43,000, and Venango, with 48,000, furnish none. It further appears that these unrepresented counties are all distant, are most of them away from the great lines of railroad, and nearly all of them lie west of the Alleghenies. The absence of pupils from these counties may perhaps be accounted for by some of the following reasons: either the parents of deaf mute children in those localities do not know that there is such an Institution as this in the state; or they are ignorant of its provisions and of the steps necessary to be taken in order to have their children admitted; or they are unable or unwilling to incur the expense and trouble of bringing them such a distance; or, finally, they do not understand the great importance of education to the deaf and dumb.

It is lamentable to think of the number of deaf mute children there must be in those far Western counties, and in other portions of the state, who are growing up in total ignorance, and

for whose education no provision at present exists. The late census gives the total number of deaf mutes in Pennsylvania, between the ages of ten and twenty years, as four hundred and seventy-six. This is probably only an approximation to the actual number, as the census is evidently inaccurate in regard to the statistics of the deaf and dumb. Its inaccuracy and untrustworthiness will appear evident from the following figures derived from the published tables, giving the proportion of deaf mutes to the whole population in Pennsylvania and the six bordering states, viz. :

In Pennsylvania,	one in every	2,441	of the population.
In New York,	“ “	2,447	“ “
In New Jersey,	“ “	3,921	“ “
In Delaware,	“ “	2,049	“ “
In Maryland,	“ “	1,845	“ “
In W. Virginia,	“ “	2,044	“ “
In Ohio,	“ “	1,987	“ “

A glance at the above will be sufficient to show that such figures are nearly worthless either for purposes of comparison between one state and another, or for ascertaining the actual number of deaf mutes in any one state. It has been generally supposed that the true ratio of deaf and dumb to the total population in the United States, is about one in from eighteen hundred to two thousand, and this is probably very near the truth. Taking the average of these seven states, as given above, we find the proportion to be one in two thousand three hundred and ninety, which is undoubtedly too low.

It will probably be safe to say that there are now in Pennsylvania at least five hundred deaf mutes of the requisite age to enter an Institution. Less than half that number are actually at school. The problem as to how the large number of these unfortunate children at home are to be reached and gathered into a school or schools to be educated, waits for its solution from the wisdom and benevolence of the people of the Commonwealth.

4th. It is gratifying to note that of the forty-nine pupils dismissed during the year, thirty had completed the full term. This is a better exhibit than that of last year, when of the twenty-three who left us, only six had stayed their allotted time.

During the year that is past, the machinery of the internal government of the Institution has worked efficiently and smoothly. If at any time a jar or jog or too much friction has been observed in any part, the application of a little oil, or the tightening of a screw here, or the loosening of one there, or the better adjustment of one part with another, has sufficed to remove the difficulty, and restore the harmonious action of the whole.

Those to whom the instruction and the oversight of the pupils have been committed, have continued to manifest undiminished interest in the work, and thus the work, instead of partaking of the character of mere drudgery, has been prosecuted as a pleasure and a labor of love; while those who have received instruction have very generally shown a gratifying appreciation of the importance of improving the opportunities offered them for acquiring an education; and it is believed that, both in regard to conduct and advancement in learning, the past year will compare favorably with any former year.

In the shops, sixty-nine boys have been employed for a few hours each day, with satisfactory results. Thirty-eight worked at shoemaking, and thirty-one at tailoring. The shoes and clothing manufactured were used in the institution. At present, the number at work is forty-eight, of whom twenty-five are shoemakers, and twenty-one tailors.

By "the hand of our God which was good upon us," a blessing has been vouchsafed us in the use of the sanitary precautions which, under the wise supervision of the medical attendant, have been deemed necessary for the protection of the health of our pupils. The general health has been excellent. But very few cases of alarming illness have occurred. An epidemic of measles visited us last summer, but was followed by no serious

results. We have no death to record. (While the noisome pestilence has raged around us, it has not been permitted to invade our dwelling.) Among the most pleasant circumstances connected with our Thanksgiving and Christmas festivities, was the fact that all of our inmates, without a single exception, were able to be at table on both days, and in a condition to do justice to the good things provided for them.

No change has taken place in our corps of instructors. The increase in the number of pupils, however, rendered the services of an additional teacher necessary; and the board having elected Mr. A. L. Pettengill to that position, he was assigned to the new class of girls. His aptitude in the acquisition of signs, his zeal and diligence in the school-room, and the satisfactory advancement of his class, are regarded as indications that no mistake was made in adding him to the working force of the Institution.

Last year the experiment was commenced of teaching articulation in separate classes, the time of a teacher being devoted to that object alone; and some sixty or seventy pupils were selected for trial. This was entirely too large a number for the labors of a single person; but the pressure brought to bear by the desire of parents to have their children taught to speak, and by the eagerness of the pupils themselves to be among the chosen ones, rendered it extremely difficult at first to make the number less. As soon, however, as the novelty had somewhat worn off, several of the most unpromising subjects were dropped. Still the number remained too great, but no further changes were made till it seemed to be proved that the little benefit many were deriving, was more than counterbalanced by the loss they sustained in being absent a part of each day from their regular classes. The loss of valuable instruction, useful information, and mental development, seemed to be but poorly compensated by the ability to utter a few words with more or less distinction. The number, therefore, has been reduced to about twenty-five, including only those who promise to be really and permanently benefited. The success thus far has

been sufficiently encouraging to lead to the recommendation that this be made a permanent feature in the schools of the Institution.

Two incidents worthy of mention occurred, which served to cause a slight ripple in the even course of an otherwise uneventful year. The one was the celebration, by the former pupils, of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Establishment of the Institution, which took place on the eighth of February; the other, the presentation of a portrait of Mr. Lewis Weld, on the twenty-ninth of May, by the Deaf Mute Association.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Anniversary, falling in the depth of winter, when travelling is uncomfortable and inconvenient; and that, occurring in term time, when accommodations in the Institution could be offered to but a few guests, many were kept at home who otherwise would have been here; more than three hundred persons who had enjoyed the blessing of instruction in this Institution came to lend interest to the occasion by their presence. The exercises of the day consisted of religious services at St. Stephen's Church; an oration and addresses in the Lecture Room of Dr. Wylie's Church on Broad Street; and a social reunion and supper in the Institution; the whole terminating by an exhibition of tableaux. No better demonstration of the usefulness of the Institution could well be imagined than was afforded by the sight of these three hundred intelligent, well-behaved, and well-to-do people, showing themselves to be *women* and *men*, the peers of their less unfortunate fellow-beings in intelligence, demeanor, and all the mental and social characteristics which combine to render human beings agreeable and useful members of society. The celebration was an undoubted success, a pleasure, and a joy; the happiness of the company was not marred by the occurrence of anything of an unpleasant nature, and, so far as known, no one carried away any feeling to embitter the after recollection of the occasion.

At the meeting in Dr. Wylie's Church in the afternoon, Mr. Joseph O. Pyatt made a suggestion that a subscription be

opened for the purpose of procuring a portrait of Mr. Lewis Weld, who was Principal of the Institution from 1822 to 1830, to be painted by Mr. John Carlin, and presented by the deaf mutes to the Institution, to be placed in the reception-room with those of Gallaudet, Clerc, and Mr. Hutton. The suggestion met with instant and unanimous approval; the subscription was at once started, and before the close of the evening about a hundred dollars were raised. Additional subscriptions were subsequently received, until the required amount was secured. A portrait was produced by the above-named artist, which has been pronounced by the surviving members of Mr. Weld's family, and by others who were intimate with him, to be an admirable likeness. The formal presentation of this portrait to the Institution was made on the evening of the twenty-ninth of May.

We have now in our reception-room the portraits of four of the distinguished pioneers in the work of deaf mute education in this country. It has long been felt as a want, that we possess no likenesses of the two men who are revered as the founders and fathers of our system of instruction—De l'Épée and Sicard. The New York Institution is in possession of good engraved portraits of these philanthropic men; and the suggestion is here ventured that these portraits may be reproduced by the process of photography, and thus our want in this regard be supplied. And it is not doubted that if this can be well done, copies will be eagerly sought, and the necessary expense be willingly incurred by every Institution for Deaf Mutes in the land.

#### CONCLUSION.

No changes have been made during the year in the system or mode of instruction practised here from the beginning, other than such as a growing experience might suggest in the better practice and wiser application of rules and principles already known and approved.



Not satisfied with present results ; looking for light ; anxious for improvement ; ever seeking to promote the best interests of those committed to our charge,—we shall labor on, looking for a blessing upon our endeavors from the Source whence all blessings flow.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA FOSTER,

*Jan. 1, 1872.*

*Principal.*





## APPENDIX.

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### TERMS OF ADMISSION.

By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and eighty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationary, and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred and thirty dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and are reopened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time all the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation.

Payments are required to be made in advance, every six months, and a bond given to the Institution (approved by the Treasurer) within six months after the admission of the pupil, to be signed by the applicant, and a responsible surety, who must be a resident of Philadelphia or its vicinity, when it is possible. .

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children *before* the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them *after* it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the names of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

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### STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years; and before they can be admitted, satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out, it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the state fund is limited; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

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### STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Application for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made to the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances, and capacity of the deaf mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years.

## STATE OF DELAWARE.

Application for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the state. The term allowed is five years, which may be extended by the Governor to eight years.

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 QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions: .

What is the name of the child? (Mention the whole of its name.

What is the age of the child? (Mention the year, month, day, and place of birth.

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside? (Mention the County and nearest Post Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child?

Are any of them deaf and dumb?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, or is it known that there have been any deaf or dumb, either on the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinated?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles, or whooping cough?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease? If so, how and at what age?

Was there any relationship between parents before marriage?

## ADDRESS OF MR. T. J. TRIST.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Through the partiality of my fellow members of the Literary Association of the Philadelphia Deaf Mute Mission, it has become my privilege, in their name, to welcome you to this meeting in commemoration of the semi-centennial birthday of our beloved Alma Mater, the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. This day rounds off a full half century since she entered into existence as an Incorporated Institution, under the fostering care of this noble state, so justly proud of the distinction awarded her as the 'keystone' of our Federal arch.

"In point of age, this stands as the third establishment of the kind, to which the philanthropy of our country has given birth; her two older sisters being daughters of Connecticut and New York. Our deaf-mute brethren, graduates of those two institutions, having set us a good example, the society, of which I have the honor to be the organ on this occasion, judged it due to the sentiments of gratitude and affection cherished by ourselves for our parent, that a like manifestation of filial feelings should take place in regard to her. Towards the accomplishment of this most natural wish, we have been encouraged by our friends, the Board of Directors, and especially by the esteemed Principal of the Institution, its amiable Matron and worthy Steward. By their good offices we have been greatly aided in overcoming the many obstacles which stood in our way. Thus our filial wish ripened into this meeting of so many of us here assembled. And for your attendance the originators of the project feel all the more thankful, since the inclemency of the season has doubtless made it, for many who have accomplished the journey, a sacrifice of personal convenience and comfort.

"The chapel of the Institution, had it been spacious enough to afford the requisite room, would have been the most fitting place of reception on this occasion. But owing to its contracted

dimensions, we have been obliged to avail ourselves of the liberal courtesy of the Board of Managers of this church, which is indeed a suitable place; standing, as it does, under the very shadow of that venerable Doric portico, which is photographed on memory's tablets in every one of us. In the days of our childhood, so long gone by, it constituted the imposing, and, I may say, awe-inspiring portal to the unknown benefits provided for us within: blessings that we have since come to know ourselves indebted for, primarily, to the philanthropic devotion of those illustrious benefactors of our class, Dè l' Epée, Sicard, Gallaudet, and Clerc; but more directly to their successors: men, upon whose shoulders the sacred mantle descended, and who proved themselves worthy to wear it.

“ Among those worthy successors was one whose memory will ever be specially and most warmly cherished by those of my audience here educated, as that of an old personal friend; endeared to us all by the unvarying gentleness and affectionate kindness with which his authority was exercised for our benefit; and who in all things stood before us as the model Christian gentleman. His old pupils well know how cordial would have been his greeting to each one of them, on this occasion, as his countenance lighted up with the joy of recognition. But his graceful form is no more to meet your eyes. He has been called from the earthly labors, to which, as we all can truly testify, he was so assiduously devoted. In treading again, as we shall presently do together, those old halls where the light of knowledge and religion first dawned upon so many till then benighted minds, every object there, once so familiar, but now almost forgotten, will, upon being recognized as old acquaintances, serve to summon up a recollection of the benevolent face of the head-master, who, when those objects were gazed upon by you for the first time, was observant of the curiosity which they awakened, and took pains to turn its inquisitiveness to good account, by those patient explanations which contributed so largely to the development of your faculties.

“ And now renewing, as I do with all possible cordiality, the



welcome which it was my appointed duty to give, I will gladly cease to encroach upon the time allotted for the enjoyments, of which the occasion is, I trust, to prove fruitful for all who honor it with their attendance."

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#### ORATION BY JOHN CARLIN, A. M.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It is with much pleasure that I rise to address my fellow-graduates of the Institution, the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of whose incorporation we are here assembled to celebrate. Coming from a neighboring state, where I have resided many years, I feel it very pleasant to see so many familiar faces. Indeed, I feel here a peculiar sensation difficult of description, when I meet and recognize my own schoolmates, whom I have not seen for more than forty years. I have no doubt that we shall participate with quiet but genuine gratification in all the pleasures of this occasion,—such a rare occasion as is now offered to us, not again to recur before another lapse of fifty years. But I must say that, when I scan your numbers, I miss two friends whom I knew long before many of you were born, and between whom and myself the closest ties of friendship existed, and my feelings at missing them here are extremely painful. Those beloved friends—Abraham B. Hutton and Dr. Robert T. Evans—were within one year from this date in the land of the living, pursuing the monotonous routine of the school-room in the somewhat antiquated building just across this street, but are now in the Divine Kingdom of Jesus. This I confidently say, for we all know they were good men, sincere and humble Christians, and faithful laborers in His vineyard. I must also add to them another person equally dear to me, whom I miss here. It is the gifted Albert Newsam, my classmate and life-long friend, who enjoyed a high reputation in his profession and the homage tendered from the appreciating public to his genius. He departed this life on the twentieth of November, 1864.

As is generally admitted, the celebration of anniversaries, annual, semi-centennial, or centennial, of an Alma Mater, is enjoyable, and often productive of brotherly feelings among her alumni, who take part in the celebration. My own experience has convinced me of the correctness of this assertion, as I had the good fortune to be present at the great celebrations of this kind at the Hartford American Asylum in 1866, and the New York Institution in 1867; and my personal observations, still remembered, enable me to say that the deaf mutes (each of those noble Institutions accommodated from five to six hundred guests, who, appreciating the rarity of the occasion, came thither from distant parts) appeared determined to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. They revelled three days in the festivities lavished on them without stint by the hospitable Directors and Principals, the late lamented Rev. Collins Stone, and the venerable Dr. Harvey P. Peet, whose long and zealous labors in promoting the intellectual welfare of the youth in their charge, truth leads me to assert, entitle them fully to our respect and affection.

Owing to peculiar circumstances, we shall have but one day to enjoy in this celebration; but I am confident that our pleasure will not fall short of our anticipations.

My friends, our Alma Mater—the Pennsylvania Institution, the third established in this country for the instruction of deaf mutes—has to-day completed her fiftieth year. Being one of her earliest pupils, I found her, in 1820, a feeble infant school, struggling for existence; this day I find her a comely matron in comfortable circumstances, and I may be in my grave when she reaches her centennial year, still a matron in vigorous health, and perhaps in the exercise of jurisdiction over two or more separate establishments, located in different rural districts in this state.

Her founder, David G. Seixas, a Hebrew philanthropist, who was not in the least inferior to Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet, of the American Asylum, in devotion to the education of deaf mutes, established at his own house, where he was still a dealer

in crockery, in Market Street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, a private school, for which he had, after a long and persevering search in this city and her suburbs, succeeded in obtaining nine boys and six girls. I, the youngest in the class, was picked up in Kensington, and for that deed of practical philanthropy I have learned to love and respect his memory—I say memory, since he has recently gone to join the departed friends of the Deaf and Dumb. All the pupils were day-scholars, eating their meals at home, or bringing them in small baskets from home. I remember that before I began to learn digitally my A B C, I went with my parents to a large hall, filled with gentlemen and ladies, and gazed with wondering eyes at the pantomimic exercises of a boy (James C. Murtagh), who had some months previously been under Mr. Seixas' tuition. No doubt that event was on the memorable twelfth of April, 1820, as is mentioned in the records of the Institution. It is my impression that the hall alluded to was in a large building in Third Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets, known as Washington Hall, which was some years later destroyed by fire, and has been since rebuilt. Perhaps the Philosophical Society had rooms there.

Mr. Seixas' novel school and his noble exertions in gathering and instructing the poor children with desolately blank minds and closed ears, and consequently, silent tongues, in the crude sign language of his own devising, caused much curiosity, and inspired the hearts of the benevolent with a lively interest in the enterprise. Indeed, eminent divines, doctors, lawyers, and merchants, ignoring utterly the religious creed of the good teacher, gathered around him, encouraging his efforts, not only by their words, but also by their deeds. What a generous outburst of genuine philanthropy was that! With what an unselfishness of heart did they emulate each other in nourishing the infant school of the obscure vender of crockery! And the instructive impulse of benevolence thus manifested, produced its fruit: A general meeting of citizens took place at the hall, and on the day which I have just men-

tioned, for considering and maturing the plan of organizing a new Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; in due time all the necessary arrangements were perfected and the organization was consummated and these officers chosen, viz.: The Right Rev. William White, D. D., President; Vice Presidents, Robt. Patterson, Horace Binney, Roberts Vaux, Dr. N. Chapman; Secretary, Henry J. Williams; Treasurer, John Bacon; Directors, William Meredith, Paul Beck, Jr., Samuel B. Morris, John Vaughan, Robert Walsh, Jr., William W. Fisher, Clement C. Biddle, Alexander Henry, Benjamin Tilghman, Jacob Gratz, Philip F. Mayer, Caleb Cresson, James N. Barker, Dr. William Price, William McIlvaine, Joseph Gratz, William J. Duane, Reuben Haines, Thomas Cadwalader, Callender Irvine, Samuel Canby, Jr., Samuel Archer, Dr. Franklin Bache, Sam'l R. Wood. Such was the galaxy of illustrious men, who constituted the first Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution.

The new President, Bishop White, still continuing in the service of his church, labored, in organizing the new school, with as much zeal as he did in securing our National independence forty-four years before. His venerable appearance and his black breeches and stockings, bespoke his having once lived and moved in the stirring times of the American Revolution. Once with boyish awe were my eyes rivetted upon the silver buckles which graced his old-fashioned shoes as he sat in front of us looking benignantly on our slate exercises; at the time-honored Christ Church, forgetting all around me save the old divine, I long contemplated his tall figure, thin, long face, and sharp features, and thin gray hairs hanging down his bent back; ere I graduated, the clearer my notions of the Revolution grew, the more profoundly I venerated him because he was a fellow-patriot and friend of our great Washington.

After the good Bishop I always scanned, with no small curiosity, the quaint form of Paul Beck and his Voltaire-like lineaments, with the singular tuft of hair bristling out just below

one of the corners of his mouth, and also his yellow-topped boots. His grim tuft of hair and these yellow-topped boots never failed to come before my mind's eyes when I saw his high shot-tower, since blown out of existence, upon the banks of the picturesque Schuylkill.

Nothing on earth can ever efface the impressions on my mind of the noble face of Dr. Mayer and his martial gait; of the grandeur of expression of Horace Binney and Alexander Henry; of the ardor of Roberts Vaux; of the polished manners of General Cadwalader, William McIlvaine, Jacob Gratz, and others; and of the hearty geniality of soul of Col. Clement C. Biddle, Samuel B. Morris, Samuel R. Wood, and others, nor can I forget the angular contours of my old friend, John Bacon's face and figure.

With the exception of Messrs. Binney and Williams, all those Directors have, one after another, gone to their final rest, and their honorable and responsible offices have been refilled by others—all gentlemen who, I am pleased to state, display all the same fine qualities which characterized the above-named officers. Binney, though still living, has long since ceased to be an officer of this Institution; but Williams still occupies his place as a Director, assisting at the meetings of the Board and participating in the deliberations thereof with wisdom, ripened by an experience of nearly fifty-one years. In fact, he is this day the oldest officer of the Institution.

It is worth while to remark that the healthy condition of this Institution, as well as all the other Institutions in the land, shows that much wisdom has been exercised in selecting for Directors men of good character and executive ability. The different professions of the Directors of a corporation, such as those of financiers, physicians, and Ministers of the Gospel, enable them to do what is right or beneficial, financially, to the establishment, and sanitarily and morally, to the recipients of legislative benefaction in their charge. Here you will allow me to make a short digression from my subject,

that I may ask a question or two, suggested by the above. Since we see and attribute the florid complexion of all the charitable corporations to the judicious election of good, wise, and prudent Directors, would not all our municipal corporations like those of this city and New York, assume a healthier condition if their officers were elected from among the best citizens belonging to all honorable professions? And would not it be proper for ministers of Christ to be elected to the Municipal Council or Legislature, in order to promote the purity of morals among the inhabitants of their respective cities?

To return to my subject. Immediately after the organization of our Institution, the Directors rented a more commodious house a few doors west of Mr. Seixas' house, and appointed him Principal of the new establishment, where, liberally supported by donations and the contributions of annual subscribers and of life members, we were all ensconced, fed, clothed, and instructed through the summer, fall, and winter of 1820-'21.

The compendious history of the Institution, in the Report for 1854, says: "An Act of Incorporation was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the eighth of February, 1821. By this Act, the Commonwealth allowed one hundred and sixty dollars a piece per annum for the education and support of indigent pupils of the state. The number was not to exceed fifty, and the term of each not to extend beyond three years. The number has since been increased, and the term extended by several successive enactments. The number under the present appropriation being one hundred and six, and the term allowed six years." This was in 1854. At the time of my graduation (in the winter of 1825-6), the number did not exceed 70, and the term was four years.

"In September, 1821," the history continues, "the Institution was removed to the corner of Market and Eleventh Streets. In June, 1824, a site was purchased at the corner of Broad and Pine Streets, and preparations made for erecting a large building. It was completed, and the Institution removed to it in Novem-

ber, 1825. In 1828, an additional lot in the rear was procured, and a school-house erected on it. In 1839, the buildings were extended, and a story added to the school-house. The whole establishment was then capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty pupils."

After about eighteen months' Principalship, Mr. Seixas resigned his office, and was succeeded by Mr. Laurent Clerc of the American Asylum, who, coming over the Atlantic from his native land,—La Belle France,—was Dr. Gallaudet's fellow-pioneer in the American instruction of deaf mutes. So much has been spoken or written of Mr. Clerc, that I shall best pass on without saying anything more than that he died at Hartford, on the 18th of July, 1869, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He had the good fortune to celebrate only two months previous to his death his golden wedding, surrounded by his friends and admirers.

Mr. Clerc, having accomplished the real object of his coming to our school,—the changing of the mode of instruction by the introduction of the French system, of which he was a master, vacated his place in favor of Mr. Lewis Weld, of the American Asylum, who continued to superintend the growing Institution till he was summoned, in 1830, I believe, to take the charge of the Asylum at Hartford, Dr. Gallaudet having resigned. Then Mr. Hutton, a former teacher of this Institution, became his successor, and held his office for forty years, with much professional dignity, blended with gentleness of manner. He breathed his last on the eighteenth of July, 1870,—a curious coincidence, for Mr. Clerc died on the same day one year before,—and was succeeded in October last by Joshua Foster, who has for many years past been a most efficient teacher. His appointment gave much satisfaction to all the teachers. There is much reason to believe that he will prove worthy of the trust which the Directors have confided to his care.

As I have said, the Pennsylvania Institution is this day a

comely matron, and will, doubtless, so continue for years to come; but I learn with much satisfaction that she will sooner or later have another place wherein to breathe the pure country air, and where she may be able to give a fuller scope to the advancement of her pupils in knowledge of language, and in healthy and more remunerative trades. The idea of deaf mute institutions being located in the country has long been a favorite of mine; in order to show on what grounds my strong advocacy of this plan is based, it seems best to quote an extract of my Ithaca oration: "For the purpose of imparting to male mute pupils the elementary principles of agriculture, house carpentering, smithcraft, and others of invigorating and profitable character, with the view of ensuring success by habituating them to industry and rendering the subsequent learning of other trades unnecessary, large farms in healthy locations and with abundant water facilities are by far the best places. The success of this noble Institution, the Cornell University, is an illustration in point. Such situations can be had at moderate prices, and their seclusion from cities or large towns renders unnecessary any outlay for expensive materials and ornaments to the building and factories; but they should be substantially constructed throughout. I urge, therefore, the establishment of institutions in the country, and instruction in the above-named occupations for these reasons: that the number of deaf mutes is constantly on the increase; that from their want of hearing they require a peculiar mode of instruction in special schools, established for the express purpose; that a great many of the mutes coming to school hail from the rural districts, and have a natural taste for farming; that house-carpentering is a lucrative trade, and ever in demand where new houses are rapidly built all over the land, and that in smithcraft, the learners having even tolerably acquired the cunning of handicraft on the anvil, will be able always to obtain work after their graduation. Hence, these establishments should exist in perpetuity; should occupy advantageous



locations in the country; and possess permanent incomes besides the regular annuities from their respective states. As for the girls, their knowledge of the needle and the like could be acquired anywhere, though their work would necessitate their residence in proximity to cities or large towns, for which purpose separate establishments are necessary." Such are the reasons, thus laid before the gentlemen connected with this Institution, and also before the Legislature, to whose care she owes her existence; and I trust they will give to the plan due consideration, and that favorably to its adoption, whereas it concerns the future well-being of the graduates of the Institution, upon which, perhaps alone, they depend for the knowledge of useful and profitable branches of labor without incurring the second apprenticeship after their discharge from school. I might as well remark that this plan is applicable, not only to our Institution, but also to all others of the same kind, which are already located in too close proximity to crowded cities.

Knowing the deep interest which the Directors of this Institution take in her welfare, and their desire to better her condition by rectifying all her defects, I would respectfully solicit their consideration of the following suggestion, which I really believe is of paramount importance.

The suggestion is as follows: while I admit that our school has produced many excellent scholars—their success in scholarship in so short a term being due considerably to the competency of their teachers to undertake the difficult task of deaf-mute instruction—I cannot think the short term of tuition, allotted to them by the state, is as liberal as that of the New York Institution, for in fact the former is but six years, while the latter is eight, to say nothing of the additional term of three years granted expressly for the benefit of the high class, which is the glory of the greatest charitable Institution of New York.

The liberal endowments of the last-named school, as well as of the Hartford Asylum, afford the instructors abundant oppor-

tunity to bring their pupils to a higher degree of mental culture; but at our Institution, the limited term—six years—confines all her teachers to the instruction of the plain English language almost without Rhetoric, of Arithmetic without Algebra, of Geography, scraps of history, and a little of Natural Philosophy. Indeed, we have good reasons to be satisfied with the skill and patience with which they have carried their pupils' knowledge of written language to a much higher extent than may naturally be expected of the term thus prescribed. Still we wish to see the term at once extended by the Commonwealth to eight or more years, with an extra term for a higher branch of education, purposely to benefit such scholars of superior intellect as may be discovered.

Seeing that all the hearing pupils of the public schools in this state are allowed not less than ten years to pursue their course of study at the expense of the taxpayers of this state, I ask why should our mutes be denied the benefits of a longer term, similar to the above, since the annual appropriations come from the pockets of the same taxpayers? And as the graduates of the public schools—I refer to those who possess more than average force of intellect—find their way to higher schools built for them, such as the High School in this city, and the College of New York, formerly the Free Academy, in New York City, and enjoy all the benefits of extra education so freely bestowed on them by the taxpayers, so our mutes of the same aptitude for study, leaving their last class, should promptly be permitted to enter a High Class, connected with our Institution. The brightest minds, found therein, should by all means be encouraged to advance to the National College for Deaf Mutes at Washington City.

Having argued pretty strongly in favor of the increase of the term of tuition, and of the establishment of a High Class in our school, I rest in the belief that I have done all that is necessary for the purpose specified. To add more arguments to those already given is as unnecessary as they are wearisome. Suffice

it to say, that our good Directors are, I am confident, satisfied with the reasons thus stated, and will heartily join me in the effort to secure the coveted boon at the hands of our Legislature. And in case they lay this petition before the Legislature, that that body will acquiesce in the propriety of granting that which is embodied therein, appears most probable. If it be granted, it will be a great source of gratification to all the friends of deaf-mute education; the existence of our Alma Mater, fraught with glory, accruing from her increased usefulness to the class of beings for whose benefit she expressly exists, will be brighter, aye, much brighter than to-day it is; if actually located on capacious farms, as suggested, she will occupy a proud place in the history of the American education of deaf mutes. What a noble destiny in store for her suggests itself, when we penetrate the future, and mentally perceive her on this day fifty years hence, holding an elevated position among her equally noble rivals as a great Institution, ministering to the intellectual needs of hundreds of deaf mute pupils! Oh, let her hasten to that high sphere which is even now ready for her! Let the second fifty years of her life be strewn abundantly with deeds of sterling benevolence, and be honored with the names of numberless illustrious scholars of her own!

My friends, what will occur on the eighth of February, 1921? We are no prophets, but we shall venture to say it is not doubtful that the alumni of the second generation to come will assemble—where? We know not where—the Future refuses to name the place—and celebrate the centennial anniversary of their—our, of course, Alma Mater, with great gratification at her being second to none of the kind. In case our belief comes to a reality, let us hope that their pleasure in participating in their joyous festival will be greater than ours on this occasion!

And, in conclusion, while the Pennsylvania Institution stands, now almost in the heart of this great city, and then, no doubt before long, in the country, that her officers, her new Principal, and his Assistants, and her estimable Matron, Miss Kirby, and her Assistants, may have a long life of usefulness in the mission.

intrusted to their hands, will ever be my hope and prayer; and moreover, I pray Our Divine Father to grant my wish that you, my mute friends, may all return to your homes and vocations in perfect health, and, in your various walks of life, long enjoy earthly goods and domestic happiness, endeavoring all the while to render yourselves ready at the Divine summons to enter the blessed abode of departed saints.

SPECIMENS  
OF  
ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

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The following compositions are printed just as they came from the pens of the pupils who wrote them, without alteration or correction.

A gentleman shaved his face. He put on his clothes. He opened the door. He went out of the house. He shut the door. He walked to the barn. He opened the barn door. He went into the barn. He got a saddle. He put a saddle on a horse. He led the horse out of the barn. He shut the barn door. He mounted the horse. He rode to a hotel. He drank some whiskey. He was drunk. He opened the hotel door. He went out of the hotel. He shut the hotel door. He walked to the horse. He mounted the horse. The horse ran in road. He fell off the horse. He lay on the snow. The horse ran away.

WILLIAM P. A.

Born deaf—in school 4 months—could form letters with a pen and knew a few words when admitted—15 years old.

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A SNAKE.

A boy went to the woods. He saw a snake on the ground. He looked for a stone. He found a stone. He picked up the stone. He threw the stone at the snake. The snake died. The boy picked up the snake. He carried the snake home. He showed the snake to his mother. His mother was happy.

JEMIMA P.

Born deaf—under instructions 4 months—could copy letters with a pen but knew no words when admitted—11 years old.

## ABOUT CHRISTMAS.

Last Christmas I went to my home. I shook hands with my Mother and Father. I saw the beautiful Christmas-tree. I ate food. I was full. Mother and Father were very happy. I went from the house. I walked through the street on the pavement. I played with a girl. Mother and Father walked through the Streets on the pavement. I staid at home, for several days, and had fine fun. I Saw many of my friends. I read the Holy Bible. I played with my Sister. I learned a book. I was very glad. Mother gave me Some candy. I ate the candy. We sat on the Chairs around the table on Christmas day and eve ate a roasted chicken. We were full. I was very glad. A gentleman walked with me to a toy store and bought a new trumpet for me. I put a mask on my face. I walked in the streets and blew my splendid new trumpet. The people looked at me, but they did not know I was deaf and dumb, and I did not tell them, I can blow a trumpet as well as a speaking boy.

JOHN S.

Lost hearing at 3 years and 2 months—in school about 1 year—11 years old.

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 STEALING PEACHES.

Several years since a boy was living in Michigan. He concluded to steal some peaches. In the night he put on his cap and went out of the house. He walked in the road. He saw many peaches on the trees. He climbed over the fence. He went to the farmers peach-trees. The farmer heard the boy stealing his peaches. He picked many peaches from a tree and put them into his pockets. The farmer shot at the tree with a gun. He heard the farmer shoot in the tree with a gun. He was afraid the farmer would kill him. He took the peaches out of his pockets and put them on the ground. He ran away. The farmer heard the boy running away. He went to his house. The boy never came near the farmer's peach-trees again.

EVA A. J.

Born deaf—under instruction a little over 1 year—13 years old.

Formerly a boy lived in Ohio. One day he wanted to catch a hen. He asked his mother if he might catch a hen. She consented. He was glad for it. He put on his hat and went out of the house. He looked for a hen. By and by he saw a hen lying on the ground. The boy walked to the hen. The hen opened its eyes. The hen ran into the coop. The boy entered the coop and caught it. He carried it to a log. He took an axe and cut its head off with the axe. Then he carried it to the house & showed it to his mother. She was surprised. She asked him how he caught it. He gave it to her. She was very delighted and thanked him for it. Then she went into the yard and got a pail. She carried it into the house. Then she took the hot pot and poured the hot water into the pail. She went to the hen. She took the hen and went to the pail. She put it into the hot water. She scalded it in the hot water and then she took it out of the pail. She picked off its feathers. She cleaned it. She carried it to the stove. She put it into a pot and cooked it. She went to a closet and opened the door. She took the cloth from the shelf and went to the table and put it on the table. She put the chicken on the table. She called her husband and child. They went to the house. They sat on chairs by the table. They ate it. They liked its flesh. They were glad.

CARRIE C. G.

Deaf at 8 months—under instruction a little over 1 year—12 years old.

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EVENING.

The sun had gone down, and it was nearly dark. A boy went to the field, and he put down the bars, and then he drove the cows out of the field. He put up the bars, and he drove them to the barn. The cows were in the barnyard, and the gate was shut. The men were industrious, and they had come in from the field. The boy went to the house again, and he called his mother to milk. She took her pail, and she went to the barnyard to milk the cows. Then She went with her pail full of milk. The boy would like some new milk to drink, and then he took a small cup, and he filled some milk into the cup. The cup was full of milk, and he commenced to drink.

He was satisfied, that he had drank the milk, and at nine o'clock the farmer's family went to bed, and soundly slept for a long period. The good dog was of much use to the family all night. The thief did not come to the house to steal for the dog watched the thief until morning. The farmer came out of the house. He fed some bread to the dog. It ate the bread, and it went into the barn, and soundly slept all day.

JOHN D. Z

Born deaf—in school 2 years—18 years old.

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A KIND LADY.

A long time ago a very kind lady was living in Boston Mass. Her name was Sallie Ervin. She was very polite and graceful. She was kind to the poor as well as the rich. The house which the lady lived in was built of brick. It was very large and nice. The lady had many nice things in the parlor. One day in the winter the lady wanted to take a walk. so she put on her shawl, hat and gloves. She told the Servant to take care of the house and keep it warm. The servant said. "I will take care of it." The lady opened the door and went out and shut it and walked in the street. Presently she saw a poor little pale girl standing on the cold pavement near a store. Her clothes were ragged. Her arms and feet were bare. She had no hat on her head. She was weak and poor. Her face and arms were thin. She had not eaten any thing for three days. Her face was interesting. Her parents were dead. She was a little orphan. She had no kind friends to take care of her. They were all dead. The lady pitied her. She asked her if she had any parents to take care of her. The girl replied her parents were in their graves. They had died about three years before. The lady took the poor creature by hand and led her into a store. She bought her a new pair of shoes a new shawl and a hat. Then she took her to her house and told her to sit down by the fire to get warm. The girl was surprised to see the beautiful things in the house. She had never seen any beautiful things before. The lady set the table and gave the girl



dinner. The girl was very glad. She was thankful to the lady for her kindness. The girl lived with the lady. She grew up to be a nice intelligent girl.

LUELLA H. L.

Deaf at 5 years—under instruction a little over 2 years—15 years old.

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TAKING A WALK.

Formerly a pretty girl was living in this city whose name was Annie. One fine day she concluded to take a nice walk. She asked her mother to let her take a walk. Her mother replied to her to take off her dress and put on another dress. She went up stairs to enter her mother's room for her dress. She went to the closet. She could not reach her dress because it hung on the hook of the closet. She got a chair and stood on the chair. She could reach it. She was very glad that she could reach it. She went down stairs. Her mother told her that she had been a long time. She told her mother that she could not reach her dress. She put on her white dress like the snow. Then her mother tied her sleeves up with bows of blue ribbon. Her bright hair was falling in curls. Her cheeks were as red as a rose and all her features were beautiful. She kissed her mother and went out of the house. Her mother stood at the door by the stairs to look at her daughter. The sun hurt the girls shoulders and she went into the park. She sat on the grass to rest. By and by, she heard many soldiers blowing the trumpets. She rose up and ran to the soldiers and saw them blowing the trumpets. Presently a little dirty boy saw the pretty girl standing near the soldiers. He was jealous because she was a pretty girl. He went to the soldiers by the girl. He was cunning. He talked with the girl. She did not see him and he pulled her down on the ground and ran away. She screamed. All her pretty clothes were dirty and spoiled.

MARY L. H.

Deaf at 3 years—under instruction 2 years—15 years of age.

## CYRUS.

A great while ago in Persia, there was a man dwelling, whose name was Cyrus. He was the son of a Persian noble man. He was born 538 years previous to the time of the coming of Jesus Christ. He married the daughter of the king of the Medes. King Nebuchadnezzar besieged the city of Jerusalem for twelve months, and at length took it by storm. The magnificent temple was leveled with the dust. It was erected by Solomon, and his workmen. The Hebrews were carried captives to Babylon. Zedekiah was the Jewish King, and Nebuchadnezzar caught him, and his children. Then they went into his beautiful palace. Nebuchadnezzar commanded his servant to behead Zedekiah's Children. He did so, and the tyrant commanded Zedekiah to look at the servant beheading his children before his face. His eyes were then plucked out; he thought it was extremely dreadful. He was carried captive to Babylon. The Hebrews continued to stay in the city of Babylon for about seventy years. Then Cyrus, and his Persian troops marched to Babylon, and besieged it. Cyrus let the Hebrews return to their own country, and they rebuilt the city of Jerusalem. Before, Cyrus and the Persian troops marched to the city of Babylon, the people of it treated the Hebrews very cruelly, and the Hebrews were very much unhappy. They were rejoiced, and they thanked Cyrus for his kindness. When Nebuchadnezzar died, Belshazzar became the king of Babylon. Cyrus declared the bloody war against Belshazzar. He ordered his great Persian army to march to Babylonia, and in a few days after, they arrived at Babylon from Persia. He fought a hard battle with Belshazzar. Belshazzar retreated from Cyrus into Babylon, and fastened the gates. He had collected provisions enough to feed the people of Babylon for twenty years. Cyrus took Babylon by a stratagem. He commanded the Persians to dig a channel for the river Euphrates which flowed through Babylon. While the people climbed up the walls, and saw them digging the channel around the walls, to turn this river from its course, they laughed at them. The Persians were not angry at them. It was night, while the people of Babylon were eating the feast, and drinking some different liquors.

Belshazzar with his nobles, and their wives drank from the gold

vessels, which King Nebuchadnezzar had brought from Solomon's temple. Suddenly they saw a hand-writing on the wall in his palace. I suppose that God showed the hand-writing on the wall. Belshazzar, and nobles, and wives were extremely frightened; they did not understand it. He called Daniel to interpret it. Daniel was always trusting in God, he could understand about the hand-writing. He interpreted it to Belshazzar that his kingdom was lost. Without delay, Belshazzar was very much sorry; for this reason, the kingdom was lost. Cyrus led the Persians to march into the dry bed of the river Euphrates, and entered under the walls. They then marched into Babylon. They conquered Belshazzar's troops. At length, the people of Babylon surrendered to Cyrus. Belshazzar and his drunken friends were all slain.

WILLIAM E. G.

Born deaf—under instruction 3 years—14 years old.

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#### FARMING.

Farming is very useful, because it makes us live. Many of the farmers of the world love to work hard on the farm. Many people like to live in the country better than the city. Many other persons like to live in the city better than the country. Some people live in the city, while they like best the country, but some others live in the country, while they like best the city. The farmers are working on the farm for making the people of the city to eat bread and some other things, but the people are working in cloth factories for making the people of the country to use their clothes or frocks. The country is even with the city. But I like the country better than the city, because I am a native of the country. Some people cannot read their books or newspapers, but they are good workers. They understand about God and Jesus Christ. While it is Sunday, the people do not work, because it is a Holiday, and they must rest on the Sunday. Some are wicked but some are good.

JAMES N. E.

Born deaf—in school 3 years—16 years old.

## SUMMER.

Summer is the hottest season of the year. The days are longer than the nights. It lasts three months. It is very beautiful and pleasant in these months. The ground is covered with green grass on which many children play in the yard. The trees always have green leaves in summer. Many flowers are covered with colours, which they bloom. Many people wear flowers on their bosoms, and say that they smell very sweetly. In summer many children play in the yard every day where they have a pleasant time. They think that it is very pleasant, and better than winter. Their parents let them take a walk in the street or visit their friends. Farmers have to work in the field. They plough the ground and gather vegetables. They are often tired because it is so warm, but they love to work. When grass grows higher, they cut off it. They keep hay in the stable for Winter. Many people take great delight in playing croquet in the field, and have a pleasant time. There are many flies in summer. They enter the houses to eat molasses. The people are troubled because they are in their houses. They do not like them and drive them away. In summer flies bite the bodies of the poor creatures, but they are angry. Lightning often does great damage in summer. It often destroys the houses and trees. There are many grasshoppers in the grass in summer. The people often crush them when they walk on the grass. The people thank God for growing fruits and vegetables in summer. They ought to eat fruits and vegetables enough. It is so hot that many people who dwell in this City, leave this City and go to the Country. Why do they go to the Country? Because they wish to get good health. Children often lie on the grass to sleep in summer: They do not like to lie on their beds, because it is too warm in their rooms. People sleep in their beds every afternoon for they are tired of work hard. The trees have shade which protects the people from the sun. Numerous little birds come from the South to cheer us with their songs. The people like to hear their songs. They are very fond of hearing their songs because they sing sweetly. It is not important for the girls and the boys to go to school in summer, because it is too warm. But in Winter it is important for them to go to school to learn and get knowledge. Many children have white dresses to wear. They wear them

every afternoon for the purpose of playing with each other in the yard. Many people and many children go to pic-nics and stay in the woods all the day, and they have a very happy time. Many children play with each other in pic-nics, and the older people play croquet and engage in earnest conversation with each other. Why do the people carry small parasols over their heads? They carry parasols, to protect them from the sun in summer. They say that they do not like their faces to become yellow. I think that the people like the summer better than the winter.

CARRIE M. C.

Deaf at 4 years—under instruction 3 years and 3 months—12 years old.

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#### THE SEASONS.

There are four seasons, namely spring, summer, autumn or fall and winter. They are good enough. It is wicked to complain of them, because God made all of them. Each of them has three months. In the autumn the birds leave the cold country and stay in the warm country till the spring. In the spring the leaves grow on the trees and plants, the corn is planted, and the birds sing their songs. Wheat becomes ripe, and is reaped in the summer. The grass becomes green and is mowed by the farmers. In the autumn, the farmers plough and sow wheat. Many people die of the fever in the summer. Apples, pears and the other fruits become ripe in July or August. Peaches are ripe in August. In the autumn the leaves are withered and fall from the trees. There are a great many bees make honey in the summer. In the winter the people have good sleighing and skating. The water, milk and the other fluids are frozen in winter. The poor people are often frozen to death, in winter. In March the weather is changeable. The day is longest in June and is shortest in December. In December the children get the Christmas presents. In summer the children walk barefooted when the day is very hot. I am content with the seasons. The mad dogs run about in summer. The people get sweaty and tired in the summer. There are a great many flies trouble us in summer, and the people often slay them. In the spring the fishes are caught by the fishermen. In

summer the buckwheat is sowed and reaped in the autumn. The water is warm in summer and we drink water with ice. In the summer the hogs wallow in the mud to get cool. The horses often roll on the dirt when they perspire in summer. In summer the people leave the city and go to the country, because the day is hot. The people are often killed by the sun stroke in summer. The boys are fond of chasing and catching the butterflies in it.

THADDEUS S. M.

Deaf at 5 years—in school 4 years—15 years old.

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ABOUT MY FATHER AND THE WAR.

In the year 1865, in the spring my parents were living in Bradford Co., Penna. I did not know what does the war mean, nor hear, and was as ignorant as the cow and the horse. But my parents knew that the rebellion had fought against the Union in a war. One day the general came to the house and knocked the door with his hand. My father opened the door and said to him "Come in." The general went in the house and perched on the chair. I do not believe that the man was the general. My father apprised me that he was the officer. The officer sentenced my sire to fight with the rebellion. My father could pay the officer but he had not money enough, because he worked on the farm and got but little money. My father became an officer and the army marched in the meadows with him. My mother and I stood in the meadow and saw my father and the army marching in the meadows and cried. My mother was afraid that my father would be killed by the rebel man; but I looked at my mother crying and I did not know Why mother cried? My Uncle named Dr. George C. C. went away. The wives and children mother and I marched in the meadow and followed the band and liked to hear the music. I was tired to walk in the meadow and went to my father. My father pulled me into his lap from the ground with his hand. My father kissed me and shed the tears from his eyes, and then he placed me on the ground. My father went away with the army. I gawked to look at my father and had an idea that my father was going to Towanda. My father and the army

and Gen Grant fought with the rebels. My mother apprised me that she and I must all die. I said "No." I did not know I must die. Gen Grant and my father gained the victory over the rebels. My father went at a distance from Richmond to his house and arrived at his house. My mother was very much glad and kissed him. I thought that the man was the stranger and gawked to look at him. I tried to find out the clothes and ultimately I found out that my father hanged the free mason's badge on his vest and was very glad and kissed him about one hundred kisses. The army and Dr. George C. C. fought with the rebels. The rebel shot at his hand and the bullet glanced across the upper part of the hand's skin. It hurt his hand very much. His hand was severely hurt and he shook it back and forth. While he was shaking it back and forth, the other rebel took the good aim to my Uncle and the bullet passed through his arm above the elbow and fell on the ground. Some young soldiers fetched him to the Hospital house. My Uncle was confined to his bed for some days with his sore arm and his arm was swollen. He was better and went to the house and knocked the door. I opened the door. My Uncle entered the house. As soon as my mother saw him, she was very much glad and kissed him. My Mother is my Uncle's sister. The next morning my Uncle and my father's hired man went to the tent. The rainy afternoon my Uncle put his knapsack on the hired man and carried it to the house and entered the house. I gawked to look at knapsacks. I tried to put my Uncle's knapsack on my back body and was disappointed to carry it to the barn and was a weak boy. It was heavier than me. I could not carry it to the barn. My parent and my Uncle bantered me on an account of my weakness. My Uncle's arm got well and he went to Illinois for marrying the pretty lady. He married to the pretty lady. He lives in E., W. Co Illinois. I often correspond with my Uncle. My parents brought me to the Institution for education in the year 1867. In the next year 1868 Mr. C taught me. I saw one deaf mute boy talking with another boy by signs about the Union and rebellion. I hinted that my father had fought against the rebellion in my true opinion. I do not believe that Gen Grant is an insignificant gentleman. He is the first rate President of the United States.

CHARLES F. H.

Lost hearing when one-half year old—in school 4 years—15 years old.

## ABOUT MY AFFAIRS AT HOME.

Last Summer our principal told me to watch three girls and three boys in a train of the cars without the accidents, and I liked to watch them accordingly. Two of the boys arrived at Lancaster Pa, and one girl went out of the cars to Harrisburg depot; one boy and one girl arrived at Juniata Co., Pa. A girl met her father at the Lewistown station and finally I went out of the train of the cars. I was very glad to encounter my father, and we went home. I was very glad that the girls and boys had not met any injury in the cars. I was much delighted to converse with my good friends. After a few days I helped my papa to work on the farm; my friend wanted me to help him to bind wheat, and I helped him to bind wheat for two days. He gave to me \$3.00 and I thanked him. I remembered his name Samuel S. I worked on the farm successfully for two weeks and at last I unluckily cut my right foot. I will inform you about cutting my foot. On Saturday July 15th 1871 my sister Maggie went with me to the corn field with the sharp hatchet, with the determination of cutting several bean poles. After I had cut several poles, I used to drive a small stake in the Earth to make holes for the poles and I had the poles in the ground. Finally I missed to strike on the top of the stake with the pole of the hatchet; the hatchet handle by chance flew out my hand and with force struck on the top of my foot; the hatchet cut the instep. I was carried home by riding on the horse-back and my father rolled a rag around my sore foot. After the supper my right foot grew worse and worse; my father brought Dr S from the town of McVeytown to our house and he dressed my foot and I think that it was getting better. I could not sleep immediately; one or two hours after I began to sleep, and I slept sweetly. The next morning my foot was in anguish, and after a few days my sore foot was getting better for a long time, and four weeks after my right foot nearly got well but the scar remained on my foot. My father was absent from our house; simultaneously, I felt dull; I liked to work, and I decided that I would chop much wood. After chopping much wood, in the evening my beloved papa came back home, and he was very much astonished at the wood. He asked his wife "who cut much wood?" She replied "Joseph chopped wood himself." He said "It was impos-



sible for Joseph to cut much wood immediately and at last he was convinced that she said the truth. If I had not cut my foot I would perhaps have gained much money, but I gained little money because I had cut my foot and I could not work.

JOSEPH A. R.

Deaf at 14 months—in school 5 years—17 years of age.

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THE FORTUNES OF A POOR GIRL.

Formerly a woman in England had a daughter. She was very poor. Her daughter was a very beautiful child. Her mother told her to go and play. The child went away and played. Her husband went away to his business she was a washer woman. She washed clothes to earn money. While she was washing one day a rich traveller rode on his horse and wandered in the country. He felt hungry. He sought for a house to take a dinner. Finally he saw a house which was very poor. He thought that the woman looked kind. So he went into the house. The poor woman told him that she had no chairs and not much food. He told her that he did not care. She turned a tub and set it on the floor. The gentleman took a seat. She cooked a little food. She came out of the door and called aloud for her daughter to come. By and by her daughter heard her calling her name. She ran to the house. She told her child that her dinner was ready. Her child did not know that the rich gentleman was in the room. Her child went into the room and saw him sitting by the table. He turned and looked at her. He saw her standing in the room without shoes. He was surprised to see how beautiful and cheerful she was. She had long curls. He asked her mother if she was her daughter. She said yes. He suspected that she had stolen her. He doubted and asked her if it was true that she was her daughter. She said Yes. He thought that her child looked intelligent. He asked her if she had been at school. She replied that she had never been to school, but she could sing a song. She began to sing. He heard her sing sweetly. He wanted to take her to school in London. He asked her to let her child go to school. She said Yes." but she disliked to separate from her because she loved her with all her heart. After his dinner he

went away. He purchased a trunk and some clothes. He gave them to her mother and told her that she must dress her. She made her tidy. The next day he drove a carriage to the house. Her mother kissed her and wept very bitterly. He and she got into the carriage. She looked at her daughter going away. Her daughter turned and saw her mother standing in the door, and began to weep bitterly. He told her to stop, but she could not help it. They drove away. Her poor mother was very sorry and lonely. She often thought about her child. They arrived at London. He entered the school. He told a principal of the school to let her stay in the school ten years. He left her. She tried hard to learn. She became a lady. She was intelligent. Her school mates loved her she remained in the school about ten years. He forgot her. By & by he wanted to marry. While he was thinking he remembered that he had brought a child to school. He went to the place. He wanted to see her. He went into the school. He saw a stranger. She told him her name. He knew her and told her to leave the school. She made herself ready. They went away. She was married. She remembered her mother who was residing very far from her place. She did not know what became of her. She wanted to visit her mamma. Her husband and she drove to the place. She was surprised to see the house, which was very much poorer than formerly. She stood by the side of the house. He first went into the house and saw her mother looking sad. She did not know who was him. He asked her why she looked so sadly. She told him that she wished to see her daughter. He told her here was her daughter. She saw no one here. He called his wife. She kissed her as soon as she saw her. She fainted and arose up. His wife asked her where her father was. She told her that he died. She also fainted and arose up. She told her to go with her to London and lived to be happy.

ANNIE P.

Born deaf—under instruction 5 years—16 years of age.

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ABOUT WOOD.

Wood is a useful thing. It is used for fuel in the stove. Wood fire burns faster than coal fire. In Summer fire is not kept all the time because the weather is very hot, but a wood fire is made for

getting the meals which we eat. In cold seasons there is always a wood fire in the stove or grate to give warmth to the people in their rooms all day, but there is no fire all night because it is dead. Coal fires last all day and all night. I like wood much better than I do coal because when the weather is very cold, the people come into the house and warm themselves enough, but when the coal is on fire slowly they come there and do not get warm fast. They sometimes dance or play around the house because the room is not warm. Playing makes them warm during the cold weather. There were vast forests which the Indians inhabited in this country before we were born. The forests are almost all cut away now. There are many animals and birds in the woods. Houses in which people dwell are often made of wood. There are a great many wooden houses in the country. There are a very few of the same houses in the city because the citizens do not like to live in wooden houses for fear that the houses will be suddenly burnt up. They like to live in stone or brick houses for they are strong and they think that the stone and brick houses are unable to be destroyed by fire. The countrymen like wooden houses best. They do not have to pay for wood because they own it. They don't like to buy stone and brick to build houses, because those materials are too dear. I was born in the country. Wood is nearly named after my name, Woodworth of which I am glad. Perhaps my father likes a wooden house because his name is Woodworth. Barnes, stables, fences, chairs, tables, bureaus, etc., are made of wood. Wood is fetched to every city for kindling fires. The wood is put into the stove. Then coal is put on the wood into the stove and it soon catches it.

HELEN P. W.

Born deaf—under instruction 5 years—19 years old.

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#### ABOUT THE TROJAN WAR.

I will now tell you about the Trojan War. Troy was a great powerful city of Asia Minor, which was surrounded by strong, high and thick walls, so that it was impossible for the enemies to knock the walls down. It was situated on the Western extremity of Asia near the sea coast. This city had a number of strong gates. Priam

was the king of that city, and he had a royal son whose name was Paris. Do you know about the character of Paris? His character was stained with many crimes, and he was a very iniquitous prince, who made a journey into the country of Greece from his native city of Troy. When Menelaus, king of Sparta heard that the son of the king of Troy had come to his kingdom, he kindly invited Paris to his magnificent palace. Then Menelaus enjoined his royal servants to make a great feast for Prince Paris. The latter staid with the benign king of Sparta for a few weeks; when one day Menelaus was absent, Paris was wicked enough, when he returned to Troy, to carry away with him the beautiful wife of Menelaus named Helen. It was equitable for Menelaus to be exceedingly angry at Paris, and so all of his friends were agreed to join their armies and go to besiege Troy. An enormous army of about one hundred thousand Greeks sailed in one thousand and two hundred triremes or ships of war to the Trojan coast, and then the Greeks besieged that city. They endeavored to break down the walls, but in vain for ten years. At length they formed a fortunate plan for getting into it by surprise, by building a great wooden horse, and when it got done, some of the brave soldiers were concealed in it; then the rest retired away and left the horse alone, and the Greeks pretended to have given up besieging the city. The inhabitants of that city thought the Greeks were gone home, and they came out and drew the wooden horse into it through the gate; when it was a little dark, the soldiers secretly came out of the horse, opened the gates and the Greek army, which had returned by this time, were waiting outside the walls, and as soon as the gates were opened, they rushed in it, and they put many Trojans to death, plundered their houses, and at last the city was burned down to the ashes. This was an excellent ingenious plan and happened about 1184 years before Christ.

#### MARBLE B.

Born deaf—in school 5 years—17 years old.

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#### OF MY EARLY LIFE.

Before having acquired knowledge, I was an ignorant little girl, I could hear and could speak well when I was four years old. But

afterwards, I fell very sick and was confined to my bed with the scarlet-fever. I continued in bed for five months. My dear parents did not give leave to me to go out of the room. Many of my friends came to see me, while I had to keep in bed. I do not know how the scarlet-fever happened to me. My mouth was full of red sores which were very dreadful, but I did not feel much pain. My mother told me about it. Now I have two scars on the corners of my mouth so that you can see them. After the scarlet fever was gone, my hearing was lost. There was a discharge from my ears every day. My dear mother syringed them with some warm water and a syringe every morning, and then put small pieces of cotton into them to protect them from offensive odor. She was very careful of me until they were well. Now they are all well. When I was about six years of age, I was a wild girl, and gave my mother a great deal of trouble. She frequently shook, and whipped me when I did wrong. She would not permit me to play out of doors when it rained, and the ground was muddy, for fear of making me sick, but I did not fear. One fine day, I wanted nothing so much as to go to school with the speaking children, but my parents would not allow me, but I disobeyed them, when my mother went away to her business, I took a little red book, and ran away as fast as I could, for fear that she would catch me, and whip me. I was averse to have her chasten me very severely, but it was all my own fault. But she was all right to do so. At length, she permitted me to go to school every day. But when the season was spring, several men built a large school house on the opposite side of a field from my father's residence. When that was done, in Autumn the school reopened, and many intelligent boys, and girls entered the large school-building. But I could not go with them on account of being afraid that the male teacher would send me home again. I must remain home with my parents, and grandma, and Aunt. My Aunt Sophia inquired of me whether I could go there with them. I made her the reply "No." When I was about eight years old, in summer my mother sent me to school with my sister and cousins. Their teacher who was a female, was very kind to me. She taught me how to speak the Alphabet. I went to school till I came to this Institution. I learned addition, and alphabet, and wrote several copy-books. At the age of eleven, I told my parents that I had a strong desire to

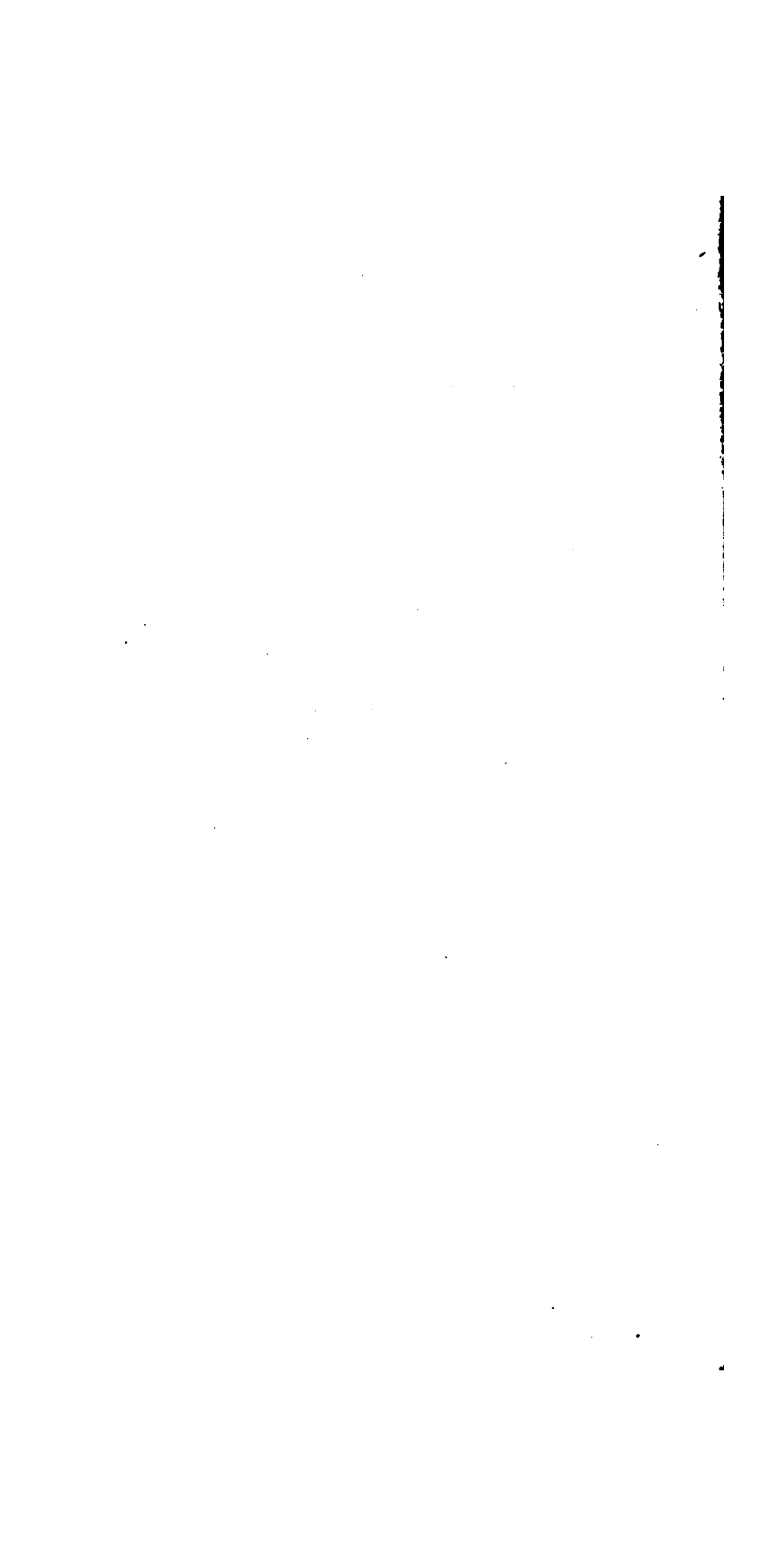
come to school in Philadelphia, they said "Yes," they would let me come when I was old enough. I was very glad in my heart. Again and again I asked them when would I go? I waited for going to school in this city; but the year, and days flew slowly. When my father received a letter from Mr. Hutton, he called me, and mentioned to me that I could go in several weeks. I have experienced great delight in going to school, and obtaining knowledge. Now I have been six years at school and am going on seven. I can remember this lesson when I was a little child. I feel very sorry that I gave trouble to my mother. But I did not know about God and our Saviour and Heaven.

EFFIE L. P.

Deaf at 4 years and 5 months—in school a little over 6 years—18 years old.

## DONATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM




























- L. A. Godey, *Lady's Book and Engravings*.  
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 A gentleman, several fine pictures, framed.  
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 Friends of the Institution, a number of articles for the Cabinet.







DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.

a a	b b	c c	d d	e e
				
f f	g g	h h	i i	j j
				
k k	l l	m m	n n	o o
				
p p	q q	r r	s s	t t
				
u u	v v	w w	x x	y y
				
	z z	& f		
				

THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
**Deaf and Dumb**  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1872.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.  
1873.



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SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TAILORS' SHOP—George T. Ward.

# REPORT.

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To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Board of State Charities, and to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

In the quiet routine of a well regulated family, striking events rarely occur, and the Directors have nothing unusual to communicate to the friends of the Institution.

They will be glad to learn that it maintains its high reputation.

No change has been made in the admirable system of instruction pursued by the late lamented Mr. Hutton, by his judicious successor.

The instructors are intelligent, competent, and faithful, and, as well as the other officers of the Institution, are discharging their duties in a satisfactory manner. The pupils, with rare exceptions, are orderly in their conduct, assiduous in their studies, and cheerful in the enjoyment of their happy home. They have ample time for useful exercise, so necessary for the preservation of health. This blessing they have continued to enjoy in a high degree. Dr Biddle, in his Report to the Board, says, "The sanitary condition of the Institution during the present year is a very satisfactory one. Less than the average amount of sickness has been

presented, and with exception of one fatal case of small-pox no serious case whatever has occurred. In addition to the case of small-pox alluded to, one mild case of varioloid took place. The children were all revaccinated, and with the exception of those admitted last year, they had all been previously revaccinated upon their admission. The results in our Institution, and the almost universal protection of our inmates against the fearful epidemic which prevailed last winter, may be cited as a very satisfactory illustration of the prophylactic virtues of revaccination."

In addition to their scholastic instruction, the boys are occupied about two hours a day in the work shops at tailoring or shoemaking, and thus acquire some knowledge of the use of tools, and of trades which may be very useful to them in after life. The girls are taught sewing and all other branches of household employments.

The pupils are engaged in the school rooms four hours and a half a day, and their evenings are devoted to the preparation of their lessons. On Saturday evenings the Principal generally gives them a lecture on some entertaining subject, and they have access to a well selected library.

The Directors have no new remarks to offer with regard to articulation.

The increased number of Deaf Mutes in the Commonwealth renders enlarged accommodations now absolutely necessary. An application has been made to the Councils of Philadelphia for the grant of a lot belonging to the City, on which the Directors may erect buildings that may not only be appropriate for



the purpose of instructing the Deaf Mute, but a memorial of the liberality of the great metropolis of our Commonwealth. The Directors indulge the hope that their application may be successful.

On the first day of January last the number of pupils in the Institution was 227, viz., 116 boys and 111 girls. Since that period 23 boys and 15 girls have been admitted, and 22 boys and 16 girls have left the Institution, one died, and there remained on the first instant 226, viz., 116 boys and 110 girls. Of this number 188 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 16 by the State of New Jersey, 7 by the State of Delaware, and 15 by their friends or by the Institution.

The Report of the Principal shows the Counties from which they came, the causes of their deafness, and other interesting details

The Directors are deeply impressed by the loss they, in common with their fellow citizens, have sustained by the deaths of two cherished associates, John Farnum and Mordecai Lewis Dawson.

Mr. Farnum was born in Massachusetts,\* but was a citizen of Philadelphia for seven and thirty years, where he was extensively engaged in business, which he conducted with ability and success, until the disastrous year 1857. His resources were cut off by the failure of those indebted to him, but he bravely struggled to sustain himself; at length he was obliged to succumb. Having effected a settlement with his creditors, he recommenced his business, which he pursued with unabated energy, and in the end with signal success. Not

\*Mr. Farnum was born at Uxbridge, Worcester County, on the first of October, 1790.

satisfied with a legal discharge, he determined as soon as in his power to satisfy every equitable claim upon him, and fixed upon the year 1873 to fulfil this ardent wish of his heart. Death prevented him from accomplishing himself what he so earnestly desired. He expired after a brief illness on the 11th day of June last, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mindful of the uncertainty of life, he by his last will directed his executors to carry out his intentions.

Although his largely extended manufacturing concerns necessarily demanded his close attention, he still found time to devote to objects of charity, and he was connected with many of our leading benevolent Institutions.

He took great interest in the Haverford College, of which he was a Manager; was for many years a Manager of the House of Refuge, and at the time of his death a Vice President. He was elected a Director of this Institution in 1843 and a Vice President in 1872.

Mr. Dawson\* descended from highly respectable ancestors, was born in the City of Philadelphia, on the third day of April, 1799. His paternal grandfather was a prominent brewer, and his maternal grandfather an eminent merchant of Philadelphia. He lost his father when quite young, and was principally brought up under the care of his grandfather Dawson, to whose business he succeeded. By his intelligence, his enterprise, his

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\* He was for many years a Manager of Friend's Asylum for the Insane, near Frankford. For twenty-five years a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital; for a long time a Manager of the Philadelphia Dispensary. He was a member of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, and many other benevolent Institutions.

industry, and his integrity, he soon acquired a high reputation, and the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, which he enjoyed during his whole life. Having acquired a competent fortune, he retired from business, and devoted his time to philanthropic pursuits. He was a prominent member of most of the charities of Philadelphia. For upwards of thirty years he was a Manager of the Magdalen Society. He was accustomed to visit it at least once a week. He tried to win back to the paths of virtue the daughters of sin and sorrow by parental admonitions and persuasive encouragement. Those who listened to his fervent prayers on their behalf were edified, and many called to repent by his warning voice yet live to bless his memory.

In 1838 he was elected a member of The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, was subsequently appointed a member of the Acting Committee, and a Secretary of the Society.

He always felt for the prisoners; they were in prison, and he came unto them.

In 1842 he was chosen a Director of this Institution, and in 1869, a Vice President, which office he held at the time of his death. His visits were frequent and always welcome.

In 1846 he became a Manager of the House of Refuge, and continued in that office until 1854, when he found his time so occupied with other matters, that he resigned. His services were valuable, and highly appreciated.

In 1833, he became a Director of the Public Schools, and devoted much of his time to them. His visits to schools, especially under his care, were frequent, rarely

less than three or four in a month. It was delightful to witness the pleasure these visits afforded both to the teachers and pupils. He resigned his office of a Director of the Public Schools, on his appointment as a Trustee of the Girard College, in 1846. There he labored with his accustomed energy and usefulness, for upwards of fourteen years, when he resigned.

In the insane he took a deep interest. For a long time he was a Manager of Friends' Asylum, near Frankford. In 1844, he was chosen a Manager of The Pennsylvania Hospital, and subsequently was chosen President of the Board, and was so at the time of his death. Here, as elsewhere, his benevolence and activity were conspicuous. He was very rarely absent from the meetings of the Board, or of committees of which he was a member. Space will not permit us to enumerate all the philanthropic bodies of which he was a manager or contributor.

Large as was his bounty to public charities, his private beneficence was as great. The poor and distressed always found him a liberal benefactor. He was not astute to inquire into their deserts.

" Careless alike their merits or their faults to scan,  
His pity gave, ere charity began."

Delicacy forbids the mention of instances of the private bounty of one who scarcely permitted his left hand to know what his right hand gave. One, however, may be mentioned. He, and a beloved friend\* purchased a lot in the Monument Cemetery for the interment of Teachers who died in limited circumstances. These hasty sketches are far from doing justice to the merits of John Farnum and Mordecai L. Dawson.

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\* William Biddle, Esquire.

Their memorial will long live in the fond remembrance of their surviving colleagues, and their example will cheer them in the discharge of their duties.

The beautiful and appropriate remarks delivered at Mr. Dawson's funeral by a Reverend friend who intimately knew, and justly appreciated him, so truly delineated his character, that they will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

The Treasurer's account exhibits the fiscal condition of the Institution.

A legacy of Five Hundred Dollars (less the collateral inheritance tax), bequeathed by the late Mrs. Emma H. C. Lewis, in aid of the Fund for the relief of pupils of the Institution who are deserving and in need of assistance, has been received. The death of this excellent and estimable lady will long be felt. For many years she was Secretary of the Ladies' Committee. While health permitted, her visits to the Institution were frequent, and always acceptable. She possessed a fine and highly cultivated understanding, and a sound judgment. Her advice to the female pupils was always salutary, while she was deeply interested in the whole Institution. She was especially concerned that the Fund in aid of those pupils of the Institution who were deserving and needed assistance should be placed on a liberal and permanent basis. To promote this object she give her influence, her time, and her money.

When the importance of this Fund is considered, it is hoped that Mrs. Lewis' generous example may be followed.

It is not now adequate for the support of *one* beneficiary. He is deaf, and mute, and blind. He, now

cared for by the Ladies' Committee, passes his time comparatively happy, but without their generous assistance he would be an inmate of the Alms House. A Fund calculated to confer such blessings is deserving of, and it is hoped, will receive liberal patronage.

Commending the Institution to the protection of the Merciful Giver of all Good, the Directors surrender up their trust.

All which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,  
*President.*

JAMES J. BARCLAY,  
*Secretary.*

*Philadelphia January 1, 1873.*



## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the President and Directors of the  
 Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN:—At the date of the last Report, January 1, 1872, there were in the Institution two hundred and twenty-seven pupils. Since that time, thirty-six new pupils have been received, and two former pupils re-admitted. The dismissions have been thirty-eight, and there has been one death. For the sake of compactness and convenience, the statistics of the Institution for the year 1872 are presented below in tabular form.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of pupils on January 1, 1872, . . . . .	116	111	227
New pupils admitted in 1872, . . . . .	21	15	36
Pupils re-admitted, . . . . .	2	....	2
Total population during 1872, . . . . .	139	126	265
Number of pupils dismissed in 1872, . . . . .	22	16	38
Died, . . . . .	1	....	1
Present number of pupils, . . . . .	116	110	226

The whole number of pupils are supported as follows, viz.:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
By the State of Pennsylvania, . . . . .	99	89	188
“ “ New Jersey, . . . . .	9	7	16
“ “ Delaware, . . . . .	3	4	7
“ Crozer Scholarship, No. 1, . . . . .	....	1	1
“ “ “ No. 2, . . . . .	....	1	1
“ John Wright Scholarship, . . . . .	....	1	1
“ their friends or the Institution, . . . . .	5	7	12
Totals, . . . . .	116	110	226



Those supported by the bounty of Pennsylvania are from the following counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Adams .....	2	1	3	Juniata .....	3	1	4
Allegheny .....	6	1	7	Lancaster .....	3	5	8
Bedford .....	1	...	1	Lawrence .....	1	...	1
Berks .....	3	6	9	Lebanon .....	...	2	2
Blair .....	1	1	2	Lehigh .....	...	3	3
Bradford .....	2	2	4	Luzerne .....	2	6	8
Bucks .....	1	2	3	Lycoming .....	1	1	2
Cambria .....	3	2	5	Mercer .....	1	1	2
Carbon .....	...	2	2	Mifflin .....	...	1	1
Centre .....	1	...	1	Monroe .....	...	2	2
Chester .....	1	1	2	Montgomery .....	4	2	6
Claron .....	1	...	1	Northampton .....	...	4	4
Clinton .....	...	1	1	Northumberland .....	3	1	4
Columbia .....	1	...	1	Philadelphia .....	31	20	51
Crawford .....	3	1	4	Schuylkill .....	5	4	9
Cumberland .....	1	2	3	Somerset .....	2	...	2
Dauphin .....	4	1	5	Susquehanna .....	1	1	2
Delaware .....	1	1	2	Warren .....	4	...	4
Erie .....	1	5	6	Washington .....	1	1	2
Franklin .....	...	1	1	Wyoming .....	1	...	1
Greene .....	...	1	1	York .....	3	2	5
Huntingdon .....	...	1	1				
				Totals .....	99	89	188

Those supported by the State of New Jersey are from the following counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Atlantic .....	...	1	1	Gloucester .....	2	...	2
Burlington .....	2	...	2	Hunterdon .....	2	...	2
Camden .....	...	3	3	Mercer .....	1	1	2
Cape May .....	1	...	1	Salem .....	1	1	2
Cumberland .....	...	1	1				
				Totals .....	9	7	16

*Those supported by the State of Delaware are from the following counties, viz. :*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
New Castle.....	2	3	5	Sussex .....	1	...	1
Kent .....	...	1	1	Totals .....	3	4	7

*The thirty-six new pupils are from the following counties, and were born in the counties from which they were received, unless otherwise indicated, viz. :*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	WHERE BORN.	
Berks.....	...	2	2	New Jersey.	
Bucks.....	1	...	1		
Chester.....	1	...	1		
Delaware .....	...	1	1		
Erie .....	...	2	2		
Lancaster .....	...	1	1		
Lebanon .....	...	1	1		
Lycoming .....	...	1	1		Schuylkill Co.
Luzerne .....	1	1	2		1 Columbia Co.
Northumberland .....	2	...	2		
Philadelphia.....	8	3	11	Lancashire, England.	
Schuylkill.....	2	1	3		
Warren .....	2	...	2		
Washington .....	...	1	1		
York.....	1	...	1		
Burlington, N. J.....	1	...	1		
Camden, N. J.....	...	1	1		
Gloucester, N. J.....	1	...	1		
Mercer, N. J.....	1	...	1		
Totals.....	21	15	36		

Statement showing the cause of deafness, the age when deafness occurred, and the age when admitted, of the thirty-six new pupils received during the year 1872; also by whom supported.

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Age when deafness occurred.				Age when admitted.				How supported.									
				Congenital.				Totals.				Totals.									
				Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	6 to 7 years.	14 years.	Totals.	8 years.	9 years.	10 to 12 years.	12 to 15 years.	15 to 17 years.	By Pennsylvania.	By New Jersey.	By the Institution.	Crozer Scholarship, No. 1.			
Congenital .....	10	5	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	13	1	1	1	15				
Scarlet fever.....	3	3	6	1	3	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	3	3	3	3	6				
Spotted fever.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	2				
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2				
Catarrhal fever.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2				
Disease of the brain.....	3	2	5	2	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	5	3	2	1	1	5				
Measles.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2				
Numb palsy.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2				
Sickroom.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3				
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Males.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Females.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>

These thirty-six children represent thirty-five families. The only instances of relationship between the parents before marriage are four. In one case they were first cousins; in the three others, second cousins; and in all four cases the children were born deaf. In one of the families, where the parents were second cousins, there are four deaf mute children. (This case was noticed in the report for last year.) In one family, where the parents were not related, and where there are no connections deaf and dumb, there are three mute children (one girl and two boys), and in another, two (one of each sex).

The father and mother of two of the children are both congenital mutes; the father has a brother, and the mother has a brother and a sister in the same condition. All of their children, four in number, were born deaf. The brother of the father also married a congenital mute, and has three deaf children.

Statement showing the number of pupils discharged during 1872, how discharged, the trades or occupations they had learned, and their prospect for self-support.

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE INSTITUTION.	Males.		Females.		HOW DISCHARGED.				TRADE OR OCCUPATION LEARNED.				PROSPECT FOR SELF SUPPORT.				
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Time out.	Removed by parents.	For incapacity.	Died.	Totals.	Shoemaking.	Tailoring.	Sewing, &c.	No trade.	Totals.	Good.	Not very good.	None.	Totals.
Seven years.....	2	1	3	3				3	1	1	1		3	3			3
Six years.....	13	10	23	23				23	7	4	10	2	23	22	1		23
Five years.....	1	1	2	1	1			1	1	1			1	1			1
Four years.....	2	3	5	5	1			5	1	1	3		5	5			5
Three years.....	1	1	2	1	1			1	1				1	1			1
Two years.....	1	1	2	1	1			1		1			1	1			1
One year.....	1	1	2	2				2					2	2			2
Five months.....	2	2	4	1	1			1					1	1		2	2
Four months.....	1	1	2	1				1					1	1			1
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Males.....</b>				<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Females.....</b>				<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>16</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>16</b>
<b>Totals.....</b>				<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>

The above tabular statement exhibits, for the boys, an average of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years, and for the girls, of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years at school. An inspection of the Table, however, will show that a large majority of both sexes stayed their full time. In reference to those who left before the expiration of their terms, it may be stated that but three failed to return on account of an indisposition or indifference on their part, or that of their parents, to a continuance of their education. Two have gone to an articulating school; and several were detained at home by sickness, or other sufficient causes, and expect to return next year.

In writing the history of the Institution for the year which has just closed, it may be said that nothing has occurred to hinder or interrupt the steady prosecution of the object for which it was established, and which it has ever kept in view. The deportment of the pupils has in general been such as to merit the approbation of those having them in charge, and their interest in and attention to their studies have resulted in a

degree of improvement commendable in them and encouraging to their teachers.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of a fearful epidemic in the city, and the consequent great increase in the rate of mortality, the general health of our inmates has been remarkably good, only two or three cases of serious illness having occurred. One of these, much to our regret, terminated fatally. Wilson D. Schade, of Berks County, aged about twelve years, died on the twenty-second of February, of malignant small pox, after an illness of only four days. He had but fairly entered upon a course of education, having been with us somewhat less than five months. His relatives, though not permitted to be with him or even to look upon his mortal remains, have the consolation of knowing that all that skill could suggest or kindness accomplish, was done for him; and of hoping that his residence here, though brief, had afforded him an opportunity of becoming somewhat enlightened in regard to his relations to that Being "in whose hand is the soul of every living thing, and the breath of all mankind."

An additional teacher being required to take charge of the new class of girls received last fall, Miss Laura Nelson, who had been a successful instructor of hearing children, was engaged, and entered upon her duties at the beginning of the term in September. The interest she has manifested in regard to all that appertains to this, to her, novel mode of teaching, and the zeal and energy she has displayed in endeavoring to gain a practical knowledge of the language of signs, evince a desire on her part to achieve a success in her new position equal at least to that attained in the one she previously occupied.

In the shops, the work has been carried on with the usual amount of success. During the year, sixty-seven boys have worked; thirty-seven at shoemaking and thirty at tailoring. The present number in the shops is fifty, viz., twenty-seven shoemakers and twenty-three tailors. The estimated value of the work done is as follows, viz.:

In Shoe-shop, value of labor, less cost of material, and not including work done by the Superintendent, about - - - - -	\$900 00
In Tailor-shop, value of labor, not including the cost of material, or work done by Superintendent, about - - - - -	\$800 00
	<hr/>
Total value of work done - - - - -	\$1,700 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Although it cannot be reasonably expected that the boys engaged in working at a trade for but two or three hours a day, five days in the week, for only three or four years, will in that time become skilled workmen, yet it may be asserted with truth that nearly all do acquire a facility in the use of tools which will stand them in good stead in their after life, and that many of them leave the Institution with sufficient knowledge of their trades to enable them at once, or after a very short apprenticeship, to support themselves. A considerable number who learn other trades after leaving here, find that the time spent in work in our shops has been by no means time thrown away. They have learned how to use their hands; how to handle tools, and have acquired facility in their use; have learned how to make something; and can much more readily and easily turn their hand to something else than they could otherwise have done. A boy who had worked at shoemaking while here, in about a year after leaving was earning a comfortable living as a repairer of clocks and watches.

A simple incident of recent occurrence will illustrate the value to the boys of the instruction given in our shops. One of the shoemakers, an orphan lad sixteen years of age, whose time expired with the close of the term on the last Wednesday in June, paid a visit to the Institution in the latter part of August to show what he had already accomplished. He was dressed in a full suit of new clothes costing twenty-one dollars, which he had bought with money earned with his own hands, at his trade, since leaving school, and had four dollars and a

half in his pocket besides. The air of manliness and independence displayed by him, was to us no less gratifying, than the commendation he received was to him.

All of the girls receive instruction in the use of the needle, and many of them in the art of operating the sewing machine. Their own clothing and the under-clothing of the boys are made by them, and they do the other plain sewing of the Institution. Some of them display a good degree of skill and taste in dress-making and milliner work.

In a building of the size and age of this Institution, inhabited by as large a number of children and youth, repairs are often necessary. Things are broken or get out of order, and the services of workmen of one kind or another are almost constantly in demand. But during the past year it was found that repairs on a much more extensive scale than those above alluded to were required. The floors in the basement were in a state of dilapidation—the roofs leaked—the water-spouts were rusted away—furnaces were burned out—paint was worn off—and, at the same time, some alterations and improvements were very desirable. The work was done during the vacation. Among the alterations the most noteworthy were the enlargement of the boys' bath-room—increasing the accommodation more than two-fold; improvements in the drainage of the buildings and grounds, and the fitting up and furnishing of a new school-room in the main building.

In the Report for last year, it was stated that twenty-one of the counties of Pennsylvania were not represented in the Institution by a single pupil. Our present inmates come from forty-three counties, leaving twenty-three at this time without one representative. It must be said, however, that applications have been received from some of these counties, and that pupils will probably be received from several of them at the beginning of the next term.

No one questions the fact that all the deaf mutes in the State of the proper age and requisite qualifications, should be at school. How shall such a desirable object be brought about? Shall

means be employed to spread information on the subject, to find out the names and residences of the deaf mutes, and to induce their parents to send them to school? Shall we go out, as it were, into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in? Suppose we should make the effort and should succeed, what should we do with them when we had gathered them in? This Institution, the only one in the State, can safely accommodate no more than two hundred and twenty-five pupils, and is now full, and there are numerous applicants waiting their turns to come in. Any extra effort to induce a larger number of applications to be made, would only embarrass us and be an annoyance and disappointment to those making them. What, then, should be done? All agree that something should be done, and done quickly, as every year numbers of deaf mutes are passing beyond the proper age for instruction, doomed to pass their lives in ignorance. It is also to be recollected that our field comprises not only the great State of Pennsylvania, but also the State of Delaware and part of New Jersey. The latter State will probably at no distant day have a school of her own. Should we erect a great building, large enough to accommodate not only all the mute children at present on this field, but all who shall be there fifty years hence? Or would it be preferable to build two or more smaller institutions in different parts of the State?

Are very large institutions desirable? At what point should the limit, in regard to numbers, be fixed? Would it be best, if it could be done, to collect all the deaf children of the proper age on this extensive field into a single community?

It is understood that it is already in contemplation to build an Institution at Pittsburg, where a day school for deaf mutes has been in successful operation for some years; that a fine site has been obtained, and subscriptions to a considerable amount secured; and that the projectors of the enterprise are only waiting until sufficient means are at hand to warrant the undertaking, to begin the work. Ought not this enterprise to have the sympathy and co-operation of the people of the whole State?



An Institution at Pittsburg would be in a position to disseminate information and awaken an interest in regard to the cause of deaf mute education in the western section of the State, and would possess facilities for reaching and gathering in the mute children residing beyond the Alleghanies, to which an Institution situated at Philadelphia can, for obvious reasons, lay no claim.

It is undoubtedly true that in several respects—as the cost of ground for a site—cost of buildings, and of arrangements for lighting, heating, ventilating, &c., the expenditure of money would be less for one large building than would be required for two smaller ones. It is probable, likewise, that a large number of pupils could be educated and supported at a less cost *per capita* than could a smaller number. But this is not quite certain, or is certain only to a limited extent. Because twenty pupils could be maintained at a less cost *per capita* than five, or fifty than twenty, it would not, therefore, certainly follow that the diminution in expense would go on *pro rata, ad infinitum* as the number should increase. There must be a point where the diminution would stop—where the lowest cost point would be reached. Where is this point? Could (say) five hundred be supported for less *per pupil* than two hundred and fifty?

The cheapest things are not always those which cost the least money, and a wise economy does not dictate the purchase of an article merely because the cost of it is small. In estimating the comparative advantages and disadvantages relatively of large and small institutions, there is something besides the smallest possible expenditure of money to be taken into consideration. The health, and the best interests and welfare of the children, are to be held as matters of paramount importance; and if the highest and best results are to be aimed at or desired, the question of the greater or less expenditure of money must sink to a subordinate place. Results are not invariably commensurate with the means employed. Unfavorable conditions may be the cause of failure even when the best means

are used. In a community of deaf mute children there are found all diversities of temper and disposition, and every variety of mental endowment—minds unfolding and unformed; and the object of their being brought together is that their powers may be developed; that right principles may be instilled into their minds; that they may be led to form correct habits; that their footsteps may be guided into the path of virtue; that they may obtain a knowledge of their accountability as moral agents, and learn the duties they owe to themselves, to their fellow-creatures, and to their God.

The nurseryman, who should give the same treatment indiscriminately to everything growing in his garden, would certainly fail of success. He must not only dig and fertilize the soil, but must understand the diverse nature and habits of his plants, and adapt his mode of treatment to the requirements of each; placing those which prefer the shade and those which delight in the sunshine in appropriate situations—stimulating and encouraging growth in this, and depressing it in that—affording support to one, and applying the pruning knife to another—training all symmetrically, keeping them clear of noxious insects and influences—the object kept constantly in view being to develop the foliage, blossoms, and fruit, and to make them not only useful, but things of beauty.

An Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is a garden, the plants in which are to be reared and trained to bring forth fruit unto eternal life: nay, it is a family, the children of which are to be brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. It is not a camp of soldiers, where nothing is expected from those in authority but commands, and nothing is exacted of those in the ranks but obedience; nor is it a hotel full of guests, where every one pays his own way, and the services he receives are but purchased attentions. It is a family, and it should be the constant endeavor of those in charge to give to the community under its roof the family character. The nearer this can be approached, the nearer is the approximation to perfection. The superintendent or principal and matron stand, for the time

being, in the delegated relation of parents to the children under their care, endowed with the duties, the authority and the responsibility involved in that relation. While the special duties of the teachers is to furnish the minds of the pupils with knowledge, they can, and ought to, and do, much, both in and out of school, in the correction of evil habits, the development of character, and in general training; but there is besides this a peculiar work to be done, the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated, which belongs especially to those at the head of the family, and which can be done by no others. Children constantly crave sympathy; they frequently need comfort and consolation in their trials and troubles, not less than reproof and admonition for their errors; and such should be the intimacy of acquaintance, and mutual friendship and confidence subsisting between them and those placed over them, that as much freedom may be felt in making known to them their griefs as would be felt in approaching their fathers and mothers, and as much certainty that the recital will not be received with coldness or indifference.

This work of the Principal and Matron, even with a moderate number of children, is a difficult one, and as the difficulties must inevitably augment and multiply as the number is increased, it is obvious that the performance of it will at length become impossible. If the circle be too large, the influences emanating from the centre will not reach the circumference.

Should the foregoing observations—the bearing of which, and their application to the subject under consideration, are so plain that they need not to be pointed out—be deemed by the members of the Board to have some weight and worth, the object of presenting them to their notice will have been accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA FOSTER,  
*Principal.*

January 1, 1873.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
LADIES' COMMITTEE.

To the President and Directors of the  
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The monthly meetings of the Ladies' Committee have been regularly attended, except during the summer vacation, for the past year.

The sub-committees to whom, in rotation, the duty is assigned of visiting the Institution each month, conferring with the Matron, and inspecting her department, have handed in their reports at every meeting. These reports have given entire satisfaction.

Our valuable Matron continues untiring in her watchful care over the health, comfort, and conduct of the children committed to her charge.

The Secretary has been notified that the sum of five hundred dollars has been bequeathed, by Mrs. Emma H. C. Lewis, to the "Fund for aiding destitute Deaf Mutes."

The past year has been one which calls for more than ordinary thankfulness for mercies bestowed. That terrible disorder, small pox, which spread so fearfully over our city during the last winter and spring, made no progress here. The strict rules regarding vaccination, the careful attention to ventilation and cleanliness, and the watchfulness and skill of our attending physician, no doubt contributed to this result.

The Committee have seen, with satisfaction, additional comfort and means of health provided for the pupils, in the introduction of a larger supply of hot water into the bathing rooms. Too much attention can scarcely be given to that important feature in the training of children—personal cleanliness.

The Committee desire again to call the attention of the benevolent to the fact that there are cases constantly arising of deaf mutes, educated in our Institution, who, from misfortunes of various kinds, are left without support. It has been the aim of this Committee to create a fund to aid such individuals, either by assisting them to earn their own livelihoods—helping them to help themselves,—or by providing some sheltering home where they could be preserved from suffering.

It is difficult for those who are blessed with speech and hearing to comprehend the privation—the comparative helplessness—involved in the loss of these two senses. The number of deaf mutes is small who can pass through life entirely unaided; the cases are frequent, where, from loss of relatives or other causes, individuals come before us, objects of the most tender commiseration and pity. Providence has mysteriously marked them out for compassion. Is there not an obligation upon those whose lot in life has been so much more blessed, to lighten their load—to smooth their thorny path? Conscious of the growing necessity for such a charity, the Ladies' Committee in 1869 made the first steps toward creating a fund for this purpose. A small sum was collected, almost exclusively among themselves, and placed at interest, and C. B., a pupil whose case had deeply interested the Committee, was provided with a home, and supplied with an outfit to enable him to pursue the trade of broom making, which he had been taught at the Blind Institute, for in addition to his other misfortunes he is almost blind. Monthly reports are received from him by this Committee, showing a great increase in facility in his trade.

The interest of the money collected was inadequate for the support of C. B., and one hundred dollars a year has been furnished by one of the ladies of this Committee to complete the necessary sum.

This case is one of many that are constantly appealing to the sympathy of those connected with this Institution.

The recent death of Mrs. Lewis has been a severe loss to her associates, who feel that the place which she has left vacant

cannot easily be refilled. For more than ten years, their Secretary, Mrs. Lewis, performed her duties with an interest that never flagged. Deeply interested in this Institution, she spared no pains in informing herself of the minutest details connected with it, thereby rendering herself a most efficient aid to her colleagues and to the Matron. And we have seen, that those unfortunates for whom she had so tender a pity were not forgotten among the last and most solemn acts of her life.

Very respectfully,

MARGARET M. DUANE,

*Secretary Ladies' Committee.*

# APPENDIX.

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## REMARKS

OF THE

**Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D.,**

AT THE FUNERAL OF MORDECAI L. DAWSON, ESQUIRE.

[Dr. Boardman was then a Director, and is now a Vice President  
of the Institution.]

I have no claim to open my lips on this occasion, except one which is shared by many who are present, viz.: the claim founded upon a long and cherished friendship with him whose loss we deplore. But it has been kindly intimated to me, that it would not be deemed obtrusive, should I give utterance to some of the reflections which have occurred to me in meditating upon this afflictive dispensation.

No one who knew MR. DAWSON, could readily associate the idea of death with his name. He seemed too full of life for that. Endowed by Providence with a most genial disposition, he carried into his old age the freshness of his youthful feelings; and wherever he went, diffused around himself a bright and cheerful atmosphere. Who has ever met him for a little way-side chat, even since his step became more feeble, without witnessing some sparkle of that vivacity which played over his features and pervaded the tones of his voice? And if we all felt the charm of his fine social qualities, who may describe what he was in his own domestic circle? It is not for me to invade the sanctity of this home now made desolate by his removal. But assuredly we may bless God, to-day, for that rare and beautiful spectacle, a conjugal union graced with every element of mutual love and tenderness, and prolonged for fifty-

two years; and a household permitted to rejoice through this unwonted period in the benignant presence of such a husband and father. By how much we appreciate the happiness that has reigned in this favored house, by so much must we estimate the severity of that blow which has laid its revered head in the dust. We tender our heartfelt sympathy to this stricken mother and her children, and humbly invoke in their behalf the ministry of that Divine Spirit who is the only effectual Comforter.

But this dispensation reaches far beyond the limits of his immediate kindred—beyond the religious Society of which he was an honored member. We are not willing to concede to the Friends an exclusive claim to MR. DAWSON. He was too large-hearted a man—of too catholic a spirit—to be shut up within the fold of any one denomination. And as he respected Christian principle wherever he discerned it, and co-operated with good men of every name in doing good, so his loss will be felt far and wide. The proof of this is before our eyes. Rarely has Philadelphia witnessed, at a private funeral, such a convocation of its best citizens of every creed and profession, as that now gathered in this house of mourning. Nor is it any mere formality—the tribute we pay to an established custom. I am certain that I speak for you, my friends, when I say that we have come here less as spectators than as mourners. This stroke has fallen upon us as individuals. It has told, and will continue to tell, upon those benevolent institutions which constitute the just pride of our city. It will be felt throughout our whole community.

There is an inspired portraiture which every one contemplates with satisfaction. It is that of the man who “walketh uprightly and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart; who backbiteth not with his tongue; who putteth not out his money to usury, nor taketh reward against the innocent.” (See Psalm xv.) Men of this class are held in merited esteem,—save in cases (and they have been known to occur,) where strict veracity and a punctilious fidelity in meeting engagements have



been dominated by an absorbing selfishness which had no eyes for anything beyond its own narrow sphere. There is a far higher type of character, resting, indeed, upon the same immutable principles of truth and integrity, but embellishing them with the more generous virtues. We have it as drawn by the Great Teacher himself, in concrete form. "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me." It has been charged, that the modern pulpit, in its zealous advocacy of the great, cardinal doctrines of the Gospel, has unwittingly disparaged these friendly offices as between man and man. However that may be, Philadelphia has never lacked an efficient corps of men who have cherished and exemplified the *Humanities*. The succession has been well kept up from the days of William Penn until now—and largely in the Society of which he was a member.

The title of our deceased friend, to a conspicuous place in this line of philanthropists, is incontrovertible. No sculptured marble may record the inscription; but, better far, the touching words of our blessed Saviour, just quoted, will be garnered up in many grateful hearts as the fitting memorial of MORDECAI L. DAWSON. Here is the great lesson of this dispensation for men of business. He recognized the pregnant truth, that life has higher and nobler ends than that of indefinite accumulation. Having, by the favor of Providence, secured an ample competence, he determined not to be a slave to business to the end of his days. Resigning its toils to other hands, he retired; but not to a life of luxurious indolence; not simply to the fruition of domestic joys and the culture of his liberal tastes. These interests he neither contemned nor neglected. But his predominant feeling evidently was this:—"God has been very good to me. What can I do to show my gratitude to him? How can I best share with my fellow creatures the blessings lavished upon me?" And so he deliberately exchanged the activities of a commercial life, for the more congenial activities of

a life of Christian usefulness. For the last quarter of a century, this beloved man has gone in and out amongst us, employing his time and thought, his strength and his money, in doing good. The Pennsylvania Hospital, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the House of Refuge, the Magdalen Asylum, the Union Benevolent Association, the Prisons, the Public Schools, all have enjoyed his willing care, and shared the benefits of his practical wisdom, his ripe experience, and his open purse. Not Institutions alone. There are men who will readily assist in managing a great organized charity, but who, on seeing a solitary sufferer in the road, prefer to pass by on the other side. There are others upon whom suffering tells like iron upon the magnetic needle, which trembles at the approach of the metal, and rests not until it finds its true poise; thus it was with our friend. The proximity of an afflicted person instantly set in motion the delicate mechanism of his benevolent nature; and, without question as to need or country or complexion, his bountiful hand was stretched forth with the needed relief. Most fitly he might have said, "When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me, because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." Such a life is like the tranquil stream, that hides itself beneath the luxuriant herbage it has nourished along its banks. In another view, while the simplicity of his tastes, and his deep humility would have blinded his own eyes to the symbol, we must all recognize in a character and example like MR. DAWSON'S, one of the pillars of the social state; a Doric column, indeed, for strength and firmness, and stability; but more nearly still, a stately Corinthian shaft, crowned with its exquisite capital, the blended fruits and flowers of a genial and beneficent christianity.

But we must go one step further—the most vital of all. For what was the secret of this rare life. By what influences was our friend moulded to a character of such symmetry and beauty?

Not surely by any mere human training. Nature and high culture are clothed with lofty functions, and may achieve brilliant results. But they can no more, of their own efficiency, create a character like his, than they can create a world. He himself disclosed the secret, in a single brief sentence that fell from his lips only the day before his death: "ALL MY TRUST IS IN MY BLESSED SAVIOUR." Here is the key to that life which offers to our contemplation so much that we love to recall. Here was the hiding of his power; the main spring which kept his intellectual and moral faculties in such constant and healthful activity. He had long since learned the way to the cross. Led by the Divine Spirit, he had penitently and trustfully given himself up to the Lord Jesus Christ, to be sprinkled with His atoning blood, and clothed with His spotless righteousness, and thus to be made meet for His service. Taught in this school, he went about doing good, ministering as he could find opportunity, to the poor and the sick, the unfortunate and the criminal,—heedless of any earthly chronicle of his benefactions, and caring only for the great Task-master's approval, and all this, not to make a saviour of his good works, but because he had found a Saviour, and would fain testify his love to Him. Herein lies the balm for these wounded hearts; the sweet assurance that the cherished husband and father whom they mourn, has gone up to be for ever with that Divine Redeemer whom he so long served and adored unseen. And herein lies the lesson which if the lips of that peaceful sleeper could open once more, would this moment fall upon our ears—"Thanks be unto God for His UNSPEAKABLE GIFT:—Believe, and take the promised rest, obey, and be forever blest!"

SPECIMENS  
OF  
ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

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The following compositions are presented as the genuine, uncorrected productions of the pupils who wrote them.

One day a fox saw a rabbit. The fox caught the rabbit. The fox bit the rabbit. The fox killed the rabbit. The fox ate the rabbit. A boy saw the fox. He took a gun. He shot the fox. The fox died. One day a wolf saw a sheep. The wolf caught the sheep. The wolf bit the sheep. The wolf killed the sheep. A man saw the wolf. He took a gun. He shot the wolf. The wolf died.

EDWARD G.

Lost hearing at 3 years—15 years old—in school 2 months—could not write, and knew no words when admitted.

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A boy saw a bird on a tree. He took a gun. He shot the bird. The bird died. One day he saw a squirrel on a tree. He took a gun. He shot the squirrel. The squirrel died. One day the boy saw a fox on the ground. He took a gun. He shot at the fox. He missed the fox. The fox ran away. The fox was glad. He was vexed. He went home. He told his

mother about the fox. She laughed at the boy. One day he saw a snake on the ground. He took a gun. He shot the snake. The snake died. One day the boy saw a hog. He took a stick and struck the hog. The hog ran away and the boy laughed at the hog. He was a bad boy.

CHARLES W. L.

Born deaf—12 years old—in school three months—could write his name when admitted.

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A BAD BOY.

One day, a boy took his hat. He put it on his head. He took his gun on his shoulder. He walked on the floor. He went to the door. He opened the door. He went out. He shut the door. He walked through the woods. He saw a bird on a tree. He took his gun. He shot the bird. The bird died. It fell down to the ground. The boy took it and put it in a bag. He saw an old pig. The pig was eating corn on the ground. He took a stick and struck the pig. The pig squealed and ran away. The boy laughed at the pig. He saw an old horse. The horse was eating grass in the field. He took a stick and struck the horse. The horse kicked at the boy. He was afraid. He ran away. He saw a frog on a rock. He took a stick and struck the frog. The frog died. The boy threw the frog away. The frog was not good to eat. He saw a squirrel on the fence. He took his gun. He shot the squirrel. The squirrel died. It fell down to the ground. The boy took it and put it in a bag. He saw a crow on a house. He took his gun. He shot the crow. The crow died. It fell down to the ground. He threw the crow away. He saw a bird on a wagon. He took a stick and struck the bird. The bird flew away. He saw an old cow. The cow was eating grass in the field. He took his gun. He shot the cow. The cow died. He went home. He went to bed. He slept all night. He awoke in the morning.

He dressed. He went out. He found his cow dead on the ground. He was sorry. He went into the house. He told his mother about the dead cow. She scolded him. He felt ashamed. He saw a dog. He took a stick and struck the dog. He hurt the dog. The dog ran away. The boy laughed at the dog. He saw a turkey. He took a stick and struck the turkey. The turkey ran away. He saw a duck. The duck was on the ground. He took a stick and struck the duck. The duck ran away. The boy laughed at the duck. He went home. He told his mother about the duck. She whipped the bad boy. He cried.

THOMAS S.

Born deaf—11 years old—in school 3 months—could form letters with a pen, and knew some words when admitted.

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A good boy saw a large bird on a tree. He took a long gun. He shot the large bird. The large bird died. It fell to the ground. The boy took the large bird and carried it home. He gave it to his mother. She cooked the large bird. The boy and his mother ate the large bird. The large bird was good to eat. One day the boy walked through the woods. He saw a snake. He took his gun. He shot the snake. The snake died. The boy threw the snake away. The snake was not good to eat. He went into the house. He told his mother about the snake. She said he was a good boy.

TIMOTHY P.

Born deaf—10 years old—in school 10 months.

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One year ago my brother thought he would go out. He went to the barn and opened the door and went into the barn and led a young horse out the barn and led the horse to the house. He tied the rope to the fence. He went into the house and went into the room and put on new clothes and went to my father and asked him if he might go. My father said Yes.

He went to the horse and mounted a young horse. He whipped his horse. The horse ran very fast. The horse went away. My father told me to pick up some chips. I got a large basket and went to a carpenter shop. I began to pick up some chips and put them into the basket and carried it and threw them out of the basket. I worked long and went to the house. By and by my brother returned home. I went to my mother and asked her if my buy new hat. My mother said Yes. She told my sister that she must write a letter. My sister went to the trunk and opened the trunk-door. She took a paper out of the trunk and shut the trunk-door and went to the table and sat on the chair near the table and write on the paper and gave it to me. I went to the horse and mounted a horse and rode to a store. I jumped off the horse and went into the store. I gave a letter to the store-keeper. The store-keeper gave a straw hat to me. I went to the horse and mounted the horse and rode home.

WILLIAM B.

Born deaf—12 years of age—in school 1 year and 4 months.

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Two or three years ago, I left the house and went to the barn. I took the harness off the peg and walked to the horse and put it on it. I led the horse to the top-buggy and hitched it to it. I got into it and drove the horse rapidly. The wheel was broke and the horse was very much frightened. I stopped and jumped out of the top-buggy. I called my friend. My friend came to the top buggy. I told him about the horse running away. I looked for a stick and picked it up and carried it to the top-buggy. I tied it under the top buggy. I thanked my friend. My friend went away and was glad. I led the horse to the barn and took the harness off the horse. I put it on the peg and took some wheat out of a box. I put them into the manger. The horse ate them and laid on the hay and went to sleep. I shut the doors and bolted them. I went into

the house. My mother asked me to get some butter. I was happy. My mother gave a plate to me. I ran to Mr. S—— and gave it to him. Mr. S—— carried it to some butter and put it on a plate and gave it to me. I bought some butter and carried it to the house. I gave it to my mother. My mother walked to a closet and put it into the closet. She was happy. I sat down on a chair and ate my dinner. I wished to work and told my father that I want to work. I went to a field and work. In a little while I saw a rabbit coming towards the field. I picked up some stones and threw it at the rabbit and killed it. I went to it and picked it up and carried it to my father. My father skined it and gave it to my mother. My mother put it on a pan and cooked it. She took it off it. My mother and father and brothers and sisters ate it. They was glad. I love my father and mother and brothers and sisters.

JOHN P. F.

Born deaf—11 years old—in school 1 year and 4 months.

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About ten years ago, my father and mother and brothers and I lived in North East Erie Co., Pa. We lived in a large house. I was one year and a half. One day I played in the garden. I picked up a stick. There was a bee-hive on the shelf. I went to the bee-hive. I saw a hole in the bee-hive. I pushed the stick into the bee-hive. The bee-hive upset and fell on the ground. The bees were very angry. They flew out of the hive. They fly at me. They lit on my head. They stung me on the head. The bee crawled into my ear. I cried and screamed. My mother wiped some plates and heard me scream and ran out and ran to me. She picked up me quickly and carried me into the bed-room. I layed on the bed. My head was very much swollen. My two brothers went to the school-house. They went into the school-house and studied their lessons. When they were done, they went out. They



went to the house. They went into the room. They saw me lying on the bed. They cried. My father ploughed his ground in the field. My mother got a horn and blew the horn. My father heard her. He came to the house. He went into the room. My mother told him about me. My father saw me lying on the bed. One afternoon he went out and went to the barn. He went into the barn. He took a harness off the peg. He put the harness on the horses. He led the horses out of the barn. He led the horses to a wagon. He harnessed the horses to the wagon. He got into the wagon and drove off. He drove to the doctors-house. He got out and called the doctor. He told him about me. The doctor and my father went to the wagon. They got into the wagon and drove to the house. They got out. The doctor went into the room. He saw me lying on the bed. He took a syringe out of his pocket. He syringed me into my ears. Days 7 afterwards my mother took me in her arms. She sat down on the chair and stamped on the floor. The bee fell out of my ear. She found it. Days 10 afterwards I got well. I Deaf and Dumb boy.

HERBERT M. M.

Lost hearing at 14 months—12 years of age—in school 1 year and 4 months.

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A DEAF AND DUMB GIRL.

Several years since, a girl lived at home. One morning she arose from bed. She dressed herself. She washed her face and went down stairs, and ate breakfast. After breakfast she asked her mother to let her go to the cars. Her mother consented and put her clothes into a trunk. Her father carried the trunk on his shoulder. She put on her hat and kissed her mother good bye, and left the house. She got into the cars and rode a long time with her father. They stopped. They came to the Institution and rang a bell. The servant to the Institution opened the door. They went into the parlor. The

servant called Mr. F. By and by he came into the parlor and talked with her father. She did not return home. She staid many years at the Institution. Her father went home. She cried.

MAGGIE H.

14 years old—lost hearing at 2 years of age—under instruction 16 months.

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A FARMER.

A farmer lived in Pennsylvania who was very rich. He had many cows, horses, and geese. Every night a fox went to the barn and caught his geese and ate them. The farmer was troubled. He contrived a plan to catch the fox. He took a spade. He left the house. He went to the woods. When he arrived at the woods, he dug a pit. He gathered some sticks and leaves. He put them on the pit. He put the spade on his shoulder and returned home. He went up-stairs. He lay on the bed and fell asleep.

Another farmer wished to visit a friend. He was obliged to go through the woods. He left the house and walked through the woods. He did not know about the pit. Presently he fell into the pit. He cried out. He was afraid of the animals. A wolf came to the pit and fell in. In the morning the farmer dressed himself. He walked towards the pit. He saw the farmer and wolf in the pit. He hurried home and got a rope. He let the rope down into the pit, and drew the farmer out of the pit. He was thankful to him, but he was very much ashamed. The farmer shot the wolf dead with his gun.

EMMA K.

Lost hearing at 4 years of age—in school 16 months—13 years old.

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In Canada, a great many years ago, a wood-chopper took an axe off the ground and put it on his shoulder. His wife put some bread and meat and butter and cake into the basket. She took the basket off the table and went to him and gave him the

basket. He took his basket in his other hand and kissed her and went out of the house. He walked a long ways. When he arrived in the woods he put his basket on the ground and took his axe off his shoulder. He began to chop several trees. He chopped until noon. At noon he felt very hungry. He put the axe on the ground. He sat upon the ground, and opened the lid of it and put his hand into the basket. He took some bread and meat and cake out of the basket and began to eat them. He was full. He put them into the basket and shut the lid of the basket. He had no water. He stood up and took his axe off the ground. He went to the other trees and began to chop trees. At dusk he knew that perhaps there were wild wolves in the woods. He thought that the wolves would kill him. He was afraid and went to the trees and took the basket off the ground and put the axe on his shoulder. He walked out and towards home. It was almost dark. He walked as fast as he could. Suddenly he heard the wolves growling behind him. He turned around and saw the wolves coming towards him. He was very much frightened and was terribly scared. He ran towards home. The wolves nearly overtook him. He ran to a tree and stood behind the tree to protect himself. He put the basket on the ground and took his axe off his shoulder. By and by the wolves sprang upon him. He struck at them with it. Some of the wolves were killed. One of them sprang upon him and seized him by the throat and killed him and began to eat him. His wife waited for him. She was in the house. She was very sorry that her husband did not come home. She was afraid and thought that something had happened to her husband. She took a candlestick off the fire-place and lit it and closed the shutters and door. She went into her bed-room. She lay in her bed and went to sleep. By and by she began to dream. She dreamed that the wolves killed her husband. Then she arose and jumped off. She unclosed the shutters and door and unlocked the door. She called the neighbors. They went into the house. She told them that the wolves had killed her hus-

band. They put their guns on their shoulders and went out and began to look for her husband. They tried to find him. At last they found that some bones on the ground. The basket was broken. They turned around and returned to the house. They told the wife that her husband was dead. She was very sorry and wept. The neighbors loved her, but she wept for him several days. They were kind to her.

LEWIS W. C.

Lost hearing at 13 months—11 years of age. In school 1 year and 3 months. Was in the day-school at Pittsburg for some time.

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Many years ago a lady lived in Ohio whose name was Mrs. D. She had a large dog. She had a little child about ten years old. One day she wanted to go to buy some things for dinner. The lady told her dog to take care of her child. The dog knew what she said. Then she went out of the house and walked to the store in order to buy food. While she was in the store the little girl went out of the house and played in the yard and the dog followed her because he must take care of her. The door was open and soon a boy entered the house to steal the money. He went up stairs to seek for the money. While he sought the money the little girl felt tired and returned to the house. The boy heard somebody down stairs and wanted to escape but he could not because he was afraid that the person would catch him. He made a noise with a chair. The dog heard somebody up stairs. The dog went up stairs to see if anybody was there. The boy heard somebody coming up stairs. He was afraid and ran under the bed. The dog smelled around the room and found the boy under the bed. He caught him by the arm. By and by the lady came home and found her child playing with the doll. She was very glad because her child was well. The lady asked her child where her dog was. The child did not know where her dog was. She called her dog. The dog heard her. He barked to her.

She heard the dog up stairs. The lady told her dog to come down. The dog barked again. The lady thought that the dog wanted her. So she went up stairs to see what was the matter and she found the boy under the bed and she run down stairs after a policeman. The policeman caught him and asked him why he was under the bed. He confessed that he wanted to steal her money. The officer put him into prison and he stayed there about two years. The lady was very glad because the dog saved her money. She petted her dog very much and kissed the dog she loved him so much. She told her husband all about it when he came home.

IDA C. B.

Deaf at 18 months—under instruction 1 year and 3 months—14 years old.

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Several years ago a deaf and dumb man lived in New York. He had a daughter. Her name was Mary. She was very fond of a cat. She told him that it was very nice. The cat had white hair. It had a nice face. The family was very comfortable in the room. He talked with his daughter. She was happy to play with the cat in the room at night. About 9 o'clock they went to bed to sleep. They took off their clothes and put them on the back chair. They lay in the bed and were very warm. They had many blankets. They were asleep. In the night the cat was lying on the floor under the stove and was comfortable. By and by the cat felt cold in the room. She rose and stood on the floor. She saw the stove oven. She thought that she could go to the stove and to it and jumped into the oven. She lay in the oven and was very comfortable in it. She fell asleep in it. By and by the deaf and dumb man rose from the bed. He thought that it was about 4 o'clock. He thought that he would go down. He did not put on his clothes. He had one shirt on him. He went to the stove. He did not see the cat in the oven. He shut the oven door. When he put some wood in the stove, and

then it began to fire in the stove. By and by the stove was very comfortable. He thought his family would be glad to warm. Then he went to bed and lay in the blanket. In the morning the family rose from the bed and then they put on their clothes. He went down stairs and opened the door. He smelled the very bad smoke in the room. He went out of the room and walked on the floor. He thought this smoke was curious; and looked at the stove. He opened the door and examined and found out that the cat was in the oven. He saw it was black like coal. The family were surprised at it. They were very sorry that it was lost and dead. He threw it away.

MARY Z.

Lost hearing at 5 years—under instruction 1 year and 3 months—16 years of age.

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THE SEA SHORE.

Among the pretty places where people gather together for amusement and pleasure during the hot months of summer is the sea side. Ladies, gentlemen, and children go there for enjoyment. They board in hotels and private boarding-houses. The ladies come with big trunks filled with all sorts of fine clothes while gentlemen appear with modest valises. The former change their dresses ever so many times a day; for what purpose I cannot imagine except it be to entrap the gentlemen. There is a great deal of flirtation and courtship going on at these places. They have balls at the hotels and picnics along the beach. Some of the hotels and cottages are in full view of the ocean, and the inmates hear the constant roar of the old ocean; The children have as much pleasure as the grown persons, for they bring their buckets and shovels and play in the sand under the care of their nurses or friends. They run about the hotels and greatly to the annoyance of the old folks, laugh and shout to their heart's content. The scenery is very grand when the breakers dash wildly upon the beach

and then rush back into the ocean carrying away the shells and pebbles. The children fill their pails with pretty pebbles and curious shells which are cast upon the beach by the water, In the morning the people go in and bathe. They have woolen bathing gowns of all colors. The gentlemen go out with the ladies and children and take hold of them and keep them from being carried off. What gallants they are! it is a grand sight to stand on the beach and see so many yellow hats bobbing up and down in the water. Sometimes they all go under a large wave and then there is great laughter and excitement which is followed by a great coughing and spitting. Some people who are not strong enough to battle with the huge waves have to keep hold of the life lines which are placed there for their use. The men swim and float about like great fishes. When a great many people are in bathing, Oh how jolly it is! Some people who venture out too far get drowned or are overcome and are helpless. You can see ships and vessels with cargoes from Philadelphia and Boston and New York sailing on the ocean bound for some distant port. I have seen a school of porpoises at a distance from the shore; that's funny, I wonder what they study: Last summer I saw a very strange looking fish with a face and a tail. The man held it in his arms as he would a baby. The people all stood around and looked at it with much surprise and interest. There are sculls along the beach all ready to take a party out to the fishing banks and there is a line for every-body; put in your line and you will catch fishes as fast as you can haul them in. Some of the gentlemen have opera-glasses in a case which is hung over the shoulders with a strap and hangs at the side. They are always very attentive to the ladies—and by moonlight they often promenade on the beach, probably with an eye to the future. The wealthy, own fine horses and carriages and take long drives along the beach. Some people who live in the city, go to the sea-side on an excursion to spend the day. A great many people go, and there is a long train of cars. Boys go back and forth selling candy and little Jersey boys and girls jump on the train when it stops

at the stations to sell berries and apples. When they arrive at the sea-shore, there is great excitement. They go to hotels and get their meals. Some take long drives while others go in the water to bathe. At last when the season is over and the weather is cooler, the people begin to pack up and go home. The place remains deserted and the houses are empty and alone till the next year.

## LIZZIE B.

Under instruction 1 year and 3 months—deaf at 6 years—a semi-mute—13 years old.

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Several years ago a man resided in J——n. His name was William. L. M. He was 26 years of age. He went out of the house and was walking along a road. He went to the hotel and asked the landlord for whiskey. He poured out the whiskey in the tumbler. He gave it to him. He drank it. He became very drunk and went out of the hotel. He returned home. His wife and children saw him come to the house. They were afraid of the drunkard. He struck his wife's back with his fist. She wept and ran out of the house into the bushes. He looked and could not find his wife and children. Many gentlemen and ladies saw the drunkard who was very angry and threw the furniture in the yard. They all laughed at him. He was very angry and chased them. One man fought with him. He fell on the ground and cut his forehead. The police officer caught the drunkard by the coat. He walked with him to the prison and put him in it. His wife and children came out of the bushes and escaped to Ohio. They met some friends. They saw their friends and kissed them. They walked with them to a large house. They shook hands with their grand mother. They told her about a bad drunkard. she was sorry. They talked with their friends. They never saw again the drunkard.

## ROSANN. C. McH.

Born deaf—18 years old—in school a little over 2 years.



## MYSELF.

Last summer I walked with my friend Berry to the bed, we undressed ourselves. We lay on the bed. We were sleeping. The next morning Berry awoke. He got up. He dressed himself and he went down stairs. My grandfather dressed himself and he went down stairs. He unbolted the door. He opened the door. He looked at a dog lying with his head on his paws. He sat on a chair. Berry put his hat on his head. He walked to the field. He put the bars down on the ground. He went into the field. He walked to the cows. The cows were eating the grass. Berry was driving a flock of cows. He drove the flock of cows to the bars. The cows walked out of the field. Berry took the bars from the ground. He put the bar-rails up. The three girls, and I dressed ourselves. They went down stairs, and the three girls, and the two boys took the five milk-pails. They milked the eighteen cows. The three girls walked to a pump. They washed the milk-pails. Berry, and I drove the flock of cows into a pasture-field, and they were eating the grass. I walked with Berry to our home. The three girls, and the two boys were washing their faces and hands. They wiped their faces, and hands with a towel. The two girls, and the two women servants cooked the things. The eleven in family ate their breakfast. The two men churned the butter. They were tired. A bad dog smelt the sheep, and ran, and chased the sheep. The man looked at the bad dog chasing the sheep. He was angry. He took his gun from a wall. He chased the dog. He immediately shot the dog. He was glad, because he had killed the dog.

ISAIAH O.

Deaf at 5 years—13 years old—in school a little over 2 years.

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 ABOUT MYSELF.

In the morning I got up, and put on my clothes. I went to a chair. I sat on the chair, and I ate my breakfast in the morning. I got up, and I took a hat which hung on the nail.

I put the hat on my head. My brother took a gun from against the wall. My brother put the gun on his shoulder. I walked with my brother through the woods. I saw a nut-tree, and I climbed up the nut-tree. I stood on the limb, I shook the limb, and the nuts fell down on the ground. I came down from the nut-tree. I took the bag out of my jacket pocket, and I picked the bag full of the nuts. I put the bag on my shoulder. I walked with my brother through the forests. My brother heard a barking squirrel on the limb. I put the bag on the ground. My brother took good aim at the squirrel, he shot it with his rifle, and it fell down on the ground. My brother went to the squirrel, he took the squirrel from the ground, I took the bag from the ground. I went with my brother to my home. I put the bag on the floor. My father, mother, sisters, and brother, and I ate the nuts for dinner.

CHARLES A. C.

Born deaf—16 years old—in school a little over 2 years.

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MYSELF.

Next summer my friend will go to a depot, and he will buy a ticket for money. He will go into the car. He will sit on the car-seat. He will give the ticket to the conductor, he will arrive at Philada., and he will come to the Deaf and Dumb Institution. He will tell a servant, he wants to see me. The servant will call me. I shall go to the parlor. I shall shake hands with my friend, I shall be glad to see my friend. I shall go in the trunk-room. I shall unlock my trunk with my key. I shall open my trunk-lid. I shall take my clothes off of my body. I shall take my blue clothes from my trunk. I shall dress myself in my blue clothes. I shall shut my trunk-lid and I shall lock my trunk. I shall help my friend to carry my trunk. I shall go with my friend into the depot. My friend will buy two tickets for money. He will put the trunk in the

baggage-car. He will go with me into the car. We shall sit on the car seat. We shall arrive at Reading. He will take the trunk from the baggage-car. We shall carry the trunk. We shall go home. I shall shake hands with my mother and father and I shall be glad to see my parents.

JOHN L.

Born deaf—13 years old—in school 2 years and 3 months.

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I was born in C., Luzerne County Penna. I am the oldest daughter of Anthony and Bridget H—— When I could hear as well as speak one of my friends had the satisfaction of teaching me some, but it was very little, because I was too young. I told lies to my parents and troubled them every day and ran away from them when they wanted to whip me. I accompanied bad companions. In the winter the black fever spread over Luzerne County. I got it when I was six years of age. I was confined to bed for a few months. My dear mother was very careful of me all the time. I suppose that it was dangerous and severe but I did not feel pain while I grew worse and worse. My dear father hastened to a doctor who came to my home and made me take some medicine. One morning my mother spoke to me but I did not look at her and she thought my conduct very strange. Finally she found out that I had lost my hearing but could speak a little. My parents regretted my misfortune very much. In a few weeks I felt better and my mother placed me in a rocking chair in order to sit in it. I could not walk on account of my feeble health. My parents were troubled and my father took me to some cities for skillful doctors to make me hear but they could not do it. My father spent much money for me. At last one of the doctors said that he could make me hear probably. On Sunday morning he came into our house and put a big needle into the back of my neck and a piece of linen. I was offended at him for it hurt my neck and when I got out and thought nobody was in

sight, I buried the big needle in the ground so that nobody could find it but I was in error ; it happened that one of my friends found it out. There are now two scars on my neck and you can plainly see them. After my health got very good, I frequently tried to learn to read and write but could not understand. In the course of a few months I learned to sew which was easy for me. I was desirous of coming to the Institution. After some time I applied to my parents to know if I would go to school. They replied that they would bring me here when I was 12 years old. I was glad to get to school. Before I came I thought I was the only deaf mute in the world and I was surprised when I saw a great many mutes here. Now I am exceedingly glad because I am gaining knowledge but I am sorry that I troubled my parents. I think that they were right and I was wrong. I have been going to school a little more than two years. I like school very much. I study history, geography and composition. I want to remain here for a long time because I suppose that I will become very smart and be able to converse with my friends. I am sorry that I had the misfortune to lose my hearing but believe that God knew what was best for me, and think if I study hard enough, I will become as intelligent as those who hear.

BRIDGET H.

Under instruction 2 years and 3 months—deaf at 6 years—15 years of age.

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WATER.

Water is very useful for people and animals to drink. When they are very thirsty they must drink water. There are a great many fishes living in water. If they were on the ground they would die. The people wash their faces and hands with water and the women wash the dirty clothes in water. They sometimes swim in the water but some do not know how to swim and they get drowned. When it rains the water raises

in the rivers and runs very fast and is often dangerous. Water is used to scrub the floor and chairs and wash the dishes and cups and saucers &c. The boys and the girls often throw papers and rags to float on the water but a little stone could not float because it is too heavy. When it is very cold the water becomes ice. The people are very glad to skate on the ice but some are careless to skate on thin ice and soon the ice breaks and they are drowned. When it does not rain for a long time the people suffer for water to drink. In some countries the water rises very high in the rivers and carries away many houses. Many people are drowned. We sometimes put the water into the pail to carry to the garden and pour it out upon the flowers or potatoes &c. There are a great many ships sailing in the river and on the ocean. Many brave sailors sail in the ships. We sometimes wash the sheep in the river and they are clean. Dogs are very useful to save anybody who may fall in the river. Dogs jump in it and swim to him and drag him by his coat to the shore and save his life. Dogs are very kind. Once the people were very wicked. God got angry and sent the flood and the water rose very high near heaven. They were all drowned except Noah and his sons and their wives who were not drowned because they loved God. They sailed in a large ark on the flood. Steamboats often explode and kill the people in them. When it rains much the ground is muddy. When the houses catch on fire the firemen extinguish it by the means of water. Some people sail in a small boat on the water and it upsets and they fall into the water to drown. Jochebed put her little baby in a little boat on the river in the bushes because she feared the Egyptians would kill him. The people sometimes wash the horses with a sponge and soap in order to make them clean. When the wind blew the water Jesus told the wind to stop and the waves to be quiet and they at once obeyed him. Jesus once walked on the water and Moses struck a rock with a rod and the water gushed out and the Jews drank some water. We often read about water in the Bible.

CABBY E. B.

Under instruction 3 years and 3 months. Deaf at 2 years.—14 years of age

A poor mother whose name was Maria was living in Scotland several years ago. She had a daughter. She had blue eyes and yellow hair. She was not troublesome to her mother. She treated her mother very kindly. She always helped her mother. She was a good girl. She had no father. Her father was dead some years. She had a beautiful garden. She had many beautiful flowers in the garden. The mother had no money. She told her daughter that she was very hungry. She was not comfortable in her house. Her mother took very sick. She went to the room in order to go to her bed. She lay on her bed. Her daughter did not call the Doctor for her because she had no money. She thought that she would give beautiful flowers to a rich lady. She went up the stairs and went to the room. She asked her mother if she might give some beautiful flowers to the lady. Her mother let her give them to her. She was glad because she could give things to her. She asked her where the scissors were. Her mother told her she could take them out of the bureau. She went down the stairs. She took her summer hat in order to put it on her head. She held her scissors in her right hand. She went out of the door and carried them to the garden. She saw many beautiful flowers on the bushes in the garden. She cut the best flowers. She thought that they were nice for the lady. She thought that the lady would give some things to her. She cut the beautiful red roses with her scissors. She put them into a small basket. She thought there was enough. She carried it to the house. She thought that she would show them to her mother. She told her daughter that she would make a nice bouquet. She said "yes." She told her mother it was very beautiful. She had no good dress. Her mother told her daughter that she must not be ashamed. She put them into a pretty basket. She took them in her hand and she put on her hat. She came out of the house and travelled in the street. She saw her friends walking in the street. They saw beautiful flowers in the basket. They asked her whom she would give them to. She told them that she would give them to the lady. They

went away. She arrived at the lady's house. She saw the beautiful house. She went up the white stone steps. She knocked at the door. The servant heard the girl knocking at the door and came out of the kitchen. She went to the door in order to open the door. She saw the poor girl standing near the door. She saw the beautiful flowers in the basket. The girl wanted to see the lady. The servant invited her to go to the beautiful parlor. She sat down on the chair. She saw many beautiful pictures on the wall. The servant went to the lady's room and told her that the girl wanted to see her. The lady was writing a letter to her friend. She heard the servant telling her that the girl wanted to see her. The lady said that she would like to see her. She went down the stairs and went to the parlor. She saw the girl sitting on the chair. The girl gave beautiful flowers to her. She thanked her. She asked her if she had a father. Her father had died some years before. The lady told her to stay in the parlor. The lady went to the room in order to open the bureau. She took out a green silk dress to give it to her. She went down and went to the parlor. She gave it to her. She gave some money to her. She was glad and thanked her. She wanted to remember the lady. What is your name? The lady told her that her name was Annie. The poor girl went out of the house. She went to her house. She was glad to get money and a dress. She showed them to her mother. Her mother said that she felt sick a little. She told her she must buy some food to eat. They were happy.

ANNIE D. B.

Under instruction 3 years and 3 months. Born deaf—14 years old.

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#### THE EARTH.

The Earth is round like a ball, but it was supposed many years ago, by the ancients to be flat like a plate, but not very long ago, it has been found out to be round, and this is so that

it is round, for if it was flat it must have had some end, and has a person ever got to its end? If you were to stick a pole in the ground, and keep going West or East, you will never find an end to the earth, but if you keep going right straight on, you will just come to the very same place you have left, and to show it is true, you can find the pole just as you had put it, and now dont this show it is true that the earth is round? Before America was discovered, all the people who lived in the Eastern Continent, away over the Atlantic Occan, believed the earth to be flat, and that it had an end, and when Christopher Columbus went to ask for help, by getting them to lend him a few ships, and some men to discover a country, which he thought, he could find over the Atlantic Ocean, not a person would trust him, and give him help for they thought that the earth was flat; and that if he was to go far off, he would come to its end, and then fall away down into a miserable place, and in there get eaten up by the sea-monsters, and there their ships would be gone to loss, but by perseverance Columbus went to Spain with a heart full of failure, and asked the king and queen Ferdinand and Isabella, showing them a picture of the earth, which he thought was round, and trying to get them to understand, they began to believe that the world is round, and after giving him a few ships and men, he set off across the Atlantic Ocean, and kept sailing towards the West, while the people were almost frightened to death to see him going; but when he came back again, to their great surprise he found a country, which is called America, and after this, many people came over to America in ships; and now the world has been crossed over by many people, without much danger; for it is now found out true, that the world is round, and every thing is kept from falling off of it, by the attraction of gravitation. The world has one imaginary line passing through it, from North to South, which forms the North and South Pole, and on these imaginary lines, the earth revolves from West to East, around the sun. Day and Night are caused by the revolution of the earth upon its axis, which takes it twenty-four hours to



revolve once around upon its axis, and this is called its diurnal or daily motion, and is what causes day and night. The world has two motions called its diurnal and yearly motions. Its yearly motion takes it just right around, during one of our years, or 365 $\frac{1}{4}$  days of the earth. The revolution of the earth upon its axis, around the sun, is what causes the changes of the seasons; such as Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, and is what makes them feel different, or not alike. In Winter the sun is close to the earth, and is what makes it cold, and in Summer it is up far from the earth, and is what makes it feel warm. The sun itself does not come down near the earth, but it stands still, and all the planets go round it regularly in a kind of an oval circle, which takes them orderly from and near the sun. The sun is what lightens the moon, and is also what causes the productions, and everything that is on the earth to grow. If the sun was taken away, all the planets would go to ruin, and everything on them would go to ruin too. But the sun has never stopped, and stood still, in modern times; but it was once stopped many years ago, by Joshua, who bade it. Sometimes when it is cloudy, people sometimes think the sun is gone, but it is not, for its light is but just prevented from reaching the earth by the clouds, and for this reason it looks like as if it has been hidden or run away out of sight. The earth is about 95000,000, of miles from the sun and light can get down to the earth from the sun, in a very short time, though it is so far distant. The earth is 25000 miles long around it, and it is 8000 miles long through it. The productions on the earth do not grow all over it alike, but they grow differently. In some climates trees grow not very high, while trees of the same kind in other climates; grow to a great height, and many other things grow differently, but in some climates, they grow little alike, but they mostly grow differently. Men are of different complexions on the earth, some are black, red; white, yellow and brown; others wise and ignorant. They have different ways of worshipping, some worship idols, while others worship God. Some people are so ignor-

ant on the earth, that they even know nothing, and are willing to kill a human being and eat him. The people who do this are called Cannibals. In Sandwich Island, Captain James Cook, an Englishman, who sailed around the Earth thrice, was killed by the Sandwich Islanders, and eaten up by them, I believe.

WM. T. S.

Lost hearing at 6 years of age—14 years old—3 years under instruction.

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#### OLD MEN.

Old men are the persons, who are wiser than the young men, they don't like to play like us, and are always busy in thinking about everything every day; but the young men are not busy in thinking like you. Sometimes old men advise their children to abandon their naughty habits, they sometimes take delight in walking after their dogs about the field, or woods, &c for getting their good health. Some of the old blind men can't see anything, but sometimes the children or dogs assist them to walk about. They sometimes are seventy, or eighty or ninety or one hundred years of age, they frequently feel a wish that the children improve rapidly, who ought to go to school, they often present the knives or money, and the other things to the children for pleasure. Once in the State of Delaware an old man attempted to cross the street, but could not to do so. A kind boy assisted him to cross the street, who was much obliged to him, when he died, and left his money he gave all the Sum of money to him who was happy. Sometimes old men work easily and poor men often are working especially hard for provisions, and clothes, because they must support themselves young men sometimes persecute, or laugh at the old men who do not dislike nor get angry unlike the young men, they often taught the children about God, Christ Jesus, and Salvation, &c, they hope that a majority of all the pupils are good; but a minority of them are naughty. My Aunt named S. L. is about

eighty-eight years of age, and resides in this city, she was the mother of J. B. L.—who resides in Market Street, and sells the books and many other things, I had visited his large house, but I didn't visit a few rooms in the upper story.

HENRY B. S.

Born deaf—In school a little over 3 years.

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#### DEAF MUTES.

The persons are called Deaf mutes, because they can not speak and hear. They lose their hearing by sickness and accidents, but others are born deaf. The scarlet-fever is the disease which often mostly causes deafness. They can talk with their friends by writing or spelling with their hands, very well. Some of them are as smart as the speaking people indeed. Some of them get crushed on the railroads, but they must keep off them. Speaking people often mock at the deaf mutes and call them dummies, but they are very much unjust to them who are so much troubled. They can't hear the birds singing very sweetly and some of them are very much sorry that they lost their hearing, but I do not feel sorry that I am a deaf mute, because I was born deaf. I am surprised that they can improve as fast as the speaking people, if they are studious. There are about 1500 deaf mutes in Pennsylvania and there are more than thirty deaf mute institutions in the United States. Many of them are ignorant, for they never learn or know about God and Jesus Christ. They sometimes can receive money in working very well like the other people I believe that there are more deaf mutes losing their hearing than the others who are born so. Many of them go to the College to be educated in Washington. In former times they were treated with the greatest cruelty that they were thrown into the rivers that they might be drowned to death because their cruel parents would not like to have them who were deaf mutes. I am sorry that I often heard that some of them yield to the

temptation of drinking different kinds of liquors ; They ought not to drink the liquors throughout this year. I want them to learn or read in order to become the wisest deaf mutes in the world. Sometimes they are very dangerous before they go to the Institutions because they get very angry so that they murder the people. They are increasing rapidly in the world in my opinion. We are thankful to the Abbe De Lepee for he first invented signs for teaching the Deaf mutes. If he had not invented signs, probably they would be always ignorant, but fortunately there are now many Deaf mute Institutions in the parts of the world for the deaf mutes to be educated. They fortunately can gain great knowledge and become wise, if they are very much studious. My sister is a deaf mute, but I am sorry that it is too late for her to come here to be educated.

DANIEL P, JR.

Born deaf—16 years of age—in school 4 years.

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#### GIRLS AND BOYS.

There are two classes of the youths,—one is the class of girls and the other of boys. The boys have not dresses like the girls. The girls wear frocks on, but the boys pants as the men do and the boys are stronger than the girls, but the girls are the most beautiful of the human race and they are more lovely than the boys. Many of the boys are very rough and wicked and they are fond of fighting as dogs, but the girls are fond of peace and their manners are very pleasant and they are very fond of comforting their parents when they are in troubles but the boys are fond of running in the streets and playing marbles, base ball, &c. Many of the boys abandon their clothes in dirty disorder ; But the girls of the Institution do not keep so quiet in the chapel as the boys do, because the girls don't know how to make such laws as the boys can. The boy's minds are stronger than the girls' I suppose. The girls are nearly always wanting to get new clothes to make

themselves look very beautifully. Many of the boys don't care for making themselves look so beautiful as the girls do. The boys work at many different kinds of trades and they can get more money than the girls can. The boys go out to work to get money to support their parents, but many of the girls stay in the houses and help their mothers to wash and cleanse the houses. Many of the boys become great men, but a few girls become great women. Some of the girls are as brave as the boys. In this country no girl will become the president of the U. S. when she grows up.

SIMON McC.

17 years old—deaf at 5 years—in school about 4 years.

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THE SENSES.

There are five senses, seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting and feeling. The sense of sight is the most useful to us. We have four senses, because we are deaf. The blind have also four senses. It is a greater misfortune to be born blind than deaf and dumb. The deaf and dumb can go about any where and see all kinds of things, but the blind have to be led and they learn mostly by hearing about things. They have a great deal sense of touching. They always feel things very carefully. They read books with their fingers. They can tell you your shape by feeling. They never see all kinds of things in the world. They are always pleased to hear sweet songs and the birds singing. They know a great deal by the sense of smelling. Deafmutes cannot hear a noise or a voice. Some also cannot hear the bell when it rings, but some of them can. To the blind the world is all dark but the deaf and dumb are pleased to see all kinds of things. How much enjoyment you have from all your senses. Some things are sweet to the sense of taste, but there are many things which are sweet that are not pleased to the taste. There is a variety of pleasant-smell-

ing flowers and other things which God has made to please our senses. I think that the speaking have more enjoyment from seeing and hearing than from the other senses. How delightful is music to their ears! The sense of taste is well to eating. Children always love to hear the sweet gentle voice of their mother, but deaf and dumb can never hear the voices of their friends. It is a great misfortune to be deprived of one of the senses.

MARIA L. H.

Lost hearing in infancy—17 years old—in school 4½ years.

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FLOWERS.

I am going to tell you of flowers. Flowers are very beautiful in summer. They have many different names. They are not all alike, but there are very different flowers. When in summer the day is mild, they are blooming and giving their fragrance to the air, and we like to smell them. They stand up straight, and look lovely when the day is cool, and mild. When a storm arises, it spoils them. Poor Flowers! They seem to be miserable, after losing their beauty. I love them very much. Early in the morning, the flowers blow, and show their beauty, and give the people their sweet odors; but when the evening comes, they close up as if they were going to sleep as we do every night. The gardens are full of various kinds of flowers. The gardeners keep them well, and take good care of them. In the spring, the trees begin to bloom flowers. They are of various colors. They look very beautiful. After few weeks, they become fruits. It is very wonderful how God made them. Our Principal, has a garden, which is full of many beautiful flowers. The pupils always delight to see the flowers blooming in the spring. He always takes good care of them. He often gives the girls some flowers for they love to wear them on their heads. Flowers need water. If the gardeners

do not put some water in them, they would not bloom, and would die soon. They sometimes grow in the water, and are called lilies. They are very beautiful. Rag flowers are used for the ladies' bonnets. They are fashionable in this city. Some weeks ago, Our Principal showed the pupils, the magic lantern, and we saw a flower closed ; but by and by it bloomed. We found that a little angel stood in it. It was very beautiful. Often people arrange flowers in crosses, and in other ways for the coffins. Butterflies flutter among the flowers and sip honey from them. Several years ago, when Gen LaFayette, and his soldiers marched through Maryland, many children threw many beautiful flowers at Gen LaFayette, and did him honor. There are often many beautiful flowers exhibited in Horticultural Hall. The are mostly from warm countries. One summer when I was a little girl and I was playing with my sister in the garden. She made a wreath of flowers for me. Many children make wreaths of flowers for they like to wear them. One of the states of the Union was named Florida or, the land of flowers by the Spaniards because it was covered with flowers when they discovered it.

ALICE E. A.

Deaf at 3 years—in school 5 years—15 years old.

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#### THE KINGS.

A king is a monarch who reigns in his own person over a nation but he is not appointed by the people like the President ; without the consent of the people, he forms a government himself. A nation over which he rules is called a kingdom and there is a capital of it where the king lives. He wears a crown of great value and holds a golden sceptre in his hand while sitting on a throne with the dignity of his royalty and does no labor unlike his common subjects. He dresses in a valuable robe of different beautiful colors. His royalty is greatly expensive. He lives in a splendid palace always guarded by the

guards for the prevention of any danger that seems as if it is threatening to occur to the king. He often makes the laws himself at his own pleasure, but the royal laws are often also made by the aid of the parliament for the reason that he is a limited sovereign unlike an emperor and there is no distinction between the king's reign and queen's who governs another nation and is a limited sovereign not unlike the king. His wife, is called a queen who does no work for him unlike the other wives who work for their husbands. She is liable to be accustomed to spend all the days of her life in dressing, vanity, visiting the different places &c for her useless pleasure. She does not do much to nurse her children and her husband hires a nurse to nurse them. The king appoints a tutor who teaches his children at his palace & gives them an education. The king's children are called the princes, the oldest of whom has a right to have the crown after his father's death. The throne is hereditary from the father to his son. The ceremony of setting the crown on the prince's head is called a coronation. On the coronation of the prince generally the tidings of joy and excitement spread over all the nation. The king often marries his children to the foreign princes or their relatives. Some kings begin their reigns in their youthful days. They often are too young to undertake the management of their kingdoms, but their regents aid them till they become old enough to reign over their kingdom. In their manhoods on the other hand some ascend the thrones. Nobody is allowed to dare to go near the king without the invitation. His subjects must keep obedient exactly to all the laws ever made by the king and whenever one person breaks one of them, he must inevitably get a severe punishment. The subjects always pay due reverence to the king at the time of his coming into their presence. The king often prides himself on his wealth or wisdom & rides in his elegant chariot. The king often makes errors in laying heavy taxes on his subjects. His taxes often stir up rebellion among his subjects and result in a civil war. In ancient times, the kings were unlimited different from the



present kings and often treated their subjects with the utmost cruelty. They often felt jealous and ambitious and often fought against each other for the gain of the thrones. They were often called the tyrants. They often in the different ways were assassinated by their subjects or dethroned, to get rid of them. On the other hand, in those days, some kings were wise and just. Now their names are famous in the history of the world. Some kings were warlike & dissipated. The wise kings' sons often inherited the thrones at the time of their father's deaths and contrary to their fathers they were weak-minded and tyrannical. The others were wiser and braver than their fathers while reigning over their kingdoms. The kings often got angry at the trifles and unjustly ordered the people to be beheaded who had committed no crime. The king of a nation often took the money away from his subjects on purpose that he might with it prepare for war. The king was apparently happier than his poor subjects but his subjects were no doubt happier than he who feared that his life would be exposed to any danger or his property would be taken away from him. Now I will tell you about the kings of the Israelites. The Jews often changed from goodness to wickedness, so God punished them again and again. They repented of so many of their sins that God forgave all their sins. The Israelites were without mercy attacked by their enemies and cried to God hoping to get aid from him. Israel was divided into twelve tribes over which the judges ruled. God appointed the judges named Samson, Jephthah, Gideon and the others for the prevention of the Philistines from oppressing the Jews. The Jews were so much tired of being governed by the judges that God found out a wish they expressed, to have a king and came to the determination to give them a king. God called the prophet Samuel to whom he gave information that he should appoint a new king for the Jews. Samuel exactly obeyed God's order. He wandered through Israel in search of a good man that he might anoint him to be the king of Israel. He happened to meet Saul who went about the country in quest of his father's lost asses. Saul inquired of him where the asses were.

Samuel assured him that the asses had been found. Then Samuel took the horn of oil subsequently he poured the oil on the head of Saul to constitute him to be the king of Israel according to God's will. Saul became the first king of Israel at the will of God and the Israelites. By the aid of his brave son Jonathan, he often achieved the glorious victories over the Philistines. In course of time Saul left off the piety & became wicked. God was so much offended at his wickedness that he firmly determined to punish him. He ordered Samuel to appoint another king in the place of Saul according to his own choice. Samuel did so and arrived at Jesse's house. Jesse's six sons gathered around Samuel. Samuel offered each of them to God, but God said "No." Samuel asked Jesse if he had another son. Jesse said "Yes." Just then David the shepherd had come into the presence of Samuel, Samuel thought that he had really a poor talent and God would not appoint him the king but no sooner had God said that it was right to appoint David than Samuel anointed David whom he acquainted that he would be the future king in the place of Saul. On one occasion in his youthful time, he with full confidence in God, struck the giant Goliath in his forehead dead with a stone, whom the Jews avoided for fear lest he would utterly destroy them. Saul wickedly felt such jealousy that he angrily resolved to put David to the sword to get rid of him, but fortunately his son, Jonathan had his benevolence to David in advising him to flee from Saul into the wilderness for protection. Saul with his forces went about the land in pursuit of David, but kindly God preserved David carefully in safety from Saul. At the end of Saul's reign, Saul with Jonathan were beaten and killed under serious circumstance on the battle-field. At the time of the death of Saul, David went to the throne in order that he might become king of Israel. He was a good and pious king on whom God deservedly bestowed many blessings, but I am sorry to say that David erroneously robbed Uriah of his wife and committed adultery against God's will. God was so holily indignant that he severely punished David

who repented of his sin and entreated God's pardon. God forgave his sin. David was a remarkable poet and wrote the excellent psalms in the Bible. He had a beautiful son named Absalom who acted wickedly against God's will. He without remorse broke out in a rebellion against his father and raised up a large army to fight against his father, strongly hoping to get his father's throne, but he was so much beaten that he was obliged to ride fast on his mule to avoid his pursuers. His beautiful hair unfortunately got entangled in the twigs of a tree and his mule ran away leaving him suspending on the twigs of the tree by his head. David's captain, called Joab accidentally found him there through whose heart, he thrust three darts. David was overwhelmed with great grief for his son's death. Before Absalom's death, he with open vigor conquered the Philistines on every side till he lived to be old and ended his earthly course. His son, by the name of Solomon mounted the throne as his successor. At the time of his coming to the throne, he had a poor talent but in his dream at night God appeared before him and asked him what he chose to have. Solomon wisely chose wisdom subsequently God willingly gave wisdom to Solomon, who wrote the remarkably wise proverbs. He built a magnificent temple, where he and his subjects might worship God. All the nations around him paid great reverence to him with astonishment, for his wisdom and riches. In his mature age, he foolishly took one thousand women from the idolators and married all of them. By their firm persuasion, he became wicked. He set the bad example to his own subjects. When he died, his son, named Rehoboam succeeded him as king of Israel and was weak-minded unlike his father. The Israelites demanded of Rehoboam that he must put down the heavy taxes that his father had laid on them in his reign. Some old counsellors who had been long with his father at the palace, advised him to do this. Contrary to them the young counsellors advised him to lay more heavy taxes than his father had. Throwing off the advice of the old counsellors and after much consideration, Rehoboam laid the heavy taxes on his sub-

jects that caused great anger and rebellion to them. Owing to his heavy taxes, his kingdom was soon separated into two divisions. Some kings reigned over the other division of Israel in Samaria. These divisions continued long to the time of the birth of Jesus Christ.

THEODORE K.

Lost hearing at 5 years—16 years of age—in school 5½ years.

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ICE.

In winter ice is abundant. It is made from water, when the weather is very cold. It is very hard almost like a stone, but it is very brittle. It is used to make water cold in summer in every city. It is also good to make ice-cream. Many boys and girls are very fond of ice and like to skate on it. Sometimes ice on the river is thin and breaks and the poor young fellows fall into the river and are drowned. But sometimes they are saved by the assistance of their friends. Boys and girls must be prudent and avoid thin ice and skate on ice which is thick. Ice lasts if the weather is very cold but when the sun shines it soon melts. Sometimes when we get up in the morning, we find ice in the pails or cups and tumblers. Tumblers are often cracked by the ice. In the cold climates to the far north, there is ice all the year. In Greenland the people often make houses of ice and live in them. If we should put a piece of ice on the stove, it would soon melt. The roofs of houses are covered with snow, and when it thaws it hangs in icicles from the roofs. In cold weather after it rains, the ground and pavements are often covered with ice and are very slippery, and many people fall down, and hurt themselves. It is very dangerous and people fracture their limbs. When we hold ice in our hands, it hurts them with the cold. Children are fond of eating ice. It is often useful for sick people. They place ice on their heads for the headache. If any body should shed tears in the cold air, it would freeze on his face. The dead

bodies of people must have ice on them to keep them from smelling badly. Ice often costs very much money. It is usually clean as water, some is dirty. In the chests ice is covered with woollen clothes to keep it from the air. There is a great deal of ice stored up in large ice-houses for use in summer. In summer every morning the icemen with the wagons full of ice drive through the streets and give ice to everybody who pays for it. Many years ago in Russia the Queen Catharine, there was a very magnificent ice-house with ice candle-sticks. Chairs, tables, closets all were made of ice. They did not melt when the candles were lighted in the house. The oceans never freeze over. On the top of high mountains there is snow and ice which never melts. Sometimes clothes in the cold air freeze, but they soon dry.

ANNIE B. S.

Deaf at 4 years—in school 7 years—20 years of age.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and eighty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery, and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred and forty dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and are reopened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time all the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation.

Payments are required to be made in advance every six months, and a bond given to the Institution (approved by the Treasurer) within six months after the admission of the pupil, to be signed by the applicant, and a responsible surety, who must be a resident of Philadelphia or its vicinity, when it is possible.

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children *before* the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them *after* it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the names of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years ; and before they can be admitted, satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out, it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the state fund is limited ; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

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 STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Application for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made to the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances, and capacity of the deaf mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years.

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 STATE OF DELAWARE.

Application for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the state. The term allowed is five years, which may be extended by the Governor to eight years.

## QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions :

What is the name of the child ? (Mention the whole of its name.)

What is the age of the child ? (Mention the year, month, day, and place of birth.

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside ? (Mention the County and nearest Post Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child ?  
Are any of them deaf and dumb ?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, or is it known that there have been any deaf or dumb, either on the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors ?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinnated ?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles, or whooping cough ?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease ? If so, how and at what age ?

Was there any relationship between parents before marriage ?

## SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, BEQUESTS.

Life Subscriptions, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$20	00
Annual Subscriptions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	00

Received by any member of the Board of Directors.

Donations to the Library, of Books, Maps, Pictures, &c., and to the Cabinet of Apparatus, Specimens, Curiosities of Nature and Art, will be received at the Institution.

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 SCHOLARSHIP.

A Donation or Bequest of \$5,000 will found a Scholarship, which shall bear the donor's, or such other name as he may designate.



## FORM OF A DEVICE OR BEQUEST.

I give, devise, and bequeath to "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," &c.

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## DONATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM

- L. A. Godey, Lady's Book and Engravings.  
 T. S. Arthur, Home Magazine, Children's Hour, Engravings, Chromo—The Church Mouse.  
 Henry Peterson, Saturday Evening Post, Magazines, &c.  
 Franklin Insurance Company, Harper's Magazine.  
 G. W. Childs, a number of books for the Library.  
 Ohio Deaf and Dumb Institution, The Mute's Chronicle (2 copies).  
 Illinois Deaf and Dumb Institution, The Deaf Mute Advance.  
 Louisiana Deaf and Dumb Institution, Deaf Mute Pelican.  
 Washington, D. C., The Silent World.  
 H. Humphries, Mexico Independent and Deaf Mutes' Journal.  
 Friends of the Institution, a number of articles for the Cabinet.





DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.

a a	b b	c c	d d	e e
				
f f	g g	h h	i i	j j
				
k k	l l	m m	n n	o o
				
p p	q q	r r	s s	t t
				
u u	v v	w w	x x	y y
				
	z z	& f		
				

THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
DEAF AND DUMB  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1873.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
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1874.



# OFFICERS FOR 1874.

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SECOND ASSISTANT MATRON—Emma V. Stevenson.

STEWARD—David J. Stevenson.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SHOE SHOP—Adam S. Hinkle.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TAILORS' SHOP—George T. Ward.



# REPORT.

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To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Board of Public Charities, and to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:

It is with profound regret that the Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb record the death of the Hon. William Morris Meredith, an eminent citizen and cherished colleague.

This sad event took place at his residence, in this city, on the 17th of August last, in the 74th year of his age. He was born in Philadelphia, on the 8th of June, 1799. His ancestors were highly respectable. His father was a prominent member of the Bar, and for many years a leading member of the Select Council. His mother was possessed of a vigorous and cultivated mind, and both parents were noted for their generous benevolence.

Mr. Meredith's early education was under the care of his gifted mother. In September, 1806, he entered the Grammar School of the University of Pennsylvania, under the charge of Mr. James G. Thompson, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Browne Wylie, D.D. Here he made rapid progress. In due time he was transferred to the Collegiate Department of the University. In June, 1812, he was graduated, taking the second honor. For some time after he devoted himself to the study of the classics and belles lettres, and then commenced the study of the law in his father's office. In 1817 he was admitted to the Bar, and commenced the practice of the law.

He was elected a member of the House of Representatives of this State in 1824, and continued a member of that body until the close of the session of 1828, when he declined a re-election. While a member of the Legislature, he was distinguished as an able debater. Few equalled and none excelled him in his familiar acquaintance with the parliamentary history not only of the United States, but of Great Britain. In 1833, he was elected a member of the Select Council of Philadelphia, and in the following year was chosen President of that body, and continued to preside over it until 1849, when he resigned on being appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, by President Taylor. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

He distinguished himself, and rose rapidly in public estimation, and in professional reputation, and acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. He was generally engaged in every important cause. When General Harrison became President of the United States, Mr. Meredith was appointed U. S. District Attorney. After holding the office for a short time, he resigned, not, however, before he had rendered important service to the Government.

On the death of President Taylor, in 1850, his Cabinet resigned, and Mr. Meredith returned to Philadelphia. His widely-spread fame as a jurist, and his high integrity made him the candidate of the Whig party for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in 1851. Notwithstanding his high merit, the Democratic candidate was elected. Governor Curtin appointed him Attorney General of Pennsylvania, in 1861, and Mr. Meredith continued his legal adviser during his Gubernatorial term. In 1861, he was selected by Governor Curtin as one of the members of the Peace Conference.

In 1871, President Grant appointed him senior counsel to prosecute the claims of the United States against Great Britain, in consequence of the depredations committed by Confederate cruisers fitted out in British ports, on our commerce. Mr. Meredith took part in the preparation of the case, but failing health prevented him from going to Geneva.

In 1872, he was elected a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania. On the meeting of that body he was unanimously chosen to preside over it, and continued as President until his death.

But it was not as a jurist and a statesman only that Mr. Meredith was distinguished. He was a fine classic and belles lettres scholar, and was a philanthropist.

In the year 1829, he was elected a Manager of the House of Refuge, and so continued until 1841. In 1841, he was chosen one of the Counsellors, and continued in that office until his death. In 1829, he became a Director of this institution; in 1831, Secretary; in 1832, again a Director, and was annually chosen one until 1859, when he was elected a Vice-President, and held that office at the time of his death.

He became a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania in 1842, from which he retired on his accepting the office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The various and important offices which Mr. Meredith filled with so much advantage to his fellow-citizens and honor to himself, show the high estimation in which he was held, and the deep regret expressed at his death, how much he was beloved and the strong hold he had on the affections of the community.

He was a remarkable man. His brilliant wit, his varied and extensive information, made him a delightful and instructive companion, and his high tone and firmness of character commanded the esteem and respect of all who knew him. His clear and comprehensive mind rendered him a powerful advocate, and his acuteness, learning and ingenuity enabled him to seize at a glance, and to exhibit with force, the strong points of his client's cause, and to expose and assail the weak ones of his opponent. His loss will be long felt in the city of his birth, in which he was a shining ornament.

The New Year had just dawned when the Emeritus Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was called from time to eternity. The death of one so long and so intimately connected with the education of Deaf Mutes, deserves

more than a passing notice. Harvey Prindle Peet was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, on the 19th of November, 1794. The son of a farmer, he did not enjoy early advantages, yet his application and perseverance were such that at the age of sixteen he had made such progress as to be able to take charge of a District school in the winter, and continued to do so for five successive winters, and he worked on his father's farm during the residue of those years. At the age of twenty-one he was competent to give instruction in the higher branches of an English education. He then commenced the study of Latin, and in 1818, entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1822. On leaving Yale he contemplated the study of theology, but on being invited to become an instructor in the American Asylum he accepted the offer, and during the residue of his life devoted himself to teaching the Deaf and Dumb.

At Hartford, he was the associate of Gallaudet, Clere, Weld and Turner, where he had ample opportunity of becoming a proficient in the art of imparting instruction to the Deaf Mute. At the expiration of about two years, the duties of Steward of the Asylum were added to those of instructing a class. While at Hartford, he married Miss Margaret Maria Lewis, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Lewis.

In 1830, he was appointed Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Here he had a wider field to display his varied talents. He entered on the discharge of his duties with enthusiasm, in February, 1831. One of the most important of these duties was the training an efficient corps of instructors. In this he was eminently successful. His career had thus far been prosperous, but a heavy blow fell upon him in 1832. On the 23d of September, of that year, his wife died after a lingering illness. She left three young sons to his care. Some three years after her death he married Miss Sarah Ann Smith.

By his zeal and success, the New York Institution attained a high reputation.

His leisure time he devoted, in a great measure to the preparation of books adapted to the instruction of the Deaf Mute.

His reputation as a teacher was widely extended. He was remarkable for his energy and perseverance. His visits to Albany on behalf of the institution were frequent and generally successful. He did not escape the trials incident to humanity. After a happy union with his second wife for nearly thirty years, he had the misfortune to lose her. Death deprived him of his two younger sons, both promising young men.

He married a third time, to an excellent lady, who was a solace to him in his declining health. In his latter years the infirmities of age made their inroads, but he sustained himself with Christian fortitude, and he tranquilly expired at his residence in the institution, at forty-five minutes past five o'clock, on the morning of the first of January. He lived to see the system of instruction grow from its infancy to maturity in the United States, and he will long be remembered as one of those who were conspicuous in promoting this noble end.

Dr. Biddle reports that "The health of the children has been good. Two cases of Typhoid Fever occurred in May, both of an extreme grade, one recovered, the other terminated fatally on the 17th of May." Forty-one cases of disease were under treatment during the year. The improvement and conduct of the pupils have been very commendable. They are under parental government. Great care is exercised over them as regards their moral and scholastic training, and their health. The Principal, Instructors and other officers have discharged their duties in a manner which merits and receives the approbation of the Directors.

The course of study continues the same as heretofore.

The Directors are still of opinion that signs are the natural language of the Deaf Mute. This opinion is strengthened by the results of interviews which took place between the pupils and a number of the chiefs and braves of the Arappahoes and Cheyennes, during a visit of the latter, which recently took place in this city. These interviews were full of interest, as they prove the great value of the language of signs, and show the facility with which intercourse can be carried on between persons acquainted with that language. In the Report of the

Principal a full account of these interviews will be found, which will no doubt afford much pleasure to the reader.

The institution is now full to its utmost capacity. No pupils can be admitted till the terms of those now in it expire.

Additional accommodations are a matter of necessity. The Directors are now engaged in looking for an eligible site, on which new and appropriate buildings may be erected. For this purpose requisite funds are needed. The Board look with confidence to an enlightened and liberal government, and a generous and benevolent community to provide them.

There is no class of our brethren more deserving of sympathy and assistance than the Deaf Mute. Deprived of two of the most important senses, they are, without education, dependent and wretched. But enlightened by the genial rays of knowledge, they become useful and happy, and can

“ Look through Nature up to Nature's God.”

Some of the finest artists of the country have been educated in this Institution, and one at least displayed talents as a poet.

The compositions of some of the pupils, which will be found in the Appendix, show the progress they make in their education. An opportunity is afforded on the afternoon of Thursdays to the public to witness the exercises of the scholars.

To the regret of the Directors, Miss Juliana Bird, who long, faithfully, and acceptably discharged the duties of First Assistant Matron, owing to ill health resigned her situation. She bears with her the best wishes of the Board. Miss Sallie R. Briggs has been promoted to be the First Assistant Matron, and Miss Emma V. Stevenson has been appointed Second Assistant Matron.

On the first day of January last there were 226 pupils in the Institution, viz., 116 boys and 110 girls; there were admitted during the past years 14 boys and 23 girls, total 37; and there were discharged during the same period 12 boys and 21 girls, total 33; and there remained on the first instant 118 boys and 112 girls, total 230. Of those admitted in 1873,

30 were supported by the State of Pennsylvania.  
 2 " " " " New Jersey.  
 3 " " " " Delaware.  
 2 " " their friends or by the Institution.

The Report of the Principal will furnish many interesting details.

The Directors regret to state that no addition has been made during the year which has just closed to the Fund for Deserving Deaf Mutes. The interest derived from it is not sufficient to maintain the Blind Mute who is dependent upon it chiefly for his support. Without the aid of some benevolent ladies, his condition would be sad. The extension of this fund is certainly deserving the favorable consideration of the generous and affluent.

The account of the Treasurer herewith submitted exhibits the fiscal condition of the Institution.

It will be perceived that the account embraces only nine months. The change of the fiscal year has been made at the request of the Board of Public Charities, who desired that the account should be closed on the 30th day of September. Hereafter the account will be brought to that day. The Treasurer's account shows an apparently large balance. The next day bills for dry-goods, etc., were paid, which greatly reduced this balance. It included the receipts from the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, from which no further payments were due until the 1st of March, 1874.

The expenses for repairs for 1873 were unusually heavy, and most of them unexpected.

The ordinary repairs amounted to	- - - -	\$592.13
The extraordinary repairs	- - - - -	3,285.69
Total	- - - - -	<u>\$3,877.82</u>

The extraordinary repairs arose from curbing and flagging required by an ordinance of the Councils, and a new roof on the main building, etc.

The whole expenditures for the year were \$63,964.60.

The average number of pupils was 225.

The cost of each pupil \$284.24.

The loss on each State pupil was \$19.24. On the whole number of Pennsylvania State pupils was \$3,617.12.

The Ladies' Committee continue their accustomed visits, and render their valued counsel to the Matron.

In addition to their scholastic instruction, the larger boys are taught shoemaking or tailoring, and the girls sewing, dress-making and household duties in general.

The pupils have been for many years indebted to the generous benevolence of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, to the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, for free tickets, which enabled them to visit their families during the vacations, and to return again to the Institution. The Directors of this Institution cordially tender their thanks to the officers of these companies for their considerate kindness.

Before closing their Report, the Board take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of two legacies bequeathed to the Institution; one of one thousand dollars by Isabella B. Truman, and another of fifteen hundred dollars by Jesse George.

All legacies are invested, and thus remain a permanent fund for the benefit of the charity.

In the fervent hope that the beneficence which founded may continue to prosper the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Directors surrender up their trust to the contributors.

All which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

*President.*

JAMES J. BARCLAY,

*Secretary.*

*Philadelphia, January 1, 1874.*



FOR RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1873.

*The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in account with S. WEIR LEWIS, Treasurer.*

DR.

CR.

1873. Sept. 30.	1873. Jan. 1. Sept. 30.	1873. Jan. 1. Sept. 30.
To Cash paid to this date, viz.: Family expenses, provisions, clothing, etc..... Salaries..... Repairs..... City of Philadelphia six per cent. Loan, \$10,000. cost..... Balance due the Institution.....	\$24,489 09 16,529 17 730 72 10,125 00 51,836 86	By Balance due the Institution..... By Cash received to this date, viz.: For The State of Pennsylvania..... The State of New Jersey, } Indigent..... " Delaware, } Pupils..... The State of Pennsylvania for loss sustained on State pupils during the year 1871..... The State of New Jersey for losses sustained on pupils from March 1, 1866 to March 1, 1871..... Pay pupils..... Interest and contributions..... Rent of lot Pine and Fifteenth Streets..... Income of the Crozer Scholarship Fund No. 1..... " " " " No. 2..... Income of the John Wright Scholarship Fund..... Income of the Crozer Building Fund..... Legacy of Jesse George..... Legacy of Isabella B. Truman.....
	\$83,790 64	\$83,790 64
	1873. Oct. 1.	By Balance brought down..... \$31,636 86

Examined and found correct,

W. WEIR LEWIS,  
CHAS. WHEELER, } Committee.

E. E.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1873.

S. WEIR LEWIS,  
Treasurer.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

To the President and Directors of the  
 Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

**GENTLEMEN:**—The number of pupils in the Institution on the 31st of December, 1873, was two hundred and thirty, a larger number we have had in any previous year, and as large a number as the present buildings can safely accommodate. The statistics of the year will be found in the following tabular statements :

	Males.	Females.
Number of pupils on December 31, 1872, . . . . .	116	110
New pupils admitted in 1873, . . . . .	13	21
Pupils re-admitted, . . . . .	1	2
Total population during 1873, . . . . .	130	133
Number of pupils dismissed in 1873, . . . . .	12	20
Died, . . . . .	....	1
Present number of pupils, . . . . .	118	112

The whole number of pupils are supported as follows, viz. :

	Males.	Females.
By the State of Pennsylvania, . . . . .	102	90
"    "    New Jersey, . . . . .	9	6
"    "    Delaware, . . . . .	3	5
"    Crozer Scholarship, No. 1, . . . . .	....	1
"    "    "    No. 2, . . . . .	....	1
"    their friends or the Institution, . . . . .	4	9
Totals, . . . . .	118	112

*Those supported by the bounty of the State of Pennsylvania are from the following Counties, viz:*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Adams.....	2	1	3	Juniata.....	3	1	4
Allegheny.....	6	1	7	Lancaster.....	3	5	8
Belford.....	1	.....	1	Lawrence.....	1	.....	1
Berks.....	3	6	9	Lebanon.....	.....	1	1
Blair.....	1	.....	1	Lehigh.....	1	4	5
Bradford.....	.....	1	1	Luzerne.....	3	6	9
Bucks.....	2	3	5	Lycoming.....	1	1	2
Cambria.....	3	2	5	Mercer.....	2	1	3
Carbon.....	.....	1	1	Mifflin.....	.....	1	1
Centre.....	1	.....	1	Montgomery.....	3	3	6
Chester.....	1	.....	1	Northampton.....	.....	2	2
Clarion.....	1	.....	1	Northumberland.....	3	1	4
Clinton.....	1	1	2	Philadelphia.....	30	20	50
Columbia.....	2	.....	2	Schuylkill.....	3	7	10
Crawford.....	4	1	5	Somerset.....	2	1	3
Cumberland.....	2	1	3	Susquehanna.....	2	2	4
Dauphin.....	3	1	4	Tioga.....	.....	1	1
Delaware.....	.....	1	1	Warren.....	4	1	5
Erie.....	1	3	4	Washington.....	1	1	2
Franklin.....	1	1	2	Wayne.....	1	.....	1
Greene.....	.....	1	1	Wyoming.....	1	.....	1
Huntingdon.....	.....	1	1	York.....	2	4	6
Indiana.....	1	1	2	Totals.....	102	90	192

*Those supported by the bounty of the State of New Jersey are from the following Counties, viz :*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Atlantic.....	.....	1	1	Gloucester.....	2	.....	2
Burlington.....	2	.....	2	Hunterdon.....	1	.....	1
Camden.....	1	3	4	Mercer.....	2	1	3
Cape May.....	1	.....	1	Totals.....	9	6	15
Cumberland.....	.....	1	1				

*Those supported by the bounty of the State of Delaware are from the following Counties, viz :*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
New Castle.....	1	4	5	Sussex.....	2	.....	2
Kent.....	.....	1	1	Totals.....	3	5	8

*The thirty-four new pupils are from the following Counties, and were born in the Counties from which they were received, unless otherwise indicated, viz. :*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Where born.
Allegheny.....	.....	1	1	
Berks.....	.....	1	1	
Bucks.....	1	1	2	
Columbia.....	1	.....	1	
Crawford.....	1	.....	1	Erie Co.
Cumberland.....	.....	1	1	
Franklin.....	1	.....	1	
Indiana.....	1	1	2	
Lancaster.....	.....	1	1	Berks Co.
Lehigh.....	1	1	2	
Luzerne.....	1	1	2	One boy in England.
Mercer.....	1	.....	1	Crawford Co.
Montgomery.....	.....	2	2	
Philadelphia.....	.....	1	1	In Germany.
Schuylkill.....	.....	3	3	One in Berks Co.
Somerset.....	.....	1	1	
Susquehanna.....	1	1	2	One boy in Luzerne Co.
Tioga.....	.....	1	1	
Wayne.....	1	.....	1	Susquehanna Co.
York.....	.....	2	2	One girl in Perry Co.
Mercer, N. J.....	1	.....	1	
Camden, N. J.....	1	.....	1	
New Castle, Del.....	.....	2	2	
Sussex, Del.....	1	.....	1	
Totals.....	13	21	34	

Statement exhibiting the number of congenital mutes, and cause of deafness in others, admitted during the year, and the age at which they lost their hearing ; also at what age they were admitted, and by whom supported.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.							NUMBER ADMITTED.			
	Congenital.	Scarlet Fever.	Spotted Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Congestive Fever.	Disease of Brain.	Fits.	Disease.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number admitted.....	18	7	3	1	1	2	1	1	13	21	34
Age when deafness occurred :											
Congenital.....	18				1				7	11	18
Under 1 year.....									1		1
1 to 3 years.....		5	3			1	1		4	6	10
3 to 5 years.....		1				1		1	1	2	3
5 to 7 years.....		1		1						2	2
Age when admitted :											
19 to 12 years.....	8	3	3			1	1		4	12	16
12 to 15 years.....	5	2		1	1	1		1	6	5	11
15 to 18 years.....	5	2							3	4	7
By whom supported :											
State of Pennsylvania.....	14	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	10	18	28
State of New Jersey.....	1	1							2		2
State of Delaware.....	2	1							1	2	3
By parents.....	1									1	1
Number of males.....	7	3	1		1		1		13		13
Number of females.....	11	4	2	1		2		1		21	21
Total.....	18	7	3	1	1	2	1	1	13	21	34

*Families Containing more than one Deaf Mute.*—Of the thirty-three families represented by the thirty-four pupils admitted during the year, ten contain each more than one deaf mute. Three of them have each three, and seven of them each two deaf children.

Two of the girls have each two brothers who are deaf and dumb.

One “ “ has a brother and a sister “ “ “

Three “ “ have each a brother who is “ “

One “ “ has a sister “ “ “

One of the boys has a sister and a brother who are “ “

Two “ “ have each a sister who is “ “

One “ “ has a brother “ “ “

One “ “ has a second cousin on the mother's side “

*Relationship before Marriage.*—The parents of one of the girls are described as having been very distantly related; and a brother of the mother has a deaf and dumb child.

*Relatives, etc., who are Deaf and Dumb.*—The father of one of the girls has a deaf and dumb aunt. The mother of another has a deaf and dumb nephew. The mother of another has a first cousin deaf and dumb. The mother of another has a deaf third cousin.

*Statement exhibiting the number of each sex discharged during the year; how discharged; with the period of time served in the Institution.*

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN THE INSTITUTION.								TOTAL.										
	2 yrs.		3 yrs.		4 yrs.		5 yrs.		6 yrs.		7 yrs.		8 yrs.		9 yrs.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Time out.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	14
Removed by parents.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	8
Dismissed for misconduct.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Died.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	24

*Statement of the trade or occupation taught the pupils prior to their discharge; also their prospect for self-support.*

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS TAUGHT IN THE INSTITUTION.	Very good.		Not good.		Died.	Number discharged.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Females.	Males.	Females.
Shoemaking.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Tailoring.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Sewing, etc.....	.....	19	.....	1	1	.....	21	21
No trade.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Totals.....	10	19	2	1	1	12	21	33

*Applications for Admission.*—Applications are received at all times during the year, but new pupils only at the beginning of the term in September, except in extraordinary cases. On the first of September, after all the admissions for the year had been made, there remained on file twenty-seven applications which had received the favorable action of the Board of Directors. The applicants reside in the following counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Fucks .....	1	1	2	Lycoming.....	2	.....	2
Bradford .....	1	.....	1	Northumberland .....	1	.....	1
Crawford.....	1	.....	1	Philadelphia.....	9	3	12
Erie.....	1	.....	1	York.....	1	.....	1
Lancaster.....	1	.....	1	Totals.....	21	6	27
Lehigh.....	.....	1	1				
Luzerne.....	3	1	4				

Those in charge of the internal affairs of the Institution are believed to have endeavored to discharge their duties to the best of their ability, and the result is apparent in the manifest improvement, orderly behavior and contentment and happiness of our inmates.

The list of officers in the Institution remains the same as last year, with one exception. Miss Julia A. Bird left us on the 1st of November, the feeble state of her health demanding rest from active duty. She had been connected with the Institution for a period of twenty-seven years, during eight of which she occupied the important position of first assistant matron. The necessity for her retirement was, to all, a matter of regret, and she left bearing with her the best wishes of all for her health and happiness. The second assistant matron, Miss Sallie R. Briggs, was chosen as her successor, and the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Miss Briggs was filled by the appointment to it of Miss Emma V. Stevenson.

In general, the health of the pupils has been good. A few cases of serious sickness occurred, but in all, with a single exception, the disease yielded to the treatment applied. On May 17th, Lovina H. Kulp, of Montgomery County, died of typhoid fever, in the seventeenth year of her age. She had been an inmate of the Institution for five years and

eight months, and was thus within a few months of the close of her term. Born deaf, with but feeble intellectual endowments, her attainments as a scholar were very moderate; yet the money, labor and care expended in her behalf were by no means wasted, since through these means her life was rendered happy and her death hopeful.

In the industrial department, both among the girls and the boys, the work has been carried on with a fair amount of success. All of the girls have received instruction in sewing and various household duties; in the shops, sixty-five boys have worked, thirty-five at shoemaking, and thirty at tailoring. The present number at work is fifty-four, thirty at shoemaking, and twenty-four at tailoring. The estimated value of the work done during the year, is as follows, viz.:

In Shoe-shop, value of labor and material for new work,	\$1,589 50
"    "    "    "    "    for repairing,	500 48
In Tailor-shop, value of labor and material,	2,506 00
Total,	<u>\$4,595 98</u>

In regard to the pupils who left the Institution at the close of the last session, it is gratifying to be able to state that all of those who had completed their full term, were returned to their homes in possession of a sufficient amount of education to fit them to become self-supporting, useful members of society, and to go on adding to their stores of information and their knowledge of language by reading and intercourse with others. Could one, by an effort of imagination, see these young people in the precise condition they would now be if they had never been at school, and contrast what would have been with what is, the change wrought in them by the education and training they have received, would appear to amount almost to a transformation. And yet it is probable that few of them could write a single page of composition without making more or fewer mistakes; and it is very likely that one observing their ordinary conversation, would find that the topics which seemed to interest them the most, were of a very trivial kind; in fact, that their conversation was very much like that one would hear on the street or in the drawing-room by listening to the talk of young people possessed of all their faculties. It must not, therefore, be inferred that those who have had the conduct of the education of these pupils, are altogether satisfied with the attainments they have made. Every teacher, whose heart is in his work, of course aims to give his



pupils a perfect command of language ; and when he sees how far short of this most of them come, he is apt to be dissatisfied and discouraged ; to blame himself for errors he never committed, and to consider that much of his labor has been wasted. It seems needless to say that this is in every way a wrong view of the matter. The truth is, some things are impossible. Deafness implies something. It implies deprivation—imperfection ; and no amount of instruction—of labor and pains—can fully make up the deficiency. Why complain because we cannot accomplish impossibilities ? Why find fault with the nature of things ? Why not look on the bright side, and rejoice that we are able to accomplish so much ? Deaf Mutes can be and are educated, and it is a fact not to be disputed, that a great many of them—nay, most of them—when they leave our Institutions and return to their homes, have more knowledge on most subjects—have more desire for knowledge, and can write and spell more correctly, and are altogether better educated and accomplished than the generality of the people of their own age among whom they are to live. Instead, then, of complaining that we accomplish so little, if we would only consider the tremendous difficulties deaf mutes have to encounter, and the obstacles they have constantly to surmount or move out of their way, we should rather be astonished that they are able to accomplish so much, and thank God that we have the privilege and honor of being instrumental in helping them to lift themselves from a degradation from which, by reason of their peculiar affliction, they are, without our aid, unable to rise.

In several of the Institutions there are high classes or scientific departments for pupils who are capable and desirous of pursuing a course of more advanced studies ; and at Washington there is a college for deaf mutes, where young men are graduated with a standing for scholarship not inferior to that achieved by graduates of other colleges. It would be interesting, in this connection, to know what proportion of the hearing population of the United States has received a high-school or collegiate education, and how it will compare with the proportion of our eighteen or twenty thousand deaf mutes who have received similar advantages. It is to be remembered that the establishment of our high classes and college is of a comparatively recent date, so that if the ratio is now very much against the deaf and dumb—which is doubtful—it is believed that it will not long remain so.

The system of instruction adopted by the founders of this Institution, and which is substantially that in use at the present time, is what is

usually called the French system. The ear being closed to us, all of our instruction must necessarily reach the minds of our pupils through the eye. The principal instrumentality employed for this purpose is the language of signs or gestures. In connection with this, we have the manual alphabet, objects, models, pictures, drawings, etc.—anything, everything by means of which ideas may be conveyed to the mind through the eye being pressed into the service. The late principal of this Institution deemed it of very great importance, in teaching young pupils, to have before their eyes some sensible representative of the things taught less evanescent than signs. Their knowledge of signs is very crude and imperfect, and its range quite limited, and the gestures they were accustomed to make at home differ from those made here; hence, if signs alone are relied on, there is, to say the least, a possibility of the pupil mistaking the ideas intended to be suggested; whereas, if the teacher can show the object itself or a picture of it, the probability is much greater that the idea meant to be conveyed will be received. What is called object teaching has been in vogue here for many years. The models and specimens in the cabinet have been found of very great service, and the series of large cards with the admirable outline drawings of most of the articles in common use in the house, the shop and on the farm, are almost, if not quite, as good as the objects themselves would be for the purpose. Then the teacher can perform a thousand actions—or cause his pupils to perform them—before the class in the school-room. During the first year, a class can be taught almost entirely by means of objects and actions. But signs are not excluded while this process is going on. Our chief instrument for the communication of knowledge from the beginning to the end of the course must be the sign language. Nothing to supercede it, as a means of rapidly and vividly imparting information has yet been discovered or devised, and it is not deemed presumptuous to say that nothing ever will be discovered or invented that will warrant us in dispensing with it.

One who has witnessed an event will have a clearer and more vivid impression of it in all its parts and particulars than will one who hears it described in words, or reads an account of it, or sees it depicted in signs; but as no one can be a witness of many of the thousand events which are constantly transpiring, and as we wish to know something of the events of the past, we read about them, or have them told to us by those who have read the books in which they are narrated. We wish

our pupils to become acquainted with history and with current events. How shall we best give them this knowledge? By acting out the events as well as we can before them—transforming ourselves, for the time being, into warriors, statesmen, poets, painters, farmers, hod-carriers, etc.; nay, descending the scale, and becoming lions, tigers, bears, dogs, cats, and—monkeys; performing actions, describing, persons, places and processes, and in this way conveying ideas and communicating knowledge with a certainty and rapidity which can be accomplished by no other known means.

The discussion has recently been revived—for it is not a new thing—as to the advisability of the greater or less use of signs in the school-room, and a disposition seems to be manifested by some to use them sparingly or banish them entirely, and to substitute in their stead objects, pictures, actions and the Manual Alphabet. But as one of the most important parts of our duty to our pupils is to civilize and enlighten them; to awaken their dormant faculties; to stimulate and develop the stunted growth of their minds; in short, to give them knowledge in place of their ignorance; it would not seem the part of wisdom to cease to make use of the instrumentality best adapted to assist us in surely and rapidly performing the work we have to do. As well require the workman to cast away his best tools, or the commander to throw overboard his great guns before going into the fight, as to ask those who do not adopt the articulating system of instruction to dispense with the sign language.

Three things are required for the production of good work of any kind, viz., good material, good implements and good workmen. A good workman may, indeed, produce better work with poor tools and inferior material, than a poor one with the best tools and best material; but in order to do work of the best quality, the skilful workman must have both tools and material of the best kind. It is well known to all teachers of the deaf and dumb that much of the material we are called to work upon is of an inferior quality, and all that can be reasonably expected of us in such circumstances is to show the best results practicable. Some of our pupils never can obtain more than a very imperfect command of language; but all, or nearly all, are capable of receiving benefits which to them will be of incalculable value.

In order, therefore, that our pupils of every grade of intellect may, to the extent of their respective capabilities, be enlightened, informed and refined, it behoves us to pour knowledge into their minds—in the

school-room, in the chapel, in the sitting-rooms, on the playground—everywhere and all the time. “In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand.” And it matters little in what order signs are made, so long as clear ideas are given and received.

At the same time, the true office of the sign language, which is primarily and principally to communicate ideas, to impart knowledge, and not to teach words or written language, should not be mistaken or lost sight of. As the best way to learn a language is to use it, so our pupils should be made to attempt to express their ideas by writing and the alphabet continually. Instead of compositions occasionally or once a week, the practice should be compositions every day and every hour in the day if possible.

Young pupils, whether writing from signs or objects, or from actions performed in their presence, or in attempting to describe events which they have witnessed, will be very likely to put the noun before the adjective, place the cart before the horse, and mix up their words generally. What if they do? What is the teacher in the school-room for but to correct their mistakes and to point out the right way? A wide-awake, ingenious, conscientious teacher, whose heart is in his work, and who is content to make haste slowly—making his work thorough as far as he goes—will surely be cheered by seeing the daily advancement of his pupils, and with the blessing of God on his labors will arrive at results blessed to his pupils and gratifying to himself.

*An Interview with Indians.*—It is known that the American Indians have a language of signs which is used by members of tribes speaking different dialects in their intercourse with each other, and that frequently among members of the same tribe long conversations are carried on entirely by signs in preference to speech. A meeting which recently took place afforded an opportunity of comparing the signs of the Indians with those in use among the deaf and dumb, a brief account of which is here given as being a matter not only of passing interest, but of perhaps some permanent value.

During the past autumn, several delegations of Indians from the far West, consisting of Crows, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and some others, visited Philadelphia. A chief of the Crows, with his squaw, paid a visit to the Institution; two delegations of Arapahoes and Cheyennes were given a public reception at the Academy of Music, at which our pupils were present, some of them taking part in the exercises of the

occasion ; and a few evenings afterward a number of the girls, accompanied by the principal and one of the teachers, took tea and spent an evening with sixteen of these Indians at the La Pierre House. Before the public gaze on the stage of the Academy, the Indians endeavored to maintain the dignified gravity and reserve habitual with them in the presence of strangers, though they were at times betrayed into the manifestation of considerable interest in what was going on before them ; but it was in our sitting-rooms, and especially at the hotel, that all reserve was cast aside, and they talked, laughed and acted with as much freedom from restraint as they may be supposed to do at their own homes among their own people.

At the tables in a private dining-room, the ice was soon broken, and a lively conversation sprang up chiefly in regard to the things before them, the Deaf Mutes and the Indians making mutual inquiries as to the signs they made to designate the articles of food, table furniture, etc. After retiring to a private parlor, the conversation took a wider range, and the Indians told of their journey to Washington and their talk with the Big Chief (the President) ; of their coming to Philadelphia, and of their expected visit to another big city farther north (New York) ; they described the country where they live—its rivers, hills and mountains, and plains covered with grass ; the storms, accompanied by lightning and thunder, which sometimes occur, and the deep snows which occasionally cover the ground ; they told the number of their horses, and of the manner of chasing and killing the buffalo and antelope and of dressing and cooking the flesh ; of their wigwams, the number of their wives and children and their manner of living and sleeping ; of the mode of disposing of their dead by exposing them upon raised platforms instead of burying them in the ground ; they showed their leggings and moccasins and told what part of the ornamental work on them was done by the women.

From questions put to them it appeared that these wild men knew nothing whatever of the tillage of the soil, but one of them ever having seen corn growing. He had seen a small patch owned by a white man, but as to how it was planted and cultivated, he knew nothing.

The Deaf Mutes were not mere idle spectators, but took their full share in the conversation. They asked and answered questions, told of their school, of their homes, described objects, scenes and incidents, told stories ; in a word, such a conversation was carried on as would naturally take place in a company of strangers from different countries,

desirous of interesting each other and of comparing notes in regard to their respective localities and manner of life.

It was found that many of the signs of the Indians were the same as those of the deaf and dumb, or similar; others, though different, being natural signs, were readily understood; while some appeared to be conventional or derived from habits or customs or objects unknown in this part of the country, and required explanation. Their signs were made with much deliberateness and some gracefulness, but with little or no effort at pantomimic action or dramatic effect. Compared with that of the deaf and dumb their language of signs seems to be quite meagre and limited; as much so as is their spoken language as compared with ours. In fact, it was apparent that the signs of the Mutes were understood much more readily by the Indians, than were theirs by the Mutes. The Indians themselves recognized this superiority, and the animation, fullness, freedom and clearness with which the Mutes expressed their ideas, surprised no less than pleased them. One of the Chiefs said that the Mutes need not regard their deafness as a misfortune, for they could see and talk as well as anybody, and their want of hearing was a matter of little consequence. He proposed that one of the girls should go home with him and teach her way of making signs to their children, assuring her that he would take good care of her, and when she should become tired of living with them, would bring her safely back. Her answer that she should be afraid to go with them because Indians sometimes indulge too freely in fire-water, and that their use of tobacco was disagreeable to her, elicited from the Indians a hearty and uproarious burst of laughter. They plead guilty to the use of tobacco, but declared that they were all temperance men. In fine, the interview was a deeply interesting one both to the Indians and their silent friends, the former saying, at parting, that they should carry home and cherish the remembrance of it, and not fail to give an account to their people of this most pleasant incident in their visit to the big towns of the East.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA FOSTER,

*Principal.*

December 31, 1873.

SPECIMENS  
OF  
ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

---

The following pieces are presented as the genuine, uncorrected productions of the pupils whose names they bear.

A duck swam in the water. The fox saw the duck. The fox watched at the duck. The fox hungry the duck. The duck walked on the ground. The fox jumped to the duck. The fox caught the duck. The fox bit his neck. The fox carried the duck. The fox went in the large hole ground. The fox ate the duck. The fox was glad.

JOHN H. W.

Lost hearing at 17 months—14 years old—in school 4 months.

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Some men rowed a boat. The men went on to the ground. The men saw a large bear. The men shot the large bear. The bear fell. The men went to the large bear. The men looking at the large bear. The men drew the large bear. The men put the large bear into the boat. The men glad.

HENRY O'H.

Born deaf—13 years old—in school 4 months.

---

Ida saw a baby. Ida carried the baby. Ida kissed the baby. Ida friends the baby. Ida liked the baby. Ida gives the baby cake. The baby ate cake and laugh.

IDA M. H.

11 years of age—lost hearing at one year—in school 4 months.

I went into chapel. I sat on a bench. I looked at Mr. Foster. I nodded my slept. I opened eyes. I went out chapel. I went to bed.

CATHARINE G.

11 years of age—born deaf—in school 4 months.

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#### ABOUT FISHING.

One day a boy thought he must go to the river, and asked his mother and she let him go to the river. He was happy. He took his spade, and put it on his shoulder, and went to a field and dug the ground and found some worms, and put them into a tin-box, and filled it. The boy took his spade and put it on his shoulder, and went home, and threw it on the ground and took his rod and put it on his shoulder and took the line, and fastened it to the rod, and put a hook on the line, and went to the river. He walked through the woods. He saw many rabbits which played on the ground. He saw many squirrels which fast climbed up the trees, and fast climbed down the trees. He saw many birds which flew through the trees and sat on the trees and sang. He saw many cows eating the grass. He saw many large nuts on the trees. He saw many crows which flew in the air. At last he arrived at the river. He sat on the log near the tree. The boy threw the hook into the water. By and by the fish bit. The boy jerked and caught the fish. The boy was glad. He took the hook out of the mouth of the fish. He took a stick and put it through the gills of the fish and took his rod, and put it on his shoulder, and turned around, and went home, and gave the fish to his mother. She cooked the fish, and the boy, and his mother, and his father ate the fish.

JOHN O'N.

12 years old—lost hearing at 2 years of age—in school 1 year and 4 months.

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#### NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

On New year's day we had a very pleasant time. In the forenoon at 9 o'clock we went into the Chapel, and my teacher lectured to us about friends, and friendship. He told us many good stories; but first he said if we are cross every body will seem cross. If we are kind every body will seem kind. I will tell you what my teacher was lec-



turing in the Chapel. He told us about the boy who lived somewhere in the United States. The boy was good some ; but he often became angry and cross and he quarreled. One day he walked through the woods, and he arrived at the little river, and he stood on the ground near the river. Soon he began singing. While he was singing the noise struck against the mountain and came again to the boy's ear. By and by, the boy stopped singing and whistled. Soon he heard the noise like the whistle. He felt curious and looked all around the mountains ; but he could not know who was speaking. By and by the noise stopped and the boy could not hear it. So the boy began singing again. So he was singing a little time and he stopped again. Then he heard the noise again. The echo struck against the mountain and came to the boy's ear. The boy thought it was a thing bad. So he was very angry, and he said, who is that ? So the noise struck against the mountain and came to the boy's ear "who is that?" The mountain was like a man. So the boy heard the noise what he said, and became cross and he tried to make the noise stop. So he began to whistle. In a short time, he stopped. Soon he heard the whistle like the boy and he began to be angry one more time. At last he said you are foolish. So he heard that again. So he turned around and his face was all red. So he went home and told his mother about the man. He said "I was singing a long time and when I stopped, I heard the noise like me. I know the man was imitating me." So his mother laughed at him and she said "when you was singing, the noise struck against the mountain and the noise came again to your ear, and when you stopped, you could hear the noise. So the boy felt ashamed and he said, "my Mother is wise but I am very stupid." I hope you can read the story.

JAMES T. Y.

12 years old—born semi-deaf—in school 1 year and 4 months.

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AN OLD WOMAN AND CAKES AND A BEAR.

Once an old woman lived in Scotland. She was quite poor and lived in a small house. She often went out to sell cakes in her basket. She had a little money. One day she determined to sell some cakes in the circus, so she put some cakes into her basket and picked up it and put it on her arm and went out of the house. She went into the circus.

There were a great many people in the circus. She asked them if they wanted the cakes. They said yes and bought them. She earned a little money. She saw a bear sitting on the ground near her. She would like to see it so she came near the bear. It smelled the cakes in the basket. It wished to eat some cakes, so it jumped up and went to her and seized the basket and pulled it. She was very much frightened and dropped it and the cakes upset and it layd over on the cakes to protect them. She was very sorry to lose them and seized her basket. The bear kept them in its paus and ate all. They were good to eat and it shook its head at her. She laughed at it. The people gave her a great deal of money. She was very glad and returned home and kept her money.

ALFRED M.

13 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—in school 2 years and 4 months.

#### TWO EAGLES.

A few years ago, a farmer lived in Scotland. He had a large garden full of vegetabes. A young eagle flew upon the tree in the garden and sat on the limb and went to sleep. The farmer thought he would go to see some vegetabales. He put on his hat and went to a shelf and got a pistol and put it into his pocket and went to a field and climbed over the fence. He saw that they were larger. He was very much pleased. He looked up and saw a young eagle on the limb and walked quietly towards the tree and took a pistol out of his pocket and fired at it. It was badly hurt and flew to the mountain and called an old eagle and told it about a farmer. An old eagle was very angry and flew over the fence and flew rapidly towards him. He looked up and saw it coming towards him and took his pistol out of his pocket and raised his pistol and fired at it. Some balls struck in the eagle's breast. It was sick and was very much frightened and flew to the mountain and sat upon the mountain with the young eagle. They died. Another eagle saw them on the mountain and pitied them and called some eagles. They were sorry. They picked them into their breasts and carried them down in the valley and dug a grave and buried them. They returned to their homes.

JOHN P. D.

12 years old—lost hearing at 2½ years—in school 2 years and 4 months.

## A DRUNKARD.

Several years ago a poor woman lived in a village in Penna. She had a daughter whose name was Mary. She had a husband who was a drunkard. Every evening he went to a tavern and drank rum. His wife was very much troubled about him. One night she shut all the doors and sat down by the fire to sew, and her daughter sat near her. By and by her husband returned home and found all the doors locked. He walked around the house and finally jumped into the window. His wife saw her husband who was drunk coming into the room. She told him to go away. As soon as he put his hand on her shoulder, she pushed him away. He kissed his daughter and left the house. He did not come back again. He sailed in a ship the next day to France where he staid several years. He often resolved to write to his wife, but was ashamed to do so. After some years he returned to America. He went to village and inquired after his wife. The neighbors told him she was dead. He was sorry he had left his wife.

EMMA J. S.

11 years old—lost hearing at 4 years—in school 2½ years.

## ABOUT MY BROTHER AND I.

My brother and I thought we would get a great many walnuts. We went to the barn and opened the door and went into the barn. My brother went to the wheel-barrow and pushed it out of the barn and got a large basket and put it in the wheel-barrow. He told me to sit down in it and I obeyed him and sat down in it. He pushed it into the woods and climbed up the tree and shook it and a great many walnuts fell from the tree down upon the ground. I picked them up and put them into the basket. After awhile my brother climbed down and helped me to pick them up and put them into the basket. When the basket was full of them and my brother helped me to pick them up and put them into the wheel-barrow. Soon the wheel-barrow was full of them. We took the basket off the ground and put it on the wheel-barrow and my brother pushed it towards home. When we arrived home, my brother poured a great many walnuts into the box. Soon the box was full of them. In winter my Mother, brothers and sisters and I ate them.

HENRY B. K.

13 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—in school 2 years and 4 months.

## AN ELEPHANT AND A TAILOR.

Many years ago a tailor lived in Asia. An elephant went to the tailor every day. The tailor gave the bread and cake to the elephant. One day he was busy sewing. The elephant went to the tailor. The elephant beggar the tailor. The tailor was cross because the elephant troubled the tailor. The tailor took a needle and pricked the elephant's trunk. The elephant's trunk was hurt. The elephant got very angry and determined revenge. The elephant went to the muddy water. The elephant drank muddy water into his trunk. The elephant walked in the street and went to the window. The tailor sat on the bench and sewed the pretty coat. The elephant squirted the muddy water on the tailor. The tailor saw the pretty coat was muddy. The tailor knew that he pricked the elephant. He never pricked an elephant again.

MARY ANN P.

13 years old—born deaf—in school 2 years and 4 months.

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The Roman thought it was right to whip his servant. The servant was troubled and patient. He thought it was right to run away. He ran away and walked among the mountains and went into the cave and sat on a rock and soundly slept. By and by the lion came to the servant. He heard a noise. He awoke. He saw a lion. He was afraid. He stood on the rock. The lion held up his paw. He looked at the paw. He pulled out the thorn. The lion was very much glad and happy. The lion went out of the cave. The lion looked for food. He found meat. The lion turned around. The lion went into the cave. He carried it to the servant. He gave it to the servant. He cooked the meat. The servant ate the meat. The lion ate the meat. At night the servant soundly slept. He awoke. He saw no lion. The servant was very much sorry and sad. The servant went out of the cave. The servant was very hungry. He found meat. The servant ate the meat. The Roman watched the servant. He saw the servant. He walked softly to the ground. The servant did not see the Roman. The Roman caught the servant. He lead to the prison. He went into the prison. He locked the prison. The Roman went home. By and by the Roman went to the prison. The Roman unlocked the prison. The Roman called the servant. The servant went

down the stairs. He lead to the Amphitheatre. He opened the door. The lion suddenly sprang to the servant. The lion did not bite the servant. The lion was fond of the servant. The Roman was surprised. The servant and lion went away.

#### GREENSBURY W.

11 years old—born deaf—in school 2 years and 4 months.

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#### TOBACCO.

Tobacco is manufactured from a plant. The plant grows out of the ground. There is a great deal of tobacco grows in the Southern States. Gentlemen, boys and old men are in the habit of buying, smoking and chewing it.

Young ladies do not like to smell smoke or chew tobacco, because it makes them sick. They think that the men are too fond of smoking and chewing. It is a great waste of money. Gentlemen sometimes buy a number of segars. Tobacco is not useful. But sometimes the ladies put it into their muffs and furs to keep away the moths. Some dirty men chew and spit all over the carpet which is very nasty. Then the women get angry and scold them. When men chew, their breath smells badly. Some young men smoke cigarettes which they make. Animals do not like tobacco.

#### MARY J. C.

14 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—in school 3 years and 4 months.

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#### MYSELF.

Last summer I lived in Frankford, Philadelphia County Pa. I was very happy. I was very joyous. I talked with my friends, and wrote on the slate sometimes. I liked to stay in the country, because I was very healthy, and I was smiling and laughing often. I played with the boys in the field, and I looked around at the nice grass in the field. My friend called me, I came near to this house, I cut some fire-wood for him with a sharp axe, I was tired, I talked with my friend, I helped my friend, I put the fire-woods in my arms, I went down stairs into the basement, I took the fire-woods off my arms, I piled the fire-wood on the hearth, and then I went away. I dug in the ground with a spade

in order to plant corn, cabbages, and so forth in the garden, I helped my friend, and we were a little tired. In the afternoon, we were at rest, I washed my face, and hands, and I wiped my face, and hands with the towel, while I stood on the floor, near the kitchen-door; then I stood before a mirror, and combed and parted my hair, and then I went out of the house, and I walked in the garden. I played croquet with the ladies in the garden, we were smiling, and laughing, I talked with the ladies about many things. I saw a gentleman. I know that the gentleman met the ladies in the garden. I did not shake hands with the gentleman. The ladies talked with him, and seemed to be fond of him.

JOSEPH B.

16 years old—lost hearing at 4 months—in school 2 years and 4 months.

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MYSELF.

Last summer I ate my breakfast. After breakfast my mother went away, and I went to the house of Mr. John H. D., and his wife named Mrs. Emma M. D. told me I must go to work with her husband to pick potatoes in the potato-field. I said, "yes I should like to help your husband to pick the potatoes." I went with him to the field, and I assisted him in picking the potatoes. I put some potatoes in the basket and when it was filled with potatoes then I put some grass on the basket. At noon he went home and I lived far from him, and I went to my home. I ate my dinner, after dinner I again went to the field. I aided him in picking the potatoes in the afternoon till we were done, then he and I went to the farm-house, afterwards we went to his house, and he said to me "Please to take a seat on the chair." I sat on the chair, and he said to me "The farmer will not come to me," for he thought that the yeoman would not come to his house, then he said to me, "you can carry the large basket of potatoes to the farmer's house, and then I carried it to him, and he said to me "Sit on the bench," and he gave me some money, and I carried the money to Mr. John H. D. and he divided the money, and he gave some money to me, and I went home. My mother said "How much money have you?" I was secreted and I did not tell her. I gave some money to my father. A few days, at noon my brother came to our house, and he said to me, "Do you want to work with me in the cotton factory?"

and I worked with my brother in the cotton factory till school began again in September.

CHRISTIAN B.

15 years old—lost hearing in childhood—in school 3 years and 3 months.

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MYSELF.

A few years since, I lived in Cambria County Penna. I was born deaf and dumb, and never heard nor spoke. Before I came in to the Institution, in the winter, I thought about a sled, and I said to my father, "I want to make a sled." My father let me go alone to the carpenter-shop, I went in to the carpenter-shop, I was very glad to see my uncle. I said to my uncle, "I want to make a sled?" He allowed me to try to make the sled, when I accidentally cut my right leg with a drawing-knife, I was very much hurt, but I had to be patient. I left the carpenter-shop, I returned along the street to my home slowly. I arrived at the house. My father said, "What is the matter with you?" I told about cutting my right leg with the drawing-knife. I lay on my bed. My sister run to the doctor, and she called the doctor. He came to the house. The doctor made better the cut in my right leg. I lay on my bed, for a few months, near to Spring. I was a little lame, for I had hurt myself, a few months before, but now I am well.

HENRY McH.

17 years old—born deaf—in school 3 years and 4 months.

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PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.

Patience and Perseverance are both exceedingly important to us : the reason why it is so is that they can easily give us happiness by peace, success &c, so that the Bible says, "Be patient in tribulation" and "Perseverance overcomes all obstacles" says the Proverb. Patience means to have the quality of bearing offenses, injuries, &c without anger or revenge which is the opposite of impatience by the meaning of not enduring evil without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the evil. How can we be successful for the future in improvement, industry, &c? By patience and perseverance : which means

the continuance of doing by effort without leaving off; or being fickle.

Parents are patient with their children who endure much trouble of them; however they are sometimes obliged to whip them if they have been wicked to behave, for saving them from going to hell: so the Bible says. In the days of Eli who was the High priest of the Tabernacle at Shiloh, he had two sons both of whom behaved very wickedly and that was a great wrong of Eli, for the reason that he did not punish them for making them avoid wickedness. Simultaneously a young prophet of the name of Samuel, son of Hannah told him that God got out of patience with him, on account of his sons having not got punished by him for saving them from going to hell.

Such is the fact that Parents should whip their children, if they have been disobedient, told lies, &c for the patience of these children who must be submissive to their parents whenever they are told to be at work to do anything. In the beginning of the revolutionary war which took place between the English and the Americans, General Washington fought in some battles against the English King who was greatly in the habit of oppressing the Americans by laying great taxes on them. By patience and perseverance, General Washington made a zealous effort to beat the English, and in pursuance of this he at last completely vanquished them, over whom he gained such glorious victories. His name is greatly respected by the people throughout this country, from whom he received a reward for his patience and perseverance.

During the life of our Saviour Christ, he was extremely patient towards the Jews who treated him with the greatest cruelty. However, he died for saving us from our sins. We ought to be patient to trust in him and pray to him and try to please him, till we die, afterwards we will go to heaven and will be happy with him forever.

Before the time of Christopher Columbus, by whom America was discovered which till then had by the people in Europe been not known and had been inhabited by a great number of Indians in the North and East. Afterwards Columbus paid great attention and reflection to the study of Geography and he asked the King and Queen of Spain who did not believe him by forming a plan to sail upon the Atlantic Ocean towards the West for the probability was that he might discover the New World. The Queen by the name of Isabella finally aided him, to whom she gave three ships, filled with provisions &c.

Columbus himself entered the largest of these ships called the



“Santa Maria” which sailed from Palos in Spain towards the West; for so long a time that Columbus’s men became weary of performing his long voyage and were also afraid that they should not return to their native country; but Columbus by patience and perseverance continued to do his utmost to encourage them, and said, “I promise I will return; if land is not discovered within three days.”

Fortunately however one of the last nights while it was dusk, he saw the land by seeing a light on it, and then he discovered an island, to which he gave the name of San Salvador: and at length he found the great continent called America. On landing there, he knelt down by means of his knees and kissed the land with tears of joy and offered a prayer to God whom he thanked for His providence of him.

In consequence of this his name is celebrated all over the World.

ROBERT M. Z.

16 years of age—born deaf—in school 3 years and 3 months.

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#### OUR MOTHERS.

Who cares so much for us, does so much for us, suffers so much for us as our mothers? They love us exceedingly, nurse us when we are sick watch over us all night without shutting their weary eyes and try every means to relieve us from our sufferings. How sad they look when they see us suffering and when we get better and our pains are gone their hearts beat with joy and how glad they look. A mother loves her children more than a father, I think this is natural, she takes care of them helps them when in trouble and does a great deal to make them happy and good. When we were helpless infants who watched over us, nursed us when we were sick fed us and clothed us? It was our kind loving mothers. Mothers cant bear to part with their children. When they get sick and die how sad their poor mothers are. They look as if their hearts would break as with streaming eyes they bear their little ones to the grave. When children are far away they think about them pray for them and desire to see them very much. Mothers endure very much for their children. They stay with them all the time and tell them nice stories and try to please them. Children are often bad enough to trouble and disobey their poor mothers and make them feel miserable. We ought to try to please our mothers. When we get hurt and are in distress our mothers run to our help and try to help

us forget the pain. The Chinese mothers do not love their children as much as our dear mothers do. It is said they sometimes throw them in the river where they are eaten by big fishes. I am glad our mothers are not so cruel as to forsake us. There are many poor little-children who have no mothers to nurse and comfort them as we have. Mothers often die and their children are left alone with no one to take care of them and how often they cry and say "Oh I wish mamma was with me." Babies call their mothers mamma but when they are older they call them mothers. We must love our mothers and try to please them for they have done so much for us. When mothers get ill and know they must die they call their children together at their death bed and tell them not to mourn much but to try to be happy and good that they may meet them in heaven when they are called to leave the world. How kind they are to us and how much they love us. When mothers die I believe their spirits remain near their children and try to lead them to a happy life although we cannot see them.

LUELLA H. L.

17 years old—lost hearing at 5 years—in school 4 years and 3 months.

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#### FARMING.

Farming is a practice of cultivating the ground and it is extensive and is of great use to produce many kinds of vegetables and fruits. Many farmers own their extensive farms and they are hard at work and are skilful in planting and tilling. They form many orchards in a straight line so as to make them perfectly beautiful. The chief fruits produced, are apples, pears &c which are exported to this city where the people buy them for any purpose. There are several different kinds of farming tools, such as the mowing-machine, threshing-machine, corn-planters &c. The farmers supply the citizens with food for it is essential for them to eat. The farmers are industrious and their rapid advancement is, in my opinion very surprising. Many farms are sometimes surrounded by the woods. Many of them have several hundred acres of land. They have many fine cows, sheep, lambs &c which feed upon grass and corn in the pastures and fields. They fill many wagons with many vegetables for selling in the towns. The soil is very rich in the United States. Some farms look beautiful to be seen and the gentlemen buy the good lands called farms. The farmers become rich

and they sometimes rise from one post of honor to another. There are a great many farms in the United States. Formerly there was no farm in this country where the Indians did not know how to cultivate the ground.

THOMAS R.

4 years at school—lost hearing at 2½ years—14 years old.

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#### KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge means to have your mind filled with many ideas. It is better than ignorance. It is very important. It always makes us happy. It is the opposite of ignorance. What is the difference between wisdom, and knowledge? Wisdom is natural intelligence; but knowledge is intelligence by study. All the wise people are especially fond of studying, and making good meditation on important subjects. A person who has his head full of knowledge, is called a learned man. Nobody knows all things; but God is only almighty. God is omniscient, and knows everything. Compared with God, all the people are very ignorant. Without knowledge, we cannot find employment, and cannot impart our knowledge to each other.

How can we get knowledge? By experience, study, observation reflection, reading, and perseverance. If there was no school, and college in the world, all the people would be very ignorant, when they are not taught. There are many schools, and colleges. Some children appear to take a great interest in knowledge; but others don't take an interest in studying, because it is difficult for them to learn their lessons. I think that there is more ignorance than knowledge in the world. Some people are awfully ignorant, and do not learn very much. Perhaps they are unhappy, and they don't know how to do better, because they have not been studying at the school. We ought to have our heads full of knowledge. If we have good knowledge, we can find good employment, and can make good wages. While we are young, and at the school, we must try to study, before we will become very useful men. If we want to have knowledge, we must be learning by experience, and study. Before obtaining knowledge, we were very ignorant, and were unable to write, and read, as speaking children. While the children are young, they sometimes say that they have enough knowledge; but their thoughts are greatly mistaken. They

will not have their heads full of knowledge enough, when they grow up. They ought to persevere in studying hard during their young life. It is a fact that we want to acquire knowledge. But to tell you the truth, Try, and try to ascend the steep ladder of knowledge, and if we do not get discouraged in the attempt we will reach the top of the ladder successfully at last.

Good people keep the commandments, because they know, and love God's commandments. It is not difficult for them to try to keep His commandments. The Indians are awfully ignorant, and know nothing of God and of Jesus Christ. They have no knowledge, because they have never been taught. Dr. Benjamin Franklin had a great deal of knowledge. When he was a small boy, he attempted to improve his mind, and at last he became very wise. Mr. Abraham B. Hutton was the principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf, and Dumb. He was a nice gentleman. He had his head full of knowledge, and made the Deafmutes greatly improve. He took a great interest in the Deafmutes. It is very important that our practice makes perfect, and then we can obtain knowledge. The people are in the habit of reading many books, and newspapers, because they want to acquire knowledge. Before I came to school, when I was a small boy, I was very ignorant, and could not read and write. I knew nothing of God nor of Jesus Christ ; but I am exceedingly glad to acquire knowledge. How much pleased I am to acquire knowledge more ! The speaking people think it is surprising that the Deafmutes are able to read, and write, and know about God, and His commandments.

JOHN D. Z.

20 years old—born deaf—in school 4 years and 4 months.

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#### ABOUT HENS.

Hens are very useful birds. They are covered with feathers of different colors. Some are white, some brown, some black &c. They have long and short legs and can't swim as ducks do but sometimes they fly. Hens always give persons their eggs to eat and are kind. Sometimes some cross hens are stingy and don't lay eggs for anybody because they want to hatch their eggs and have young chickens. They are very fond of eating worms and insects &c. In spring the women always place the eggs in the nest in the barn and the hens sit on them

for four weeks when the young chickens began to be born from the eggs. The mother-hens are delighted to see their dear young chickens and always get angry when anybody touches the chickens on account of her fear that the person will hurt them. In summer in the night the hens roost on the trees and fences. The mother-hens always take care of their chickens under their wings in the night to see that harm dont come near. People are fond of the chickens and feed them crumbs. Children seek the eggs in the barn and other places to find them. Sometimes the hens hide themselves in the bushes and other places with their eggs which they hatch and dont want anybody to see the eggs and steal them and then the hens have young chickens and the kind old hen always finds worms and food to feed them. Women place the new chickens in the coop with the mother-hen to keek till when they grow up. They may be let out from the coop. People are fond of eating chickens which are excellent when they are not old. In winter the poor hens can't find food but the farmers feed them every day. Foxes are fond of catching the hens to eat. In winter sometimes they get cold and freeze to death when they can't find a warm place.

EMALINE E. H.

17 years old—lost hearing at 4 years—in school 4 years.

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BOOKS.

What is the definition of a book. The meaning of it is a writing, which is printed. Books are greatly useful to us for making us improve fast by reading, considering, thinking &c. There are several kinds of books; such as the Bible, dictionary and arithmetic &c. In the ancient times, books were made from the skins of the goats, kids and some other animals, but, at the present time; books are made from papers. The learned men wrote many valuable compositions, which were printed and then the books were bound. None of the ignorant people can write the compositions in the books. Men and women commit to memory sometimes all the compositions of the books, which had been written by the learned men. A person who binds books is called a book binder. A person who keeps account books, is called a book keeper. A person who sells books, is called a book seller. There are a great many libraries in America, and Europe, and

there are a few libraries in Africa and Asia perhaps. It is thought that America has more libraries than most nations of the world ; because I have heard that Boston the capital of Massachusetts, has many libraries and also has 400 school houses. Boys and Girls take their books and slates under their arms intentionally to go to school for the use of the increase of education. John Guttenberg invented printing, and he was a german. A man collects the multitude of the useful words in a book ; which is called a dictionary. Doctors Johnson and Noah Webster who became famous for wisdom, wrote a great many words in the dictionaries. It is good sense that the mothers do not grant the books to the little babies ; because the little fellows are fond of meddling with and tearing the books ; if the mothers give them to the little fellows. The girls are fond of the books very much ; and they have the pleasure of being industrious to help their beloved parents who are fond of the girls. On a merry christmas, little children enjoy themselves to receive several magnificent books from their beloved parents and kind friends, as well as the young ladies are all pleased to receive the fine books from their lovers or beaux. James the first king of England composed a book against tobacco ; which he abominated. The Bible had been translated from Hebrew and Greek into the English language by his order by some of his learned men during his administration. What sort of the books do you like best ? How many books have you ?

GEORGE S.

5 years at school—born deaf—16 years of age.



#### BOYS.

There are two classes of young folks, boys, and girls. Boys are found in all parts of the world. They wear pantaloons, and jackets or coats while girls wear dresses. Their hair is short like a monkey's. They will not let their hair grow long as the girls', and have to have it cut off nearly every month because it grows fast. Their hands are dirty. They must follow the girls' examples and try to have them clean and nice. They often play in the mud and spoil their clothes without thinking of their mothers who kindly give nice clothes to them. They ought to treat them better if they can reform. They often make mud balls and wade in the mud without shoes and stock-

ings and their legs are awful dirty and must be washed. Boys are very fond of walking without shoes, and accidentally hurt their feet because broken glasses and dishes are thrown on the ground in the streets. I often see them walking with rags round their toes. Boys are fond of teasing the girls who have good dispositions. They are cruel to animals, and often drown the cats and often pull flies' wings off which is said to be very wicked for God made them. Boys' favorite amusements are fighting and quarrelling. They are in the habit of fighting with each other, following the examples of dogs. Boys have many bad habits. They often drink liquors, smoke and use tobacco, thinking that is manly. They are mistaken to do so on account of their youth. They also like to steal and rob birds' nests which contain eggs. They often run away from home and are lost in the woods or killed by wild animals notwithstanding their parents' advice. Their kind parents give boys good scoldings on account of their bad conduct. Bad boys tempt and teach good boys many bad words. Some good boys resist the temptation while some consent to become bad companions. Boys are fond of playing with bad companions, and are rough and not gentlemanly. Good boys are always obedient to their parents who love them very much and go to Sunday school every Sunday. They are always studious. When they grow up to be men, they will have good trades, or help their fathers work in their farms. They can amass a large fortune if they are industrious. Boys are very fond of playing marbles, ball and many other things. During the hot weather boys fly their kites in the air and are always anxious to see which can fly the highest. It makes them happy and funny. They go to the rivers to catch fishes and row the boats for pleasure. Every winter they skate on the ice and must be careful if it is thin and brittle. Some accidentally fall into the water and therefore they are drowned but some are saved by brave folks, and faithful dogs. When it snows, they take rides on their sleds down hills. Oh they are very cheerful and highly interested. They make snow balls and throw them at each other. They often throw them at the windows—which are broken although by accident. They often make snow men or women in the yard for a show. They have lots of fun during the cold weather. When boys are old enough, they must be sent to school to gain knowledge, and have to remain several years till their education is complete. When they graduate they must be industrious and help their fathers work. There are many deaf and dumb boys in the Institutions in nearly every

state to secure the advantages of a good education. Little boys are very wild and bad, and give a great deal of trouble to their parents. but when they are as big as their parents, they reform and behave nicely. Some newsboys carry newspapers every day in the streets where the people want to get them for the purpose of reading. Boys must be polite and gentlemanly, and bow their heads to ladies with whom they are acquainted. Some boys feel a desire to marry young pretty ladies. When boys are eighteen years old they learn how to use tobacco, and smoke and also play cards. Boys can become lawyers, doctors, merchants, painters and other things and get much money to support themselves or their parents.

CARRIE M. C.

14 years of age—lost hearing at 4 years—in school 5 years and 3 months.

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#### OBEDIENCE AND DISOBEDIENCE.

Obedience means to do according to the command of masters and is very important. It causes the most good in the world and does not give people trouble and afflictions. It is the opposite of disobedience which means neglect or refusal to obey the command and causes the most evil in the world. It makes people much trouble and is bitterly abhorred by God. Everybody dislikes disobedience in other people and wants them to be always obedient. If Adam and Eve or Satan were never disobedient, the people of the world would be always happy and obedient like the angels without death. Adam and Eve were disobedient for they had eaten the fruit from the forbidden tree of the Lord. Great men generally are obedient, but they sometimes disobey the commandments. Children are disobedient and give a great deal of trouble to their parents. Some others are very obedient and give a great deal of happiness to their parents and teachers who send them to go to school for their good education. The children obey them without trouble and go to school for their good education. If the children will obey the commands of God, they may be much happy. If they disobey the commands of God, they may be much unhappy with punishment. Who is one of the most obedient children in this country do you guess? Which is the most obedient Quadruped animal do you suppose? I confess that I often disobeyed my mother and Grandpapa,



but I gave more trouble to my mother than I gave to my Grandpapa on account of my disobedience. Did you ever disobey your parents? Nobody is all free from disobedience to his parents or friends and everybody has sometimes disobeyed his parents or friends, I suppose. Many children are disobedient and give a great deal of displeasure to God who punishes them all right. Some of them sometimes fight or kill the parents on account of their awful disobedience to their parents who order them to go to school for their good education or go to work without delay. Geo. Washington always obeyed his dear mother and once he intended to become a sailor in the ship, but he changed his mind and liked to live better with his mother. He exactly obeyed her. All the robbers and murderers and burglars disobey all the commandments of God or the rules of their parents, because they have robbed many gentlemen of their property or have killed the gentlemen. God is angry with them on account of their disobedience and gives them a severe punishment. Satan was first disobedient to God who cast him into the miserable place. Casabianca obeyed his father who said to him "you must stay in the ship." His father was killed and Casabianca staid there till he was burned to death.

L. A. R.

5 years at school—lost hearing at 18 months—15 years of age.

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#### IMPROVEMENT AND AMBITION, &c.

Improvement and Ambition are both useful to those who attend school, even, when some improve very wonderfully fast, and some others don't. The former means to advance in skill with great care, by degrees, and does great service to us: and the latter means to do our studies with much spiritual energy, in order to climb the ladder of knowledge, reach the highest degree of honor, or, for some other purposes, and is a noble feeling. If there were no schools, we really could neither improve, nor, meet with great success in studies, yet God has given us his own instruction in the "Holy Bible," which always tries to open and enlighten our minds. There are five primary branches of education namely reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history that first improve our minds, and at first no other thing could equally improve them. Could we improve at once? No; but we first learned some words from time to time, given to our good ideas, and at last we

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became capable to understand the easy and hard subjects with ideas. We came here, and first learned the sign-language ; and for this reason, we can now understand the whole. I don't know why we could not improve at once. I am sure that the " Advantage of study " is very important and difficult, and we must try the experiment of understanding the whole as soon as we read the books. It brings many good ideas into our minds, of which we should think very distinctly, after we read them. Time flies, therefore we must make great improvement in our studies, and not waste much time in talking nonsense, for time is precious. We should possess much ambition in gaining the advantage of study, which is always energetic to our minds. All the students of the colleges apply themselves with much diligence to the mathematics and other studies for gaining the advantage of study. The young children attend school, and are sometimes improving very fast to their friends' delightful wonder, who hope that they will become the most useful men and women, in the world, in future. Their lives will, probably, then be long and happy. Dr. Watts says in the " Improvement of the Mind," " Ambition is sometimes very dangerous, and we ought to be moderate in ambition." There are a great many schools in the world, wherever the scholars are justly ambitious with each other to gain the advantage of study that they may be prosperous. Ambition to gain the advantage of study never fails, at last though it holds its strong object for awhile in the distance. Let us therefore be ambitious to improve as much as we can while we remain at school, and in the time of our youth. How can we get knowledge? By paying more attention to the important sciences and other studies and by meditation, observation and conversation. Meditation means to think continually and closely on important subjects all the time, without being interrupted, nor, letting the gay thoughts wander about in our heads ; and it is the longest line of steady thoughts on any subject we wish to choose, and we must not be discouraged to do this excellent work. It is the most important of all works for mankind in the world, for thereby they become capable to imagine the reason why everything is, I believe. We ought never to neglect to meditate on the important matters and suffer ourselves to think and talk about trifles. It is the best way for the scholars to meditate with much patience and perseverance till they should understand everything by meditating. Talkativeness is nonsense, if we talk too much ; and it is never on an equality with meditation, which makes the minds of the meditators improve very much in

order to get their names celebrated always in glory for their good reputation, as much as possible. Visions give us pleasantness that wander about in our heads, but cannot improve our minds, unless we have much meditation. If we wish to have much meditation, we ought to throw off the bad habit of talking nonsense, too much, and to get the new habit of meditating, but it seems greatly difficult to do this.

O' Never be discouraged to do this!  
 Be patient till we shall meet  
 with great success in some time!  
 Think much, talk little,  
 and control our thoughts.

WILLIAM E. G.

5 years at school—16 years of age—born deaf.

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Many years ago a farmer and his wife lived in the country. They had one daughter. Their names were James and Elizabeth and Emma. Emma was about 10 years of age. She was a very good and obeyed her parents. She was never troublesome to them. She was as quiet as a lamb. She asked her mother if she might go out in the street. She went to her bed room and changed her dress. She then put her hat on her head and came out of the house and walked in the street for the purpose of buying some candies and cakes and oranges and apples for 25 cents. She put the things in the basket and went away and knocked at a door of a house. The servant heard and opened it. She asked her what she wanted. She entered the parlor. She sat down on a chair. She wished to see the lady and child. They came into the parlor. She shook hands with them and kissed the lady and child. They were glad to see her very much. She talked with her friends about her parents who were as well as usual and gave things to the child, who thanked her for her kindness. A lady told her that she sent love and respect to her parents. She shook hands with them and kissed them. She went away home. She said the lady sent love and respects to her parents. Her mother asked if the lady was very well. The girl told her mother that she was very hungry, and asked her for bread, butter and tea, and carried them and put them on the table, and sat down on a chair and ate them up all.

KATE S.

17 years old—born deaf—in school 5 years and 3 months.

## OLD PEOPLE.

Old people are wiser than young people. The Bible commands us to respect people who are very aged. They have white hair like snow and wrinkled faces. Some have teeth which are rotten and black and some have no natural teeth, but have false teeth. They walk by means of canes when they are feeble. Some are very queer, cross, and passionate, and some are not. All old people love to reprove young people when they do wrong. It is right for old people to scold bad people. They appear to be wishing bad people to become christians. Old people love little children who are young and always tell them interesting stories which they listen to. You remember that two bears devoured many wicked children on account of their mocking a good man named Elisha who was bald and very old. They were punished for their wickedness. Old ladies knit gloves, stockings, caps for little children to wear &c. Old people ought not to be worked very hard to support themselves. I think that old people had better rest and not work much for they are too aged and feeble. Young people must work hard for the support of their aged friends who are needy. Some can walk very well while they are very old. I want to tell you a little something about my Great Grandmother. She was about one hundred years of age when she died, and could walk as well as young people, and could work hard. She died in Charleston South Carolina from sickness. I am very sorry that I never saw her. I wish I had seen her. If she had not died, she would be very kind and always cheerful to us in my belief she was very wealthy before she lost her husband. Her husband was a merchant. Her name was Mrs. Anna Glover, but I don't know his first name. Methuselah was the oldest man in the world. We must all be old and, wrinkled, and feeble if we live. I love old people very much.

ANNIE H. E.

15 years of age—born deaf—in school 6 years.

## CHANGE.

Nothing in this life remains unchanged; this is an unalterable law of nature. Examples of change meet us on every side. The babbling brook whose waters flow to join larger streams never to return, is always renewing its supply. In Summer its pleasant waters flow

gently along and seem to be chanting some sweet song as they dance over the stones with which they come in contact, but in winter when the ground is covered with snow and the cold winds come, the little brook is locked fast in sheets of ice. There are also great and constant changes in the wind. It rises and falls, and sometimes there is only a soft and gentle breeze, which has just power enough to shake the leaves on the trees; then at times it blows a fearful hurricane which destroys houses and hurls forests to the earth and when it blows very hard in winter it whirls the snow in every direction causing it to be heaped into great banks or snow drifts. There is also a great change in the seasons. In Spring and Summer the flowers bloom, the fields wave with rich golden grain and the trees are covered with beautiful green leaves. But when cold dreary winter comes on with its cold wintry blasts the face of nature is at once changed. The beautiful plants and flowers which flourished in Spring and Summer lie withered away down under the deep snow, and the trees have lost their bright green leaves, and look barren and gloomy. There are great changes too upon the mighty deep. Sometimes it rises gently and then falls back to its former place; then there is a great calm and the waters are as calm and reflecting as a mirror and then again terrible storms arise and the waters roll mountains high often causing great destruction of life and property. The land changes too; in some places it is rent by fearful earthquakes and desolated by storms. The changes in human life are the most remarkable. We are at first helpless babes in the cradle, but infancy soon changes into youth, then follows manhood and old age. The form which in youth was crowned with vigor and beauty becomes feeble; locks of silver gray crown the aged brow, and the bright eye becomes dim. There is a change in the heart also, Men indulge in wickedness for a time and then reform. Such a change is most needful. The sinful heart must meet with a change or it will never inherit eternal life. There is only one being who never changes; that is God. He is now as he was from the beginning and will continue to remain unchanged forever.

GERTRUDE B. S.

17 years old—lost hearing at 8 years—in school 2 years and 4 months.

DEAF AND DUMB INST.,  
*Philada., Dec. 22d, 1873.*

MR. WILLIAM WELSH,

Dear Sir:—When the Indians came from Washington to visit the city a few days ago you invited the pupils of this Institution to the Academy of Music to see them. We were very glad and got ready to go. When we arrived there, we took off our hats and shawls and jackets and then we entered upon the stage to sit down. By and by the Indians came there and sat down between the pupils and we were greatly delighted to see them and some of the Indians talked with us and gave us beads. Some of the little girls were afraid of them. We felt very happy to hear the Girard College boys playing the band. There were blind ladies and men singing with the children from the Blind Inst. One of them felt a chapter from the Holy Bible with her fingers and the men sang with the music. I saw you speak to the people and your friend Gen. Smith also made an address. The principal of the Inst. called a little girl who spelled with her fingers words which he made signs for and then he called another girl who made natural signs. The Indians understood them, and also a boy named Sorg who explained the story of Putnam and the wolf. Katie Purvis told the Indians the story of a bad boy who stole some apples and then Mr. Foster invited me to repeat the Lord's prayer. The Indians understood our signs and were greatly interested. On Saturday morning you talked with Mr. Foster about six pupils visiting the Indians again on Sunday night at six o'clock. He consented to it. The next morning Mr. Foster selected six girls to go to the La. Pierre House. On Sunday we got ready and we saw it was raining but notwithstanding that we went out of the Inst. with our umbrellas and soon walked to the La. Pierre and met you who shook hands with us and we waited for the Indians to come there and when they came there, they shook hands with us and some Indians knew me and Miss Purvis, we had told them stories at the Academy of Music. You invited us to take tea and we talked with them about butter, coffee sugar &c, all in signs, without any fear of them. After taking tea we went into the parlor and sat before the Indians and talked with them about their homes in the West. They understood how to talk with us and when they were tired and wanted to go to the bed, they shook hands with us and they went away. We stayed till 10 o'clock. When we came out of the La. Pierre the Indians did not sleep but they danced and shouted about the rooms and some men heard them and thought that they would murder

and went to find them and they asked them what was the matter. The Indians told them that they were very happy to see the pupils. One of the girls gave each of the Indians beads. One of the Indians had no shoes. Oh! I wish to go to see them again very much. I understood how to talk with them and like them.

Respectfully yours,

AGNES A. KEPP.

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INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES,  
*Philada., Dec. 2d, 1873.*

MR. WILLIAM WELSH,

Dear Sir:—On Friday November 21st at your invitation the pupils of our Institution proceeded to the Academy of Music to take part in the reception of the Indians who were then visiting the city. We arrived there about one o'clock and met the Blind and children of the public schools and a band of music from Girard College. We sat around the Indians on the stage. The College boys played the band and the Indians seemed to be fond of hearing them on account of the great noise I suppose. A blind girl read one of the Psalms by feeling. Another sewed on a machine. Others played the guitar and sang sweet songs. The Indians did not appear to like their singing because their voices were weak. After this our principal called a young girl named Lewis and made signs for words which she spelled and the Indians were very much interested in his signs and her spelling. Then he called another girl named Katie Purvis who made natural signs for words; then a mute boy named Sorg told the story of Putnam and the wolf. The Indians understood what was going on and were very much pleased with their signs. Katie told the story of the boy and apple-tree. Another young lady Miss Agnes Kepp repeated the Lord's Prayer in signs—then you and Gen. Smith made addresses to the children. When the reception was over we came home. The Indians felt very happy to talk with us and desired to see us again, so on Saturday with your accustomed kindness you invited six girls and our principal and one of the teachers to meet them at 6 o'clock Sunday evening at the La Pierre. We got ready and looked very nice and went to the La Pierre where you met us and introduced us to Gen. Smith and some ladies. When the Indians saw Misses Kepp and Purvis, they knew them and shook hands in a very friendly way, showing

they were glad to see them again. We all proceeded to the dining-room and took seats at tables. Three Indians and a mute sat at each table. We talked with them upon various subjects. They laughed at us when we made signs. After tea we went into the parlor and sat before the Indians and talked with them about their homes, hunting, fishing and other things. They seemed to be happy and appreciated our signs. At length the hour for separation arrived, the Indians arose and shook hands with us and said they were very sorry to part with us, but hoped to meet us again. It was a very pleasant visit and I never shall forget it, and thank you for inviting us to see those strange men.

Respectfully yours  
MARIE L. HESS.

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DEAF AND DUMB INST  
*Philadelphia, Dec. 2d, 1873.*

MR. WELSH,

Dear Sir:—On Friday November 21st we accepted your invitation to be present at the reception to the Indians in the Academy of Music. The blind pupils and Girard College boys were there with their drums, horns, guitars and violins. They were somewhat pleased with the singing and were delighted with the drums that made an awful noise. But they won the affection of our mutes and were excited to admiration by some of the pupils who made natural signs and told the Lord's prayer and some stories. It touched their hearts to see our signs. I am sure that they were delighted with the mutes. On Sunday at your invitation six of the girls and Mr Foster, our excellent principal, and Mr Crouter, our teacher, took tea with them at the La Pierre House and we were there introduced to General Smith who has charge of the Indians. We occupied a splendid private parlor, full of many beautiful pictures which were hanging on the wall. As soon as the Indians came down from the rooms to the parlor they welcomed two of the pupils who had told them interesting stories in the Academy of Music and were filled with great pleasure and joy by our coming there to see them. Two pupils sat at each table with three Indians. We made signs to them for butter, coffee, bread, meat, salt, eggs, potatoes, &c. One of the old chiefs, a fine man, asked me to excuse him



for his awkwardness with the fork and knife as he had never used them in all his life before but he ate with his fingers at home in the west. Another chief inquired of the smallest girl whether she would be the instructor of his ignorant children and he promised to bring her back again after she had taught them but she replied that she would be afraid to live with him. After tea we all entered the parlor where we took seats in the presence of the Indians with feelings of the greatest pleasure at the prospect of having an interesting conversation with them. They gave us accounts of their customs and manners, & families. After getting thoroughly tired they told us that they could hardly separate from us and it was a more difficult matter for them to understand the language of the speaking people than our signs. When we left there they commenced to shout and dance about the floor and laughed all the time to show that they had been pleased to see their new deaf and dumb friends. We were highly delighted with them and will never forget this strange visit, nor your kindness in introducing us to those wild men of the west.

Yours very respectfully,  
BRIDGET HUGHES.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and eighty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred and forty dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and are reopened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time all the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation.

Payments are required to be made in advance every six months, and a bond given to the Institution (approved by the Treasurer) within six months after the admission of the pupil, to be signed by the applicant, and a responsible surety, who must be a resident of Philadelphia or its vicinity, when it is possible.

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children *before* the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them *after* it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the names of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

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 STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
 

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Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years; and before they can be admitted, satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out, it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the state fund is limited; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

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 STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
 

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Application for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made to the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances, and capacity of the deaf mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years.

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 STATE OF DELAWARE.
 

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Application for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the State. The term allowed is five years, which may be extended by the Governor to eight years.

### QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions:

What is the name of the child? (Mention the whole of its name.)

What is the age of the child? (Mention, the year, month, day and place of birth.)

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside? (Mention the County and nearest Post Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child?

Are any of them deaf and dumb?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, or is it known that there have been any deaf or dumb, either on the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinated?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles or whooping cough?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease? If so, how and at what age?

Was there any relationship between parents before marriage?

### SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, BEQUESTS, &c.

Life Subscriptions,	.	.	.	.	.	\$20 00
Annual Subscriptions,	.	.	.	.	.	2 00

Received by any member of the Board of Directors.

Donations to the Library, of Books, Maps, Pictures, &c., and to the Cabinet of Apparatus, Specimens, Curiosities of Nature and Art, will be received at the Institution.

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### SCHOLARSHIP.

A Donation or Bequest of \$5,000 will found a Scholarship, which shall bear the donor's, or such other name as he may designate.

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### FORM OF A DEVISE OR BEQUEST.

I give, devise, and bequeath to "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," &c.

**DONATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM**

**L. A. Godey, Lady's Book and engravings.**

**T. S. Arthur, Home Magazine and Children's Hour.**

**Henry Peterson, Saturday Evening Post, Magazines, &c.**

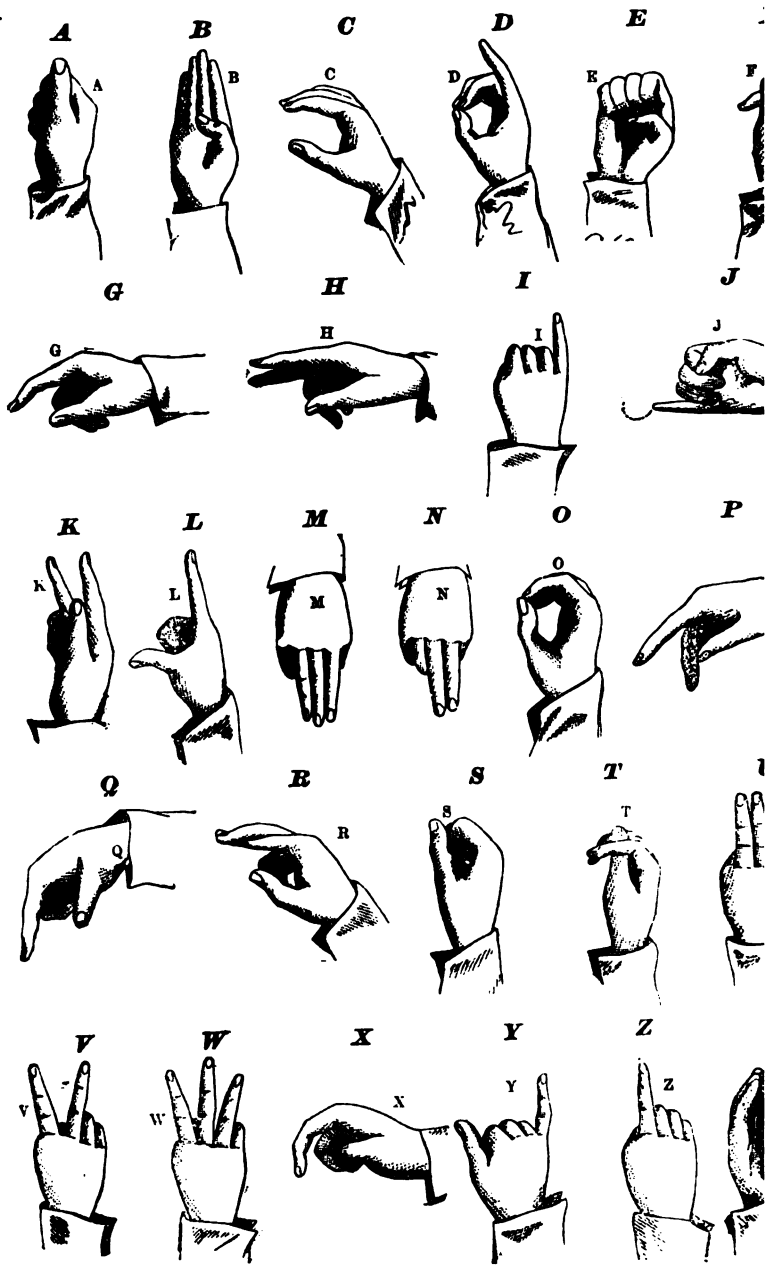
**Franklin Insurance Company, Harper's Magazine.**

**Ohio Deaf and Dumb Institution, The Mute's Chronicle (2 copies).**

**H. Humphries, Mexico Ind. and Deaf Mute's Journal.**









THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
DEAF AND DUMB  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1874.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.  
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1875.

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Charles H. Hutchinson,	John J. Pearson, of Dauphin,
Morton P. Henry,	Stephen H. Brooke,
Atherton Blight,	Caleb J. Milne.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

William Neal,  
A. R. Perkins,  
G. A. Wood,  
S. Weir Lewis,

Alfred M. Collins,  
Isaac Hazlehurst,  
Daniel M. Fox,  
Caleb J. Milne.

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

William Welsh,

Charles Wheeler.

John Ashurst,

## LADIES' COMMITTEE,

Mrs. M. L. Dawson,  
Miss Margaret M. Duane,  
Miss Anna B. Shaw,  
Mrs. Samuel Welsh,  
Mrs. Richard D. Wood,

Mrs. Edward Yarnall,  
Miss Mary N. Logan,  
Mrs. Henry Reed,  
Mrs. J. Edgar Thompson,  
Mrs. M. B. Grier,

Miss Mary E. Penrose.

## PHYSICIAN,

JOHN B. BIDDLE, M. D.

## CONSULTING PHYSICIANS,

George B. Wood, M. D.,

Joseph Pancoast, M. D.,

JOHN Neill, M. D.

## PRINCIPAL,

JOSHUA FOSTER.

## INSTRUCTORS,

Benjamin B. McKinly,  
Benjamin D. Pettengill,  
Joseph O. Pyatt,  
T. Jefferson Trist,  
Thomas Burnside,  
Jacob D. Kirkhoff,

A. L. E. Crouter,  
M. L. Brock,  
John P. Walker,  
A. L. Pettengill,  
Sophia Knabe,  
Rebecca H. Cropper,

Laura Nelson.

MATRON—Gertrude A Kirby.

FIRST ASSISTANT MATRON—Sallie R. Briggs.

SECOND ASSISTANT MATRON—Emma V. Stevenson.

STEWARD—David J. Stevenson.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SHOE SHOP—Adam S. Hinkle.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TAILORS' SHOP—George T. Ward.

# REPORT.

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TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA; TO THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES; AND TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB:

Striking incidents rarely occur in a well regulated family. The year has passed quietly and satisfactorily in that of this Institution. The officers have discharged their duties with fidelity, and the conduct and improvement of the pupils have been commendable. No change has been made in their studies or employments. In the months of February and March last, a number of the pupils were affected with measles. No case terminated fatally. Two deaths took place, one on the 24th of April of inflammation on the brain, the other on the 14th of October of typho-malarial fever.

There were 230 pupils in the Institution on 31st of December last, 42 were admitted and 46 were discharged, and two died; and there remained on the first inst. 224, viz., 113 boys and 111 Girls.

197 of the pupils were supported by the State of Pennsylvania.

12       “       “       “       New Jersey.

6       “       “       “       Delaware.

9       “       “       “       by the Institution or by their friends.

The number of pupils admitted having filled the Institution to its utmost capacity and the number of applicants waiting to be received, rendered further accommodations necessary.

The Directors not being able to obtain a new site which they considered as eligible as their present situation, determined to enlarge the existing buildings. Plans have been adopted, and preparations are in progress to commence building as early as practicable. To enable the Directors to accomplish their design of providing suitable accommodations for the education of the young Deaf-Mutes of the Commonwealth, the requisite funds must be provided, and the Directors look to an enlightened Legislature and a generous community for liberal aid. No class of our fellow-citizens has stronger claims on us for sympathy and education than these children of silence, and the Directors feel assured they will receive both.

The account of the Treasurer which accompanies this Report exhibits the fiscal condition of the Institution. It is made up to the 30th day of September, in conformity with the request of the Board of Public Charities, and shows the receipt of two thousand dollars from the Executors of the late Mr. Jesse George. Since the date of account, five hundred dollars have been received from the Executor of the late Mrs. Charlotte Cordes, in part payment of a legacy of one thousand dollars, bequeathed by her to the Institution.

The Ladies' Committee pay their accustomed and acceptable visits.

Commending the Institution to the continued favor of the Disposer of all good, the Directors surrender their trust into the hands of the Contributors.

All which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

*President.*

JAMES J. BARCLAY,

*Secretary.*

*Philadelphia, January 1, 1875.*



## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

*To the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb :*

GENTLEMEN : In the following tabular statements will be found the statistics of the Institution for the year 1874 :

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of pupils on December 31, 1873.....	118	112	230
New pupils admitted in 1874.....	28	13	41
Pupils re-admitted.....	1	.....	1
Total population in 1874.....	147	125	272
Number of pupils dismissed in 1874.....	31	13	44
Died (2 at the Inst. and 2 at their homes).....	3	1	4
Present number of pupils.....	113	111	224

The pupils at present in the Institution are supported as follows, viz :

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
By the State of Pennsylvania.....	102	95	197
“ “ New Jersey.....	7	5	12
“ “ Delaware.....	3	4	7
“ “ Crozer Scholarship, No. 1.....	.....	1	1
“ “ “ “ No. 2.....	.....	1	1
“ their parents or the institution.....	1	5	6
Totals.....	113	111	224



*Those supported by the bounty of the State of Pennsylvania are from the following Counties, viz :*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Adams .....	2	1	3	Lanca-ter.....	5	6	11
Allegheny .....	5	1	6	Lawrence.....	1	1	1
Bedford .....	1	1	2	Lebanon.....	1	1	1
Berks .....	3	6	9	Lebigh.....	1	4	5
Bradford .....	2	2	4	Luzerne .....	6	7	13
Bucks .....	3	4	7	Lycoming.....	2	1	3
Cambria.....	2	1	3	Mercer.....	1	1	2
Cameron .....	1	1	2	Mifflin.....	1	1	2
Carbon .....	1	1	2	Montgomery.....	1	3	4
Chester.....	2	2	4	Northampton.....	1	3	4
Clarion.....	1	1	2	Northumberland.....	3	3	6
Clearfield.....	1	1	2	Philadelphia.....	29	20	49
Clinton.....	1	2	3	Pike.....	1	1	2
Columbia.....	2	2	4	Schuylkill .....	2	7	9
Crawford.....	3	1	4	Somerset.....	2	1	3
Cumberland.....	1	1	2	Susquehanna.....	2	2	4
Dauphin .....	3	1	4	Tioga.....	1	1	2
Delaware .....	1	1	2	Warren.....	3	1	4
Erie .....	1	2	3	Washington.....	1	2	3
Franklin.....	2	1	3	Wayne.....	1	1	2
Huntingdon.....	1	1	2	Wyoming.....	1	1	2
Indiana.....	1	1	2	York.....	3	3	6
Juniata.....	2	1	3	Totals.....	102	95	197

*Those supported by the bounty of the State of New Jersey are from the following Counties, viz :*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Atlantic .....	1	1	2	Cumberland.....	1	1	2
Burlington.....	1	1	2	Gloucester.....	2	1	3
Camden.....	1	2	3	Mercer.....	2	1	3
Cape May.....	1	1	2	Totals.....	7	5	12

*Those supported by the bounty of the State of Delaware are from the following Counties, viz :*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
New Castle.....	1	4	5
Sussex.....	2	—	2
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>

*The forty-one new pupils are from the following Counties, and were born in the Counties from which they were received, unless otherwise indicated, viz :*

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Where born.
Allegheny.....	1	.....	1	Cambria Co.
Berks.....	1	.....	1	Germany.
Bradford.....	1	1	2	Boy born in Tioga Co., N. Y.
Bucks.....	1	1	2	
Cameron.....	1	.....	1	Allegheny Co., N. Y.
Chester.....	1	.....	1	
Clearfield.....	.....	1	1	Indiana Co.
Clinton.....	.....	1	1	
Dauphin.....	1	1	2	
Franklin.....	1	.....	1	
Juniata.....	1	.....	1	
Lancaster.....	2	1	3	
Lawrence.....	.....	1	1	
Luzerne.....	4	1	5	2 boys N. Y. city; 1 boy Phila.
Lycormaing.....	2	.....	2	one Schuylkill Co.
Montgomery.....	1	.....	1	
Northampton.....	1	1	2	
Philadelphia.....	7	2	9	1 boy in New Jersey; 1 in Del.
Pike.....	.....	1	1	
Somerset.....	1	.....	1	
Washington.....	.....	1	1	
York.....	1	.....	1	Baltimore Co., Md.
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>41</b>	

*Statement exhibiting the number of congenital mutes, and causes of deafness in others, admitted during the year, and the age at which they lost their hearing; also at what age they were admitted, and by whom supported.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.								NUMBER ADMITTED.		Totals.	
	Congenital.	Scarlet Fever.	Spotted Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Disease of Ears or Brain.	Sickness.	A Fall.	Convulsions.	Unknown.	Males.		Females.
Number admitted.....	16	6	5	1	8	2	1	1	1	28	13	41
Age when deafness occurred:												
Congenital.....	16									9	7	16
Under 1 year.....			1								1	1
1 to 3 years.....		4	1	1	6	1	1	1		12	3	15
3 to 5 years.....		1	1			1	1			3	1	4
5 to 7 years.....			1					1		2		2
7 to 9 years.....		1	1							1	1	2
9 to 12 years.....					1					1		1
Age when admitted:												
10 to 12 years.....	4	2	2	1	3		1		1	9	5	14
12 to 15 years.....	11	3	3		5	2		1		18	7	25
15 to 18 years.....	1	1								1	1	2
By whom supported:												
State of Pennsylvania.....	15	5	5	1	8	2	1			27	12	39
Parents.....	1	1								1	1	2
Number of males.....	9	1	4	1	8	2	1		1	28		28
Number of Females.....	7	5	1								13	13
Total.....	16	6	5	1	8	2	1	1	1	28	13	41

*Families Containing more than one Deaf-Mute.*—Of the forty-one families to which the above forty-one new pupils belong, five contain each more than one deaf-mute child.

Two of the boys have each a deaf-mute brother.

One “ “ has a deaf-mute sister.

One of the girls has a deaf-mute brother.

One “ “ has a deaf-mute sister.

*Statement Exhibiting the number of each sex discharged during the year ; how discharged ; with the period of time served in the Institution.*

How Discharged.	TIME SERVED IN THE INSTITUTION.						TOTAL.						
	1 yr.		2 YRS.		3 YRS.		4 YRS.		5 YRS.		6 YRS.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Time out.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Removed by parents.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dismissed for incapacity.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Died.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

*Statement of the trade or occupation taught the pupils prior to their discharge; also their prospect for self-support.*

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS TAUGHT IN THE INSTITUTION.	Prospect of Self-support.						Number discharged.		
	Very good.		Not good.		Died.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Shoemaking.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	14
Tailoring.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	13
Sewing, etc.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	14
No trade.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>

*Applications for admission.*—Applications are received at all times during the year, but new pupils only at the beginning of the term in September, except in extraordinary cases. On the first of September, after all the admissions for the year had been made, there remained on file thirty-three applications which had received the favorable action of the Board of Directors. The applicants reside in the following counties, viz :

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Berks.....	1	.....	1	Luzerne.....	1	3	4
Bucks.....	1	.....	1	Mercer.....	.....	1	1
Clinton.....	.....	1	1	Northumberland.....	1	.....	1
Crawford.....	1	.....	1	Philadelphia.....	9	3	12
Dauphin.....	2	.....	2	Schuylkill.....	2	1	3
Junista.....	1	.....	1	Somerset.....	1	.....	1
Lebanon.....	1	.....	1	Warren.....	1	.....	1
Lehigh.....	1	1	2	Totals.....	23	10	33

During a part of the year, rather more sickness than usual occurred. About the beginning of February the measles made their appearance among us, and continued for about two months, during which time between thirty and forty of the pupils were prostrated. All recovered their usual health, and none of the unpleasant sequences which sometimes appear in connection with this disease, showed themselves. There were several cases of very severe illness, and two deaths occurred within the institution. Frederick J. Reed, of Allegheny county, died on the twenty-fourth of April, of inflammation of the brain. He was about seventeen years of age, and had been at school between two and three years. On the fourteenth of October James H. Livingston, of this city, aged seventeen years, died of typhoid fever. He was not well when he returned to school after the vacation, and there is little doubt that the seeds of the disease were then in his system. Besides these deaths in the Institution, two of the pupils died at their homes during the Summer vacation. Frisby C. Buxton, of this city, sixteen years of age and five years at school, died of consumption on the

twentieth of July; and Lydia A. Schantz, also of this city, fifteen years of age and five years at school, died of typhoid fever on the twenty-sixth of August. When the latter left the Institution at the close of the term she was in robust health, and of all those departing for their homes for a season, certainly no one would have singled her out as the one who was not to return. Three of these children had lost their fathers, and one his mother. Two of them were of American parentage, one of English, and one of German. The body of one was taken to Maryland for interment; one was buried in Bucks county; one in Mount Moriah Cemetery, and one in the Institution lot in Lafayette Cemetery.

The year has been characterized by but few incidents out of the usual routine beside the sad ones above mentioned. The usual weekly public examinations were continued without intermission during the term, and were generally well attended; and a public exhibition was held at Horticultural Hall, on the evening of April twenty-eighth.

While those in charge of the domestic and educational departments of the Institution have fulfilled their duties with unabated interest and faithfulness, the pupils have as a general rule conducted themselves in a manner to deserve commendation. Respect and obedience to superiors, kindness and good nature among themselves, a desire for improvement and diligence in study, good order and good habits, have been the rule. It is with pride and pleasure the belief is entertained, that it would be very difficult to find a household composed of so large a number of children and young people gathered from all classes of the community, more orderly and well-behaved than has been that residing within the walls of this institution. And this good order has not been secured by the enactment of stringent rules and regulations and their strict and rigid enforcement, but has been maintained in a great degree by the pupils themselves; a public sentiment in favor of right conduct having been formed and established among them, and the few evil disposed ones thus finding it somewhat difficult to indulge in wrongdoing in the face of an almost unanimous opposition.

It gives pleasure also to state that more books have been called for from the library last year than usual. The ability to read and a taste for reading are of more importance to deaf-mutes than to any other class of people. They are alone, as it were, in the midst of society, and must depend mostly for their knowledge of current events upon the

newspaper, and for general knowledge, upon books. The deaf-mute who can read, need never feel lonesome; in books he can at all times find friends who can converse with him, and has command of a fund of instruction and entertainment which is inexhaustible.

The work in the shops has been carried on with the usual amount of success. During the year about sixty boys have worked, a little more than one half at shoemaking and the rest at tailoring.

#### ARTICULATION.

About forty of the pupils, consisting mostly of those usually designated as the semi-mute and semi-deaf, have received instruction in articulation and lip-reading during a portion of each school-day. The semi-mutes are those who had learned to talk before losing their hearing, and who still retain the power of speech in a less or greater degree, and the semi-deaf, those who possess a sufficient amount of hearing to have enabled them to acquire the power of uttering some words or sentences, but not enough to enable them to be educated in ordinary schools. The object in view, in taking these pupils from their classes and giving them this peculiar kind of instruction, is to preserve to them the speech they possess, and to improve and enlarge their power of talking as far as practicable; and also to enable them by watching the motions of the lips of those speaking to them, to understand what is said. For this purpose they are withdrawn from their respective classes for a half or three-quarters of an hour each day, and practised in speaking and reading the lips, by a teacher whose time is devoted solely to this kind of instruction. And it is gratifying to be able to state that the object aimed at has in a good degree been attained. It is certain that while all have been prevented from forgetting the use of what speech they brought with them to school, many of them have been improved in a marked degree. Their progress must of necessity be slow, owing to the little time given to this part of their education—but there is progress—and when the work shall have been continued for five or six years, the improvement will doubtless be seen to be very great. Some of these pupils could be taught very well by articulation alone, without the use of signs or the manual alphabet, and if they were in a school where this method is pursued, their progress in learning to talk would undoubtedly be much more rapid than it is with us, as they would in that

case be obliged to practise speaking for a much longer time each day ; but if education in the ordinary sense of the term be the object for for which they come to school, it is confidently believed they are upon the whole, gainers rather than losers by the course and method of instruction pursued in this Institution. In other words, no doubt is entertained that these pupils are further advanced in knowledge than they would have been had they been the same length of time in a school where no signs are allowed. In giving expression to this belief, there is not the least intention to disparage or depreciate the work of the articulating schools, or to enter upon the controversy in regard to the respective merits of the two systems ; but merely to claim that by means of the sign language knowledge can be imparted to deaf-mutes much more rapidly than by any other known means.

One of our best talkers, if not born deaf, lost her hearing early in infancy, before she began to learn to talk, and was taught to speak by members of the family. Without the knowledge of any system and without any concerted plan, they just talked to her and tried to induce her to imitate the motions of their lips, and thus by dint of persistent effort in this direction on both sides, the child gradually learned to speak and to understand what was said to her—became able to converse with the family on common topics.

After her admission to the Institution, a consideration of her case led to the inference that the home is the best of all schools for learning articulation, and that like efforts in similar cases will be crowned with like results. A little inquiry, however, in regard to other pupils, proved that the inference had been too hastily drawn. It was found that in many cases like efforts—nay, even greater efforts, and made under more advantageous and promising circumstances—had been made without corresponding results. In the case of two children who lost their hearing at the age of four years, the most determined efforts were put forth by their parents and elder sisters—all intelligent and well educated people—to prevent them from losing their speech and to make them talk. The result of this labor, continued up to the time of the admission of the children into the Institution, was that in both cases they gradually lost what speech they had possessed and became entirely mute. Inquiry into several other cases, both of congenital mutes and those who had lost their hearing after having learned to talk, revealed in a few cases partial success, but in most, total failure.



What is the conclusion to be drawn from these facts? That it is useless for parents and brothers and sisters to try to teach the deaf members of the family to talk? By no means. On the contrary, in spite of the facts above set forth, it is still believed that in most cases, children who have learned to talk may have their speech preserved to them, and in some cases the congenitally deaf may have speech given to them; and those having young deaf children are earnestly urged to use the most strenuous, persistent, intelligent exertion to this end. And in order that their exertions may be intelligent as well as earnest, let them visit some school where articulation is taught, and by observation and inquiry learn the right way to proceed. If this be impossible, let them write to some teacher for information, and it will doubtless be willingly given. And if after all, the hoped for success be not obtained, their labor will not have been thrown away; they can, at any rate, rest in the consciousness of having fulfilled their duty—of having done what they could. No mother certainly will regret the labor bestowed upon an afflicted child, even if in the end it shall seem to have been in vain.

#### CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Of the two hundred and twenty-four pupils now in the Institution, forty-nine girls and forty-six boys—total, ninety-five—were born deaf. The cause of the deafness in most of these cases is involved in obscurity. It is not blood-relationship in the parents, for in but two of the families were the parents even distantly related before marriage. It is not influences arising from locality or social condition, for deaf children are born in all parts of the State alike—in the mountainous regions and in the undulating and level portions—in the cities and in the country, and among all occupations and positions in society. In regard to four of these children, from two families, it may be mentioned that the parents were all congenital mutes; and here perhaps the thought may be indulged that we have found at least the proximate cause.

So long as the cause of an existing evil remains undiscovered, no reasonable expectation can be entertained that its operation will cease; and so in the present state of knowledge on the subject of deafness, it is probable that the number of deaf-mutes from birth will continue proportionately the same as it now is. But in regard to post-natal deafness, the cause is in most cases known, and here it does not seem

unreasonable to hope that it may be possible in time to find means to extirpate some of these causes, or at least to prevent or mitigate their disastrous effects. Of the one hundred and twenty-nine pupils who were not born deaf, forty-four—twenty-seven girls and seventeen boys—lost their hearing by scarlet fever; twenty-two—eight girls and fourteen boys, by cerebro spinal meningitis or spotted fever—called also in some places black fever; and twenty-two—eight girls and fourteen boys, by diseases of the brain or ears. It thus appears that scarlet fever, spotted fever and brain disease are the most prominent causes of post-natal deafness. While scarlet fever still holds the first place, the number of deaf from spotted fever is rapidly increasing. Up to the year 1870, there had been but three pupils admitted to the Institution who had been made deaf by this disease, and now the number amounts to more than 17 per cent. of those who lost their hearing since birth. The disease has thus far prevailed mostly in the Eastern and more particularly in the North-eastern part of the State. Of the thirteen children from Luzerne county, four were born deaf, one was made deaf by brain fever, and eight by spotted fever, and there are four more awaiting admission all of whom became deaf from this cause. This disease has prevailed to a considerable extent in this city for a year or two past, and a number of children are known to have become deaf as one of its results. From all this it may be inferred that if this disease be permitted to spread and continue its ravages, no diminution in the proportionate number of deaf-mutes can be looked for, but rather the reverse.

#### NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTES.

In order to be able to make an adequate provision for the education of all the deaf-mute children in the State of the proper age for instruction in school, it is of course necessary to know their number. The census of 1870 returns four hundred and seventy-six deaf-mutes, between the ages of ten and twenty years. That this number is too small could easily be proved.

It is thought safe to say that there are to-day somewhere between five and six hundred deaf-mutes in Pennsylvania, of the proper school age. But all of these could not be gathered into schools even if there was the most abundant provision for their accommodation. Some are idiotic; a few will be taught at home by private teachers; some will be sent to articulating schools, and some will be retained at home, the

parents feeling themselves unable to send the afflicted ones to a distance to live among strangers.

Making all proper deductions for such cases, there will probably remain more than four hundred of these children who could, if proper means were used, be induced to attend school. Here are pupils enough for two large Institutions. About two hundred and fifty are now at school, and for the rest there is absolutely no provision made. Present indications, however, give rise to the hope that this state of things will not long continue. People who can neither read nor write, are called ignorant, and their ignorance is pitied if it be involuntary; what then shall be said of uneducated deaf-mutes? There are no persons in the community, except idiots, who are so utterly ignorant as they; and none who have stronger claims upon the sympathy and aid of their more fortunate fellow creatures.

Many of the States—the younger States, too—have made ample provision for the instruction of the deaf-mute children within their borders. The doors of the schools are thrown open, and all are invited to come in and avail themselves of the advantages of education. How long shall it be before this rich Commonwealth shall exhibit a similar care for those who are now silently appealing to her for help.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA FOSTER,

*Principal.*

January 1, 1875.

SPECIMENS  
OF  
ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

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The following pieces are presented as the genuine, uncorrected productions of the pupils whose names they bear :

Formerly a woman lived in the country. One day she put on her bonnet. She opened the door and went out of the house. She walked in the country. She called a cow. She sat on a stool and milk the cow. A snake crawled into her pocket. The pail was full of milk. She carried it home. She put it on a table. She poured the milk out of the tin-pail. She went to a table. She sat on a chair. She put her hand into her pocket. She was trembled of the snake into her pocket. She ran away. She told her father about the snake into her pocket. Her father took the glove. Her father put glove on his hand. Her father took the snake's neck. The woman escaped from the snake. She thanked her father. Her father killed the snake. Do you like to see snake ?

IDA M. H.

12 years old—lost hearing at one year—in school 1 year and 3 months.

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Formerly a man lived in the country. One day he wished to see the bird. He put on his hat and coat and gloves. He went out of the house. He walked in the street. He sought for the bird. He shot the bird. The bird fell on the ground. The bird died. He picked

it in his hand. He put it into his pocket. He carried the bird home. He went to the house. He knocked at the door. His mother heard him knocking. She went to the door. She opened it and shut it. He took it out of his pocket. He gave it to his mother. She cooked the bird. She ate the bird. She was fond of it.

CATHARINE G.

12 years old—born deaf—in school 1 year and 3 months.

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A bad boy saw a young bird nest on a tree. He climbed a tree. He saw three eggs on the nest. He took the eggs out of the nest. He put the eggs in his hat. He came down. He went home. He showed the eggs on his hat to mother. She was very angry. She went to the stick. She took a stick. She whipped the bad boy. He cried very much. He never stole the eggs.

CATHARINE L.

11 years old—born deaf—in school 1 year and 3 months.

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#### MY BROTHERS.

Last summer on the fourth of July in the morning, It was a dull cloudy day. My brothers thought to go to the city for fire-crackers. My brother told me to go to the city for fire-crackers. I did not want to go to the city for fire-crackers. My brothers put on the new clothes. I went into the stable, I saw two horses standing in the stable, I put the harness on the horses. I led the horses out of the stable. I went into the wagon-house. I drew a buggy out of the wagon-house. I hitched the horses to the buggy. I sat in the buggy. I drove the horses to my home. I stopped the horses which stood on the ground. I jumped from the buggy. I went into my home. I told my brothers the horses stood near the house. My brothers went to the buggy. They sat in the buggy. My brother drove the horses to the city. My brothers came out of the buggy. They led the horses into the shed. They tied the horses to the trough. They went into the hotel. They bought fire-crackers. They set off the fire-crackers. They were drinking wine and beer. They were tired. They thought to go to our home. They shook hands with their friends.

They went into the shed. They untied the horses from the trough. They sat in the buggy. My brother drove the horses to the house. I stood near the door of the house. I saw my brothers come home. I was very glad. I went to the buggy. My brothers came out of the buggy. I sat in the buggy, I drove the horses to the stable. I unhitched the horses from the buggy. I led the horses into the stable. I took the harness from the horses. I put them in the buggy. I put some hay and oats in the trough. The horses ate the hay and oats. I shut the door of the stable. I ran into my home. I sat on a chair. My mother talked to my brothers, about the city and fire-crackers. My brothers gave me some fire-crackers, I took a match and I set them off, I could not heard the noise but I saw them burst, and was much pleased with the fire-crackers, for all boys are fond of fire-works on the fourth of July.

HENRY O'H.

14 years old—born deaf—in school 1 year and 3 months.

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ABOUT MYSELF.

Some years ago, I lived in the south of New Jersey. I was about nine, or ten years old. I left the kitchen. I went into the chamber. my sister went with me into it. We played around on the floor. My mother and brothers and sisters stayed in the kitchen by the stove, which was warm. At last I came to the candlestick. I examined it on the small table. My sister came to me. I wanted some fun. I took the match and I made a fire with the match. I set the fire on the candle, which was light. It was not dark. The sun was bright. We liked to look at the light for the fun. We did not come to talk with the mother. At last I looked at the curtain of the window. I took the candlestick in my hand. I set the light on the curtain. I immediately put the candlestick on the table. I ran to get the old clothes. I came near the window. I stood on the floor. I held the old clothes with my hands. My sister looked at the little fire she was some afraid. I saw the little fire which was rapid. I liked to see it. It went up on the curtain. I shook the clothes and the wind fanned the fire, which could not stop. I was tired. My sister could not keep the secret. She went down the stairs, into the kitchen. She told her

mother about the fire. The mother went into the chamber. She was surprised to see it. She came out of the chamber. She took the bucket and she came and poured the water into the bucket. She carried it. She came into the chamber. She threw the water at the fire, which was all gone. The glasses were broken. The fire was near the house. The house escaped. The mother looked around the room. She came into the kitchen. She saw me hiding under the table. She took Edward and she whipped me very hard. I cried. She let me go out. I ran away and I hid in the bushes. I thought that I would never come home again. By and by I was tired. I wanted to go home. I got up and I went home. The family laughed at me. I was a foolish boy, like the baby.

EDWARD G.

17 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—in school 2 years and 3 months.

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*Philadelphia* December 28th, 1874.

My Dear Cousin:—Last Friday was a beautiful day. It was a merry Christmas day. I was very happy on Christmas day. My home is a good comfortable house. I ate the good big dinner, and I had good times all day on Christmas day. Last Thursday I left the Institution and walked through the city. I started to my home. While I was walking I met my mother. She said to me she wanted me to take a walk with her for she would buy a nice blue cloth. She and I went to a store and she bought a nice blue cloth for making her dress. We got in the street-car and rode to Carpenter street. We went out of the street-car. We went to our home. At night I made a beautiful little house. At 10½ o'clock I lay down on my parents' bed and slept. While I was sleeping, my mother shook me and I awoke and got up and ran to the window. I saw several witty masqueraders who marched through the street last Thursday night. I felt glad to see them. I laughed at them and went to my parents' bed and lay down and slept all night. In the morning I awoke and got up. I felt very merry in the morning. I ate my breakfast. I ate too much. I played with my brother. But I felt some sick, because I ate too much. At noon I ate my big dinner. I ate roast turkey, mashed-potatoes and other things. I became more sick. I played with him. At short time after I went to the sofa, and lay on the sofa and began to sleep, but my brother gave

me some trouble like a mischievous monkey. By and by he laughed at me, because I ate too much, and got sick and he went away. A short time after I awoke and ate my supper. I felt more sick, because I ate too much.

On Friday night I left my home and came into the Institution. I went into the sitting-room and I was surprised to see a Christmas tree with many things hanging on the branches. I saw several female and male ex-pupils in the sitting-room. By and by the deaf and dumb boys came into the chapel, and I saw the Electric machine. I saw a few boys who stood on the stool and took a chain in their hands, and Mr. Foster put his finger to their bodies. I thought that he had lightened in his finger. By and by I came to the stage and I went upon the stage and stood on the low stool and took the chain in my hand. Mr. Foster put his finger upon my body. I felt some hurt. I was done. I came down to the floor and sat down on the bench. I wish you a happy new year.

Your affectionate cousin,

WILLIAM H. L.

13 years old—lost hearing at 4 years—in school 2 years and 3 months.

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#### ELEPHANTS.

I am going to tell you about an elephant this morning. This animal is the largest quadruped, larger than the rhinoceros. It has small, bright-eyes and its ears are very long and pendulous. This animal is found in Africa and Asia. The African elephant has five round toes, and the Asiatic elephant's feet are divided into three toes. It has two tusks and a long trunk, which it uses to take its food with. When a female elephant wishes to cross over wide the river with her young who cannot swim, she takes them in her trunk and crosses safely over the water. Its body is covered with grey hair to keep it warm. In many parts of Asia they are trained to carry burdens on their back. The hunters sometimes catch elephants when they are young and tame them in the cages. The Asiatic elephant sometimes carries children on its back. The elephant is very strong and could pull down a tree. It can seize any animal and throw it up with its trunk because it is very strong. Sometimes the elephant swims under the water with only the



end of its trunk above the top. Elephants live on roots, herbs and leaves but it can eat fish and flesh. If the elephant should step on you, it would crush you because its legs are very heavy. There are white elephants or cream colored. When the elephant is provoked it is often revengeful. They recognize their masters who teach them tricks. Its tusks are ivory and often made into ornaments.

LAURA V. W.

Lost hearing at 4 years of age—under instruction 3½ years.

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#### STORY ABOUT SOME MONKEYS.

A peddler lived in a Asia. One day he bought many caps. He put them into his pack. He travelled around the country but finally he was tired of travelling and went in search of a tree. He found a large tree. He lay down under the tree where he fell sound asleep. Many monkeys stood on the limbs and saw the caps on the ground near him. They came down the trees. They stole them from the ground. In a short time he awoke and saw his caps were gone. Suddenly he caught sight of the monkeys who had them on their heads. He laughed at them but he was angry and told them that they must give up the caps, but they refused to give them to him. He took off his cap and threw it on the ground. They imitated him and threw the caps on the ground. He put them in the pack. He went on his way. He told the people about the monkeys. They laughed at him very much. He never lay down under a tree again but he thought of the monkeys.

KATIE G.

Born deaf—under instruction 3½ years.

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#### MALCOM AND THE INDIANS.

Several years ago. Malcom lived in New Burnswick. He called his little son and asked him if he would go with him into the woods. His son said "yes" and Malcom got his axe. He walked with him along to the woods and arrived at them. He went to a large tree and began to cut. He told him to get out of the way, which he did. He cut down the tree and began to trim it. He trimmed it and began to split it open and drove in a wedge. He looked up and saw several Indians

surrounding by him. He thought that he could not run away, because they would shoot him. Malcom put his fingers in the crack and pulled the log out. The Indians laughed at him and went and put their fingers in the crack to help him. He pulled out the wedge and their fingers were all caught in the crack. The Indians kicked and jumped but could not get their fingers out. He gathered their guns and hurried with his son home. They arrived at the house in New Brunswick and went into it. He put the guns on the floor in the corner. He went out of the house and called the neighbors. He walked with them along into the woods. They went to the log and Malcom found that the Indians had disappeared. They saw the fingers in the crack. Malcom and the neighbors returned home.

WILLIAM E. H.

13 years old—lost hearing in childhood—in school 3 years and 3 months.

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#### CHRISTMAS.

Christmas is the anniversary of Jesus Christ. One thousand and eight hundred and seventy-four years ago, Christ was born on the twenty-fifth day of December at Bethlehem in Judea. We had a good time last Christmas. The night before Christmas Mr. S—— put the Christmas trees up in the sitting-rooms. Some teachers and ladies trimmed the Christmas trees with candies and toys. Early in the morning, we got up and dressed ourselves and went down stairs and washed and went into the sitting-room and saw a great many candies and toys hanging on the Christmas tree which looked very nice. We played in the sitting-room. At 12 o'clock, we went down stairs, into the dining-room and sat down. After Mr. F——'s blessing, we ate the stuffed turkey, cranberries, mashed potatoes and other things. After dinner we had a great deal of fun. At 4 o'clock in the evening Miss K—— gave us each one bag of candies. We ate them and were very happy. At 8½ o'clock, Mr. F—— called us. We went into the chapel and sat down upon the benches and stood up. After Mr. ——'s praying, we sat down again. He explained to us about the electrical machine. When he was done explaining, we stood up and received electric shocks. After chapel we went up stairs and got into beds and slept soundly. We had a very nice time on Christmas

day. We had a merry Christmas. I wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

HERBERT M. M.

13 years old—lost hearing at 1 year—in school 3 years and 3 months.

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THE DISCONTENTED LAMB.

There was once a farmer, by the name of Henery, residing in the country and he owned a flock of sheep, which he kept in the barn. Every day in winter the farmer conveyed food to the flock of sheep and gave it to them. The sheep had several little sheep called lambs and the farmer was very fond of the lambs because they were sweet. Every day in summer, he always let the sheep out of the barn in the fields for the purpose of grazing, but in the night the farmer always drove them from the field into the barn. One little lamb did not like to stay in the barn all night for it was not pleasant, and the little lamb was never happy and wanted to play in the field all night. The mother-sheep often reproved her young lamb, and told it that it must be happy; but it refused to be happy and the sheep told it, if it staid in the field all night, a wolf would capture it, and devour it, but the lamb told her that it did not believe it. One day morning the farmer proceeded to the barn and drove the sheep from the barn to the field and they played all day in the grass, but the little lamb resolved to hide in the grass, when the farmer came at night to drive them home but did not tell its mother. Towards evening the farmer drove the flock of sheep home but he left the lamb who was hid in the grass. When he reached the barn he drove them in and locked the door. The next morning the farmer went into the barn and counted the sheep but missed one of the lambs and went into the field in search of the lamb, and at last he found its bones and knew a wolf had devoured it and it was punished. We should not complain but try and be content.

LIZZIE H.

Lost hearing at 2 years of age—under instructions 3½ years.

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ABOUT A SMART BOY.

The English government appointed a man to keep a light-house on an island, but the keeper did not like to remain on the island alone

so he resolved to marry a lady and asked her to please marry him. At length she consented and after they were married she moved to the island and lived in his house. They were happy and every day the keeper cleaned the light-house light and at night he kept it from going out. He had a son, whom he named Walter. He was a good boy and never gave any trouble to his parents. One time when he was five years old his mother got sick, and her husband nursed her, but she grew worse and he resolved to call a doctor. One morning early he got ready and told his son to take care of his mother and not to go out of the house. His son promised not to. His father sailed to the land and landed. Walter watched his father's boat until it was out of sight. His mother talked with him and they waited for the father until it was 6 o'clock. Walter began to be afraid his father was lost and often prayed God to save his father. He asked his mother to let him light the lamp in the light-house. At length his mother yielded. Walter put on his hat and coat, took his lantern and left the room and ran and went up stairs and stood on the chair and lit the wick with a match and it began to burn. He went into the room and waited for his father. By and by he heard his father in a boat. His father and doctor came into the house and the doctor examined his mother and gave her some medicines. His father asked who lit the lamp and Walter told his father he did. He was glad and kissed him. He said he was a smart boy. His father told his son that he had narrow escaped from being drowned. His mother got well in a few days and was up again. If Walter had had not lit the lamp his father would have been drowned.

EMMA K.

Lost hearing at 4 years of age—under instruction 3½ years.

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#### MY VISIT TO LITIZ SPRING.

About 2 years ago my brother and friends and I walked to the Litiz Spring. We had a good time and played ball in the yard near the Litiz Spring. We went to the spring water and I got a mug and filled some water in it. I gave it to my brother and friends. My brother and friends drank it and threw the mug into the spring water. We ran to the yard and played ball until 4½ o'clock. We were very tired playing ball. We were afraid that we were too late because we did

not eat the supper. One of my friends took my brother's hat off his head and threw it into the river. My brother disliked his friend. He rolled his pants and waded in it and got his hat. He wrung it and put on it and waded to the shore again. He told his friend he would throw a large stone at him. His friend was afraid that my brother would throw the large stone at him and ran to my father and told him about him. My father scolded my brother. The following noon my brother and friend went to the Litiz spring again. My brother stood near the river and looked at the chicks. My friend pushed him and my brother fell into the river and waded to the shore again. He cried. My friend was afraid that my mother would whip him and returned home. My mother saw her son crying and called me. She told me to call her son. I ran to my brother and walked with him to the house. My mother asked him what was the matter. My brother told her about him and his friend. My mother scolded him and told him to put on his other clothes. My brother put on his other clothes and was glad. He determined to never to stand near the river again. My friend told me about him and my brother. I laughed at him. My brother named Lewis is a deaf-mute.

JOHN J. F.

13 years old—born deaf—in school 3 years and 3 months.

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#### HOUSES.

Houses are buildings for the habitation of man and for animals to dwell in. They are differently built of brick, stone, wood, marble and granite. The people live in fine houses and make them nice, but the animals live in the logs, holes, caves &c because the animals dont know how to make nice houses like ours. The houses of kings and nobles are very large marble palaces which are very dear. The rich people who are very extravagant have very fine houses which contain splendid furniture. But the poor people live in small houses which are very plain and neat. Some of them do not care about their houses and are very dirty and disorderly. The Indians in the west build their tents of the skins of animals and the bark of the trees. Esquimaux build their huts of ice and snow which are never melted because it is always cold. In the structure of houses there are large and thick walls to keep the

houses warm; the floors are useful for the people to walk on and divide the houses into stories. They have stairs to go up from one story to another. If we have no stairs we can't go up stairs. The partitions divide the building into rooms. The doors are for admission, and the windows to let light through. The roofs in the houses are to protect them from the rain. The cellars are to put things in and sometimes when the children are bad their parents put them in the dark. The houses contain gasfixtures in order to have light. The ranges are for cooking, the stoves to keep the houses warm, and furnaces, and furniture for them to sit on. If we have no stoves we will be cold. There are many kinds of rooms called parlors, sitting-rooms, kitchens and bedrooms. The parlors have fine chairs pianos, beautiful large pictures on the walls. The visitors come in the parlors and often look around the room. The school-houses are very important for the boys and girls to be instructed in. There are a great many fine churches in the world for the people to worship God in. They belong to God. The hotel is everywhere for the travellers to sleep and eat in. Now there has been great progress made in the art of building. Formerly people lived in poor log houses but now they have brick and stone houses.

IDA C. B.

16 years old—lost hearing at 18 months—in school 3 years and 3 months.

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#### PRUDENCE AND IMPRUDENCE.

Prudence means to be exceedingly careful in our actions and also in our words before other people, and most especially before small children who are perfectly innocent of wicked words and sinful actions. There are many different ways in which men, women and children can be prudent and not lose any thing, but gain the respect and high honor of other people, and most of all the sincere love of God. (Firstly) When men were children they were sent to school by their parents to acquire knowledge and thus fit them for life, so that they will be prosperous when they have grown to manhood and womanhood. When they are sent to school and waste their time and play truants as many boys do and also girls, but not quite so frequently as the boys. It shows that they are very ungrateful to their parents who wish to give them a sufficient education. Such a child whether boy or girl is very

imprudent and also very foolish in my opinion, and when it is time for him to graduate he does not know much more than when he first began school.

(Secondly) The whole human race can be prudent by saving a part or as much as they think they can spare of their daily earnings and thus by this they will have a little money laid aside against a time when it is much needed. Such a man has gained a great deal of knowledge while at school. But an imprudent man will not think or consider what will happen in the future, but think that his life will pass as easily as the past, but it is not a fact. It may change very suddenly and he may be ushered immediately into perdition.

(Thirdly) All people can be prudent in their sayings and in their actions as I have before mentioned. And a prudent man, woman or child, will be thus. He will be careful what he says before other people and more especially what he says and does in company. But an imprudent man does and says what he knows he ought not to say and knows that it sounds vulgar in the ears of other people. Such a man loses all his respect and honor while the other man improves in both and at last becomes a much celebrated man.

(Fourthly and lastly) A prudent man will lead a good life, and think much about the condition of his own soul and will listen to wise counsel and try to follow and obey its rules. But an imprudent and careless man will not think about his soul or God nor will he obey the commands that have been given him. And it is sometimes the case with such men that they are brought to their miserable and horrible end and thus are ushered into perdition and misery forever.

HARRY B. B.

14 years old—lost hearing at 7 years—in school 2 years and 3 months.

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SNOW.

Snow is frozen vapor, and it comes only in winter when the weather is cold. It is always white and beautiful. The reason why it does not come except in winter is because in other seasons the sun destroys its particles of matter by melting it. In some countries there is much snow and in others there is little or none. But it is found the whole year round in the Frigid Zone and even on the tops of high mountains in warm countries. Snow though frozen water is indeed much needed

for it keeps the grain that the farmers have planted for the coming harvest from being frozen and it also does the same good to the small plants. When the snow comes those boys and girls who have warm houses and clothes are always glad to see it. They like to ride down hill on sleds and throw snow balls at each other. Sometimes the snow on high mountains comes loose and rolls down and buries everything before it. Snow storms these are more frequently met with than on the low land. On the Alps of Europe there is a dangerous place called St. Bernard. It is high above the level of the sea and sometimes the travellers are unexpectedly overtaken by furious snow storms and are often buried alive. Sometimes they wander out of their way and fall down dreadful chasms and never come out alive again. When the Spaniards came to this country they settled in the South and as their number soon became larger they spread to the Northwest and the first time that they saw it snowing they took it for salt. The Indians are always glad when the snow comes for they put on their snow shoes and chase the deer or any other animal and are soon able to overtake them. Boys sometimes often play tricks on people by making a man of snow and putting old clothes on it. If there is snow on the ground during the holidays, those who have horses and sleighs have merry times. They go wherever they want to. But poor children do not like to see the snow come. It is because they have no warm clothes nor fire to warm their shivering limbs.

In the spring when it melts it swells the streams and the ground is always wet then. When the wind blows hard it sometimes blows the snow into drifts as large as a house. Roads are often blockaded in this manner and the sleds and sleighs must go through the fields or it must be shovelled away. In some of the Northern countries the snow sometimes falls to the depth of several feet and sometimes it buries houses but such storms do not often come.

C. H. S.

16 years old—lost hearing at 9 years—in school 3 years and 3 months.

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#### THE EYE.

The eye is the organ of sight. It is round like a ball. Every person has two eyes. If you see a small round black spot in the front and middle of the eye, it is called the *pupil* and if you see a colored ring



around the pupil, it is the *iris*. The pupil is useful for letting the light enter it, so that we can see. The iris, in my opinion, is of no use but to show the beautiful color. The color of the iris is some blue, some black, some brown, some hazel or some gray. Blue eyes are said to show kindness, gray eyes—firmness, and black eyes—cunning.

The eye has a cover called the *eyelid*. The eyelid is useful for keeping, by winking, it from little particles of dust coming into the eye. The eyes are very delicate, because when little particles of dust come into them, they will be pained. Some people cry when the dust comes into the eyes. The line of hair that edges on the eyelid is called the *eyelash*, the use of which is to brush the dust away from coming into the eye and, also, to make itself good-looking. Some ladies who have long eyelashes look very beautiful and admirable. If they have little eyelashes, they look somewhat ugly. The arch of hair above the eye and below the forehead is called the *eyebrow*. It is useful for protecting it from drops of water running down into the eye, and, too, for good looks. Some people who have large eyebrows look cross. The hole of the head, in which the eye is placed, is called the *socket*. The outside of the eye is called the *eyeball* or the ball of the eye. It has the pupil and the iris. The pupil is placed in the front and middle of the eyeball, and the iris around it. Notwithstanding the eyelids try to brush the dust away when it comes into the eyes, the tears flow so as to carry the dust away and wash it clean. The tears are useful for keeping the eyelids to move easily.

It is wonderful that God made the eyes. The Psalm says, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made." The eye is the most wonderful part of the body except the heart.

The eyes are of great value. Would you sell your eyes? I would not, because they are of great use to assist the sight. I can't tell you how much money the eye is worth. It is wonderful that God made the pupils of our eyes so large, that we can see in the dark, and that God made them so small, that we can see in the daylight. When we are in the dark room, we cannot see at once in the dark, but the pupils of our eyes grow larger so that we can see, and as soon as we are out of the dark room, we can hardly see in the daylight; but when the pupils of our eyes become very small, we can see. Did you ever see a cat's eye-pupils becoming very large in the dark, but in the daylight, its eye-pupils become very narrow like a line. God made the cat's eye-

pupils so large in the dark as to see the mice and rats and catch them. How can we see? The light enters the pupil to reach the brain that enables it to see. It is called the optic nerve. If we had no optic nerve, we could not see but would continue in the dark. Old people who cannot see well use glasses or spectacles that enable them to see better. Some people who have lost their eyes, get artificial eyes for good looks, but they can't see with them. Some people are near-sighted, and it is best for them to use glasses or spectacles.

My sister L—— is near-sighted. She uses eye-glasses when she reads and when she sews; but sometimes she does without them.

Do you think that a fly, as well as us, has only two eyes? No sir, it has many eyes on almost all of its sides. Some insects have several eyes. Did you ever try to catch a fly in your hand but you missed it, because it flew off? Yes sir; I sometimes did so; but I failed, because the fly had many eyes to see with, when my hand approached it and it flew away. If you look at a fly through a microscope, you will see it having many eyes.

It is curious that my brother J—— has one blue eye and the other brown, but I have both blue eyes. Seeing is our hearing who are deaf and dumb, because when the teacher makes signs of anything, the deaf and dumb look at through their eyes and it reaches the brain, so that they can understand. If we who are deaf and dumb lose our sense of sight, we will be awfully afflicted and meet with some dangers, because we cannot see what the other people make signs, spell with one hand or both hands or write. If you look at the sun for a long time it will make you blind. We say people who cannot see are blind. They lost their sense of sight by the cause of sickness, carelessness &c or were born blind. We should take great care of our eyes. We should not continue to read when the eyes become tired or somewhat painful, lest it may injure the sight. If the eyes are injured they will be blind. It is best for us to read at the left shoulder while the light comes. We should be thankful to God for providing our eyes to see with.

ROBERT M. Z.

17 years old—born deaf—in school 4 years and 3 months.

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#### FARMING.

A farm is a piece of ground cultivated by a farmer. It is situated near a city, town and village, but very often they are very far from

them in the country. Farms near towns and cities are worth more than those far in the country. We find farms in beautiful valleys with mountains surrounding them; we see them on the banks of rivers and along the shores of lakes, oceans and bays. Brooks and springs are very important to a farm in consequence of their giving lots of water to the stocks. Farms are surrounded and divided into fields by fences. The productions of a farm are 1st. Grains, such as wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat and oats; 2nd. Vegetables, such as cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes, beets and pumpkins and squashes, &c.; 3d. Fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, grapes and strawberries and cherries &c.; 4th. Stock, such as horses, cows, pigs and sheep. The buildings of a farm usually consist of a house where they reside; the barns that the stock live in, and pens that the pigs live in. Farmers have to plow and sow in spring. They have to mow and reap the grains and draw them in the barns to keep them for winter. They have to carry the fruits and vegetables into the cellars in autumn. The women have to churn, make cheese &c. Farming is not so difficult now as it was fifty years ago. Formerly they mowed with scythes and cradled with cradles but now they have mowers and reapers. The importance of farming cannot be overestimated, we get all our food from them. The farmers are stout and healthy. They take pleasure in looking after their stock and fruits and are usually cheerful honest men. Their wives are very industrious and their children go to school every day and make progress in their studies. My father is a farmer. I like to live on a farm because I have lots of fruit and vegetables &c, without paying for them. When I go home in vacation I help my mother work, I wash the dishes and pick the apples for my mother to make pies and pick berries too. I have nice times hunting eggs and feeding the chickens. The country is much nicer than the city in my opinion.

EVA A. J.

16 years old—born deaf—in school 4 years and 3 months.

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SHAWLS.

Shawls are made as clothing to pin around our backs and shoulders and are a protection against storms on stormy and cold days. They are made of all colors, such as red, black, blue, purple, pink and yellow,

and are of all sizes. Some shawls are quite too little for big grown folks and, for this reason are made on purpose for little folks to keep warm. They are usually square in shape but some are quite too wide. In winter shawls are worn more than at any other season of the year. Such thick shawls as are now being worn in winter are not worn in summer but thin silk and lace shawls are worn instead. Shawls are worn in different ways. Almost in every country they are spoken of. In very cold countries shawls such as wool shawls and hair shawls are worn. In very warm countries the ladies wear very fine shawls of elegant colors, pinned around their waists and intend showing off the beautiful colors. Many others have shawls fastened like soldiers' bands over their shoulders and waists. The ladies of Spain are up to the habit of wearing shawls like veils and scarfs over their faces I guess for concealing their ugliness but I may be mistaken, it might be from bashfulness. Cashmere shawls are fine and in Asia they are made from the wool of the Cashmere Goats. Now I will tell you of the camel's hair shawls. They are the most elegant and most expensive and of the hair of camels they are made. Cotton shawls are obtained from cotton. Woolen shawls are obtained from the wool of sheep. They are manufactured in the U. S. some. They are pretty expensive. Chilian ladies are in the habit of wearing thin silk and lace shawls pinned over their faces and heads in a graceful manner. They have little holes to see through. Fashionable ladies in this country wear shawls in a graceful way by having them half way down their shoulders. Old people wear cotton shawls and woolen shawls that keep them warm. Indian women carry their papooses in their shawls on their backs. Shawls are necessary to keep us warm and all, even men and boys often wear them but they are worn more by women than men. When it is cold winter people without them need them very much and do not care if they buy the commonest or the dearest to keep warm. Oh, how thankful we should be for having shawls as well as coats and cloaks to keep warm in.

SALLIE E. B.

15 years old—lost hearing at 8 years—in school 4 years and 3 months.

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#### THE EAR.

Man has five senses namely, touch, taste, smell hearing and seeing, but deaf-mutes have only four senses. Deaf-mutes lose their hearing

by many diseases. The ear is the organ of hearing which is very important, but seeing is very important too and is wonderfully made so we can see all the world. If we lose the external ears, we would be very homely and would not appear very beautiful. Now we have the external ears, proving that God wanted us to have beauty. When we go out we always have red ears from getting very cold, but our ears are sometimes frozen. It is most important for the people to have the pleasure of hearing the sweet singing because of the happiness it gives. Children learn to talk and sing by hearing and imitating others. All the animals have ears; some are large and some small. The horse's ears are the most beautiful of any animal in the world; this is my opinion. Large ears are generous, but small ears are very stingy. Negroes have small, broad ears and don't look very nice. Anatomists divide the ear into three parts, the internal the middle and the external. The external ear is a cartilaginous fleshy structure and is outside the head. The tympanum is a thin membrane stretched across the opening to the middle ear and is made like a drum-head. The middle ear is a small cavity containing three small bones which convey the impressions from the tympanum to the internal ear. Deafness is caused by the perforation of the tympanum, ulceration of the little bones in the middle ears; inflammation of the internal ears, or paralysis of the auditory nerve. Many blind persons have remarkable powers of hearing and they detect sound at great distances. The Indians also have very excellent hearing, and by placing their ears to the earth can hear a great distance. They sometimes wear big rings in their ears. Ladies are accustomed to wear earrings on account of their brilliancy and beauty, and look as if they wanted to attract the young gentlemen, but the men wear them and I don't think that they are very becoming to the men. Deafness can't be cured in this world but in heaven the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped.

ELIZABETH L. H.

17 years old—born deaf—in school 5 years and 3 months.

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I am going to write a composition about a little girl and her brother. Many years ago a little girl and her brother lived in the country of Ireland. The house was back of the garden in which grew up the beautiful flowers. The mother had a daughter and a son. She had a

small cottage. They were very happy. One day a friend went to the mother's house and knocked at the door with her hand. The mother said to her "what do you want?" She told the mother that her friend was very sick. She was surprised at it. She told her daughter and son to keep the house and not go into the woods. They said "yes," they would stay in their house. She took a nice shawl, and bonnet from a closet and put them on her back and head. She was ready and kissed her daughter and son. She said (good afternoon). They looked at their mother going away. They began to play in the garden. They were tired of playing in the garden but the brother ran to the gate and stood in the garden leaning his head on the gate and wished he could go out. He called his little sister she heard the call and ran to her brother and he wished to go with her for playing in the woods. She told her brother that she could not open the gate. He said she must go to the house and bring the key for him. She ran to the house and went up stairs and searched for the key in the drawer. At last she found it and returned to her brother and handed to him and he opened the gate. They were glad to go to the woods and see the squirrel sitting on the limb. They ran far from the house and were disappointed to catch it. They got lost in the woods, and cried out for help. They did not hear a noise and began to be sleepy. They lay down against the tree. They were soon sleeping soundly. The mother entered the house. She searched for her children, but she could not find them. She suspected that they went to the woods. She got the lantern and called some men to seek for them. They saw the key of the gate, and searched in the woods and found them. They arose from the tree and returned home. The mother saw the daughter and son and was glad. She reproved them she said that they were foolish. They were ashamed. They never went to the woods again. They were a good little girl and boy.

EMMA K. R.

5 years at school—15 years old—born deaf.

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THE VISIT.

Last summer my grandfather, grandmother and Willie and I, Emma and uncle were going to visit Pottsville and Minersville. We were very glad and jumped in the wagon. We were riding in the road.

We felt very glad to arrive at Pottsville and Minersville. We saw the woods and a school-house. Also several ladies and gentlemen who were walking through the woods. We saw the boys playing in the yard and the cows and dogs and nice houses. We saw the ladies and gentlemen who were riding in the railway cars. We went to the Park. We saw the ladies and gentlemen and children. We visited the hotel in the woods. The children played in the Park. The ladies and gentlemen drank the wine and ate the cakes and ice-cream. They were very happy. The ladies were talking with the gentlemen. They were reading the books and Holy Bible. We went away. It was raining in the afternoon but it soon stopped. I saw a bad boy who picked up a snake. He got the stick and put the snake on it. He was not afraid of the snake. The boys saw the snake. They were afraid of it. He told the boys that they were cowards. The bad boys laughed at the good boys. They went away. My grandfather jumped down and entered the house and saw his friends. He told the friends about us. We were glad to see them. We talked with them. We sat on the chairs. We saw our friends. We put our hats and shawls on the bed. My grandmother conversed with her friend. We took the chairs and ate our supper. My grandmother went with her friend. They were walking in the street to the church. We were very happy to visit Pottsville and Minersville.

HENRIETTA E.

Born deaf—15 years old—under instruction 5 years.

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#### THE THEBAN WAR.

Thebes was the capital of the kingdom of Beotia and was a powerful city which Cadmus an Egyptian founded. But unfortunately a war broke out from the jealousy of Sparta who was very anxious to humble Thebes as she had done Athens. The war was called the Theban war which began in this way. Phœbidas a Spartan General wrongfully took possession of a fortress called Cadmea, belonging to Thebes, and the Spartans made up their mind to hold it as their own, but the fortress was recaptured by Pelopidas of Thebes with his eleven companions who dressed themselves in women's clothes and in this garb having gone to the gate of Cadmea the fortress, were admitted to the

hall where the Spartans were having a splendid festival. Archias the commander of the Spartans sat at the head of the table and seemed as if he was a king and was ruling over Sparta. Without any suspicion Archias and all his friends took great delight in the festival till at length they were thrown into confusion when the twelve persons took off their female clothes and were killed with the object of recapturing the fortress. When the people of Sparta heard of the massacre of Archias and others they were very much offended with the Thebans and quickly declared for war. Many of the states which were small, helped the Spartans in fighting with the Thebans, and it was expected that the Thebans would be completely defeated but it was a great mistake. Thebes possessed a brave and skillful general named Epaminondas, who went with six thousand Thebans to the war. There were twenty-five thousand Spartans who thought they could easily conquer Thebes, but to the surprise of the citizens, Epaminondas with the Thebans conquered the Spartans. After doing this, it would have been right for the Thebans to feel the utmost gratitude to this great man for saving the country, but such was not the case. A great and good man is apt to have enemies. This was so with Epaminondas who was one of the best men that ever lived in ancient times, his morals were above reproach or suspicion. The ungrateful Thebans disliked him not because he was bad or did them harm, but because he was so great and good, and kept the army longer than the law permitted. But his object in keeping it was to protect Thebes from its enemies. Some of them attempted to put him to death at first, but the judges let him live and meanly compelled him to clean the streets in order to make him feel disgraced. This great man did nothing in opposition but cleaned the filth away. He was not mortified by this for he considered that the Thebans would be disgraced themselves for such ingratitude, but not himself. But this did not last long for the war was not at an end and the ungrateful Thebans could not get along without him because of his bravery and skill. Therefore they having recalled him, gave him the sword again and he became more powerful. Thebes was the most powerful city in Greece as long as Epaminondas lived, but while he was fighting in the battle of Mantinea, he got wounded in his breast by a javelin which a Spartan soldier threw. The Thebans and Spartans fought with great violence, the latter wished to put him to death, but the former kept him from injury and some



soldiers carried him away from the battle. He would die instantly if the javelin were taken out of his breast and so it remained there for he was in the utmost anxiety for the success of the Thebans although he was in great pain. At last a messenger came to him stating that the Spartans were completely defeated and that the Thebans had a glorious victory. Epaminondas exclaimed, "Then all is well," and the javelin was plucked out and he expired instantly. After his death the Thebans lost their power and became subject to other states.

ELIZA J. A.

16 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—in school 5 years and 3 months.

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MYSELF.

When I was a little girl, I was very ignorant like animals. I could not read nor write but I could talk with my parents who are both mutes, but my mother can hear very well, when anybody screams very loud. My father came from Ireland. My mother is a native of this city. My mother is much smaller than my father who is pretty large but I don't admire tall men very much. I was very fond of my parents but, I am very sorry to tell you that I often troubled them. My parents were annoyed and whipped me but I did not become good behaved again because I was so very wild and cunning. One fine day I wanted to have revenge on my mother because my mother did not let me eat at supper. So I left my home and ran to my friend's house who was very fond of me because I often helped her thread her needle. She saw me coming to her house and she was very glad and led me up stairs and showed me her little baby. I was much surprised with it and sat down and looked at her for I wanted her to open her eyes but she was still asleep. Then I screamed very loud in order to make her awake. While I was screaming very loudly the baby was frightened and cried and I thought that her mother would whip me for making a great noise and so I took the sweet baby out and carried her in my two arms and walked around the room in order to make her sleep. While I was carrying her, her mother came up stairs and saw me carrying her baby, and she jumped down and ran to me and snatched her from me and she spoke to me but I did not understand her. I went down stairs and went out of it. I walked the streets.

By and by I got very tired walking around the streets because my feet were very tired and I thought I must go home. I turned for home but I found that I was lost. I began to cry for my mother to come there but she did not know where I was. While I was crying, some bad young boys surrounded me and laughed at me for my face was very ugly crying. My eyes were swollen. I then went to the steps of a house and put my head on the stones and fell asleep. I believe I had been snoring while I was asleep, but I did not hear it, for in a few minutes I awoke and saw two old women standing near, and talked with them by signs, I got up and I was going to go away again, but one of the old women took me and led to her home and gave me a good bonnet and shawl. She led me to my home but while I was approaching my home I began to cry for I was very much afraid of my mother who would whip me, but the old woman pulled me along and we entered my home and saw my parents eating dinner. My mother got up and came to me but I stood behind the old woman. My mother caught me and told me that she would whip me. I looked at her with a sad face in order to make her pity me. When the old woman went away my mother did not whip me because my face was very sad. Oh what a cunning girl I was! My mother took care of me and taught me some easy words as cat, dog hat, &c. I lost my hearing by whooping cough. My mother knew I was deaf and dumb but she was not filled with sorrow for me for she was deaf too. My mother told me that I would go to school. I said I disliked school. She told me that the Institution was going to have a party for the girls. I thought she told the truth. I came to school and the sitting room had no party and so I asked the teacher if the Institution had a party for the girls. The teacher replied "No." I found out that my mother had fooled me. I then cried for I could not go home again. Some girls gave me some pleasures. By and by I began to like school very much. Now I understand that schools are very necessary for young deaf children. I have been at school  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years.

KATIE L. P.

16 years old—lost hearing at 18 months—in school 4 years and 3 months.

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SOCRATES.

Socrates was one of the best of the philosophers of antiquity. He was born in Athens 470 B. C. His father was a sculptor in poor

circumstances but notwithstanding this he managed to give his son a good education ; he was a very apt scholar and while at school always took care to employ his time properly . When he left school he followed the employment of his father . But he was not meant for this, his mind was set upon a higher and better calling ; in his youth he had dreamed of the honors which his country might bestow on a great moral instructor, and now abandoning the chisel he devoted himself to teaching . He proved an excellent teacher and soon gained the reputation of being the best instructor in the city . His ambition in his vocation was great, but like a true philosopher he cared nothing for riches or worldly show . He treated his body as a servant, and instead of living in a splendid mansion surrounded by luxuries he wandered about the market places and public courts in sunshine and storm with no shoes on, and only a cloak thrown over his shoulders . Here every day this noble man was seen sauntering up and down with a kind word for every one, conversing with both rich and poor, learned and unlearned . This gained him many friends by whom he became greatly beloved on account of his affectionate, retiring disposition . He instructed his pupils in ethics, politics, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic and geometry . He also taught the difference between religion and impiety, justice and injustice, between reason and folly, courage and cowardice . Among the most noted of his pupils were Crito, Alcibiades, Xenophon, Plato and Euclid . Socrates believed in the existence of a Supreme Being ; his virtues were above suspicion and his morals above reproach . He was always seen with a calm and cheerful countenance, and all through life he would allow no passion to get possession of him or let anything ruffle his temper . His wife was Xantippe, a notorious shrew, who could never bridle her unruly tongue, but kept flying into a rage from morning till night . Her tongue was as a sharp tool which grows keener with constant whetting . At first Socrates tried to forbear, and was as kind as possible, making efforts to soften the violence of her disposition, but all in vain, and when he found his efforts were useless he gave up and acted the part of a philosophic husband, looking upon her violent outbursts as useful to teach him lessons of patience and self-control . As I told you before, he treated the body as a mental servant, fed it but little, and to accustom it to fatigue walked miles with bare feet and slept on the cold ground . It was mind and soul only that he honored ; they were his life, and he fed them with every delicacy,

daily searching for all the hidden treasures of knowledge. So lived Socrates, influencing his followers and setting an excellent example to all around him; but why did he not live amid luxury and pomp and show? Was it for want of ambition? Oh no! It was because of his high, moral principles. Socrates bore arms three times, and in each war he showed the greatest courage, sticking to the field and fighting heroically to the last. It was in the battle of Potidæa that he saved the life of his favorite pupil Alcibiades, who did not soon forget the act, but always showed his gratitude in after life and never forgot to speak well of his benefactor. Seven years after this battle Socrates marched against the enemy a second time, and was among the last to retreat from the unfortunate battle of Delium. It was during this battle that he saved the life of the wounded Xenophon, who in return with friendly regard wrote an account of the life of this great philosopher and handed his teachings down to posterity. In the retreat from the battle Socrates would have been killed had not his celebrated pupil Alcibiades, mindful of a similar kindness, carried him from the field. Socrates enjoyed the best of health even in old age. But alas, the great and good never escape having enemies; their character and example are a reproach to the wicked, sting their guilty consciences, stirring their jealousy and hatred so that they seek to destroy them, that they may no longer be mocked by any better than themselves. This was so with Socrates. A young man, who I suppose felt guilty and rebuked by the character of Socrates, shamefully accused him of serving strange gods and denying the ancient gods of the country and of corrupting the minds of the young. Of course all these base charges Socrates firmly denied and declared false, and proved that he was wrongfully accused, but notwithstanding this his wicked judges, who were as bad as the young man, Militus, declared him guilty and sentenced him to death by drinking poison. Socrates received his sentence with perfect calmness and quietly yielded when the officers came and led him to prison. You can imagine the grief of his friends on hearing of his approaching death; even Xantippe, notwithstanding the hardness of her heart, manifested her grief in loud cries and lamentations. Every day his friends collected around him to converse and console him, and they even contrived a plan for his escape if he would only consent. Crito, his old and tried friend, made up his mind to ask him. Going to the prison one morning he found the good old man still asleep in his room, and sitting down by his side

till he awoke, he then told him of his plan. Socrates smiled and thanked him warmly for his friendship, but firmly refused to consent to their plans, saying that he had rather die than run away like a thief fleeing from justice. At the dawn of the day appointed for his death, Socrates' friends assembled early to spend the last hours with him, and he quietly received them. He talked with them about death and the immortality of the soul, a doctrine which he firmly believed; he consoled them, stating that he knew he was innocent and therefore was not afraid to die.

At length the approach of twilight reminded him that the hour was nigh, and called for the fatal cup, and when it was placed in his hands his friends could not restrain their grief but burst into tears. Socrates drank the poison slowly, and then paced the room with the cries of his friends ringing in his ears almost breaking his heart. When the hemlock which he had taken had sought its way into his limbs with the poison which lurked in it, and he had become too weak to walk, he remarked that the end was drawing near, sank down upon his couch and passed away with his cloak thrown over his head. This happened in the seventieth year of his age. The people in grateful remembrance erected a monument on the place where he was interred. Let enemies mock and scorn this noble, generous man, the memory of Socrates shall never fade away.

LIZZIE B.

15 years old—lost hearing at 6 years—in school 3 years and 3 months.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and eighty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred and forty dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and are re-opened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time all the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account a pupil who joins it after its formation.

Payments are required to be made in advance every six months, and a bond given to the Institution (approved by the Treasurer) within six months after the admission of the pupil, to be signed by the applicant, and a responsible surety, who must be a resident of Philadelphia or its vicinity, when it is possible.

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children *before* the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them *after* it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the names of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

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**STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

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Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years; and before they can be admitted, satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out, it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the state fund is limited; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

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**STATE OF NEW JERSEY.**

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Application for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made to the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances and capacity of the deaf-mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years.

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**STATE OF DELAWARE.**

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Application for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the State. The term allowed is five years, which may be extended by the Governor to eight years.

### QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf-mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions:

What is the name of the child? (Mention the whole of its name.)

What is the age of the child? (Mention the year, month, day and place of birth.)

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside? (Mention the County and nearest Post Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child?

Are any of them deaf and dumb?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, or is it known that there have been any deaf or dumb, either on the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinated?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles or whooping cough?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease? If so, how and at what age?

Was there any relationship between parents before marriage?

### SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, BEQUESTS, &c.

Life Subscriptions,	-	-	-	-	-	\$20 00
Annual Subscriptions,	-	.	-	-	-	2 00

Received by any member of the Board of Directors.

Donations to the Library, of Books, Maps, Pictures, &c., and to the Cabinet of Apparatus, Specimens, Curiosities of Nature and Art, will be received at the Institution.

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### SCHOLARSHIP.

A Donation or Bequest of \$5,000 will found a Scholarship, which shall bear the donor's, or such other name as he may designate.

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### FORM OF A DEVISE OR BEQUEST.

I give, devise, and bequeath to "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," &c.



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The following donations have been received :

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Home Magazine and Children's Hour, from T. S. Arthur, Esq.

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Mute's Chronicle (2 copies) Ohio Institution.

Kentucky Deaf-mute (2 copies), Kentucky Institution.

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Silent World (2 copies), Washington, D. C.

Deaf-mutes' Journal, Mexico, N. Y.

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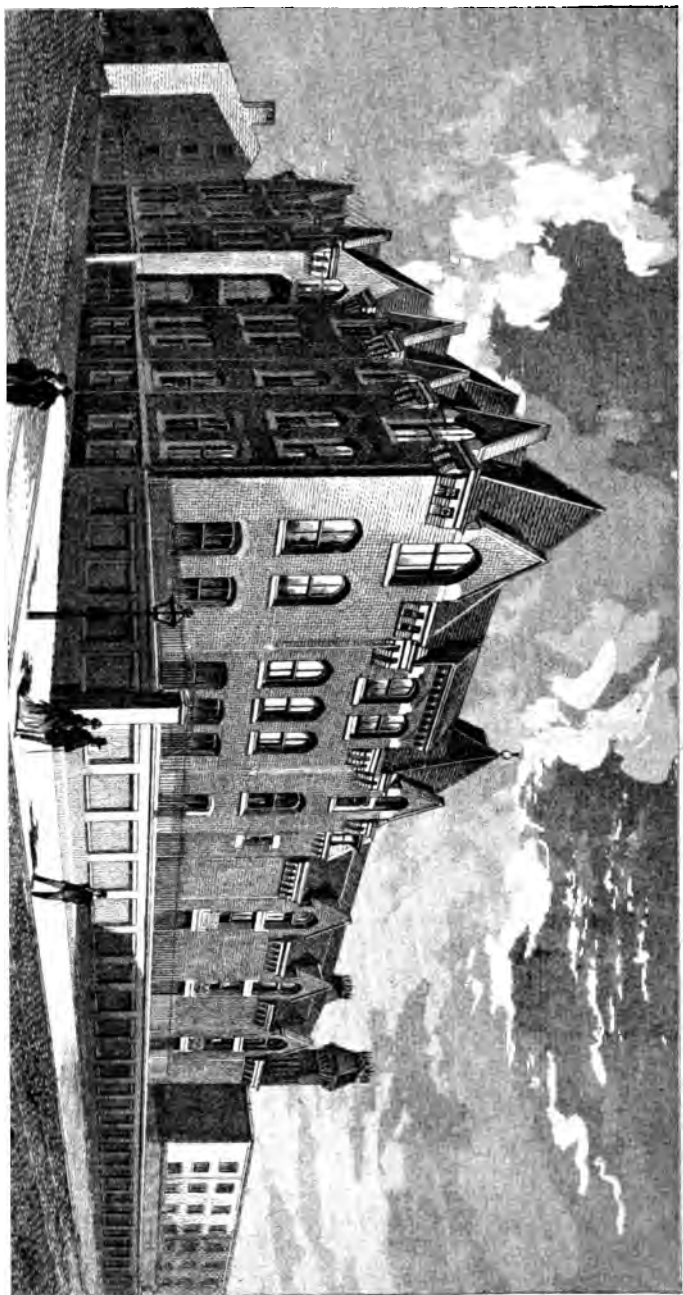


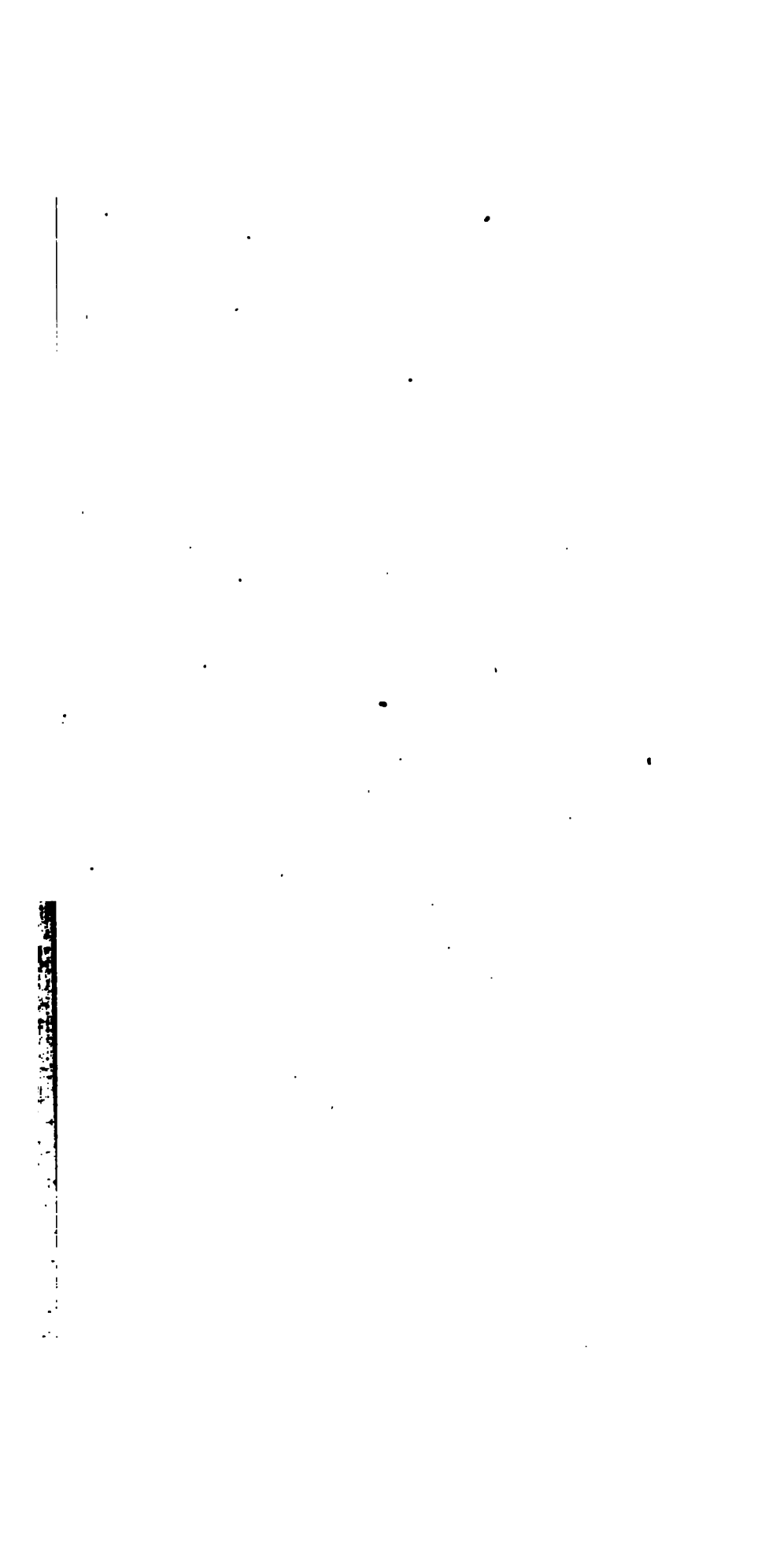






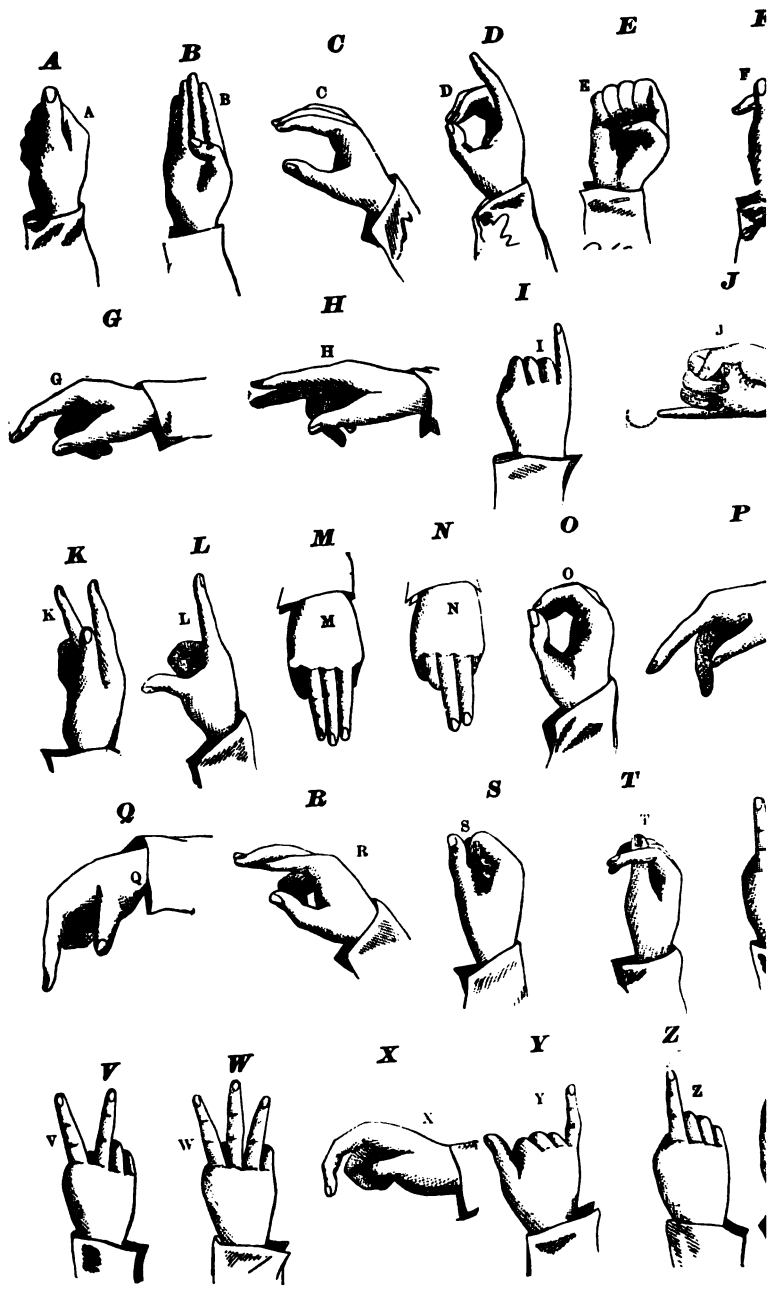












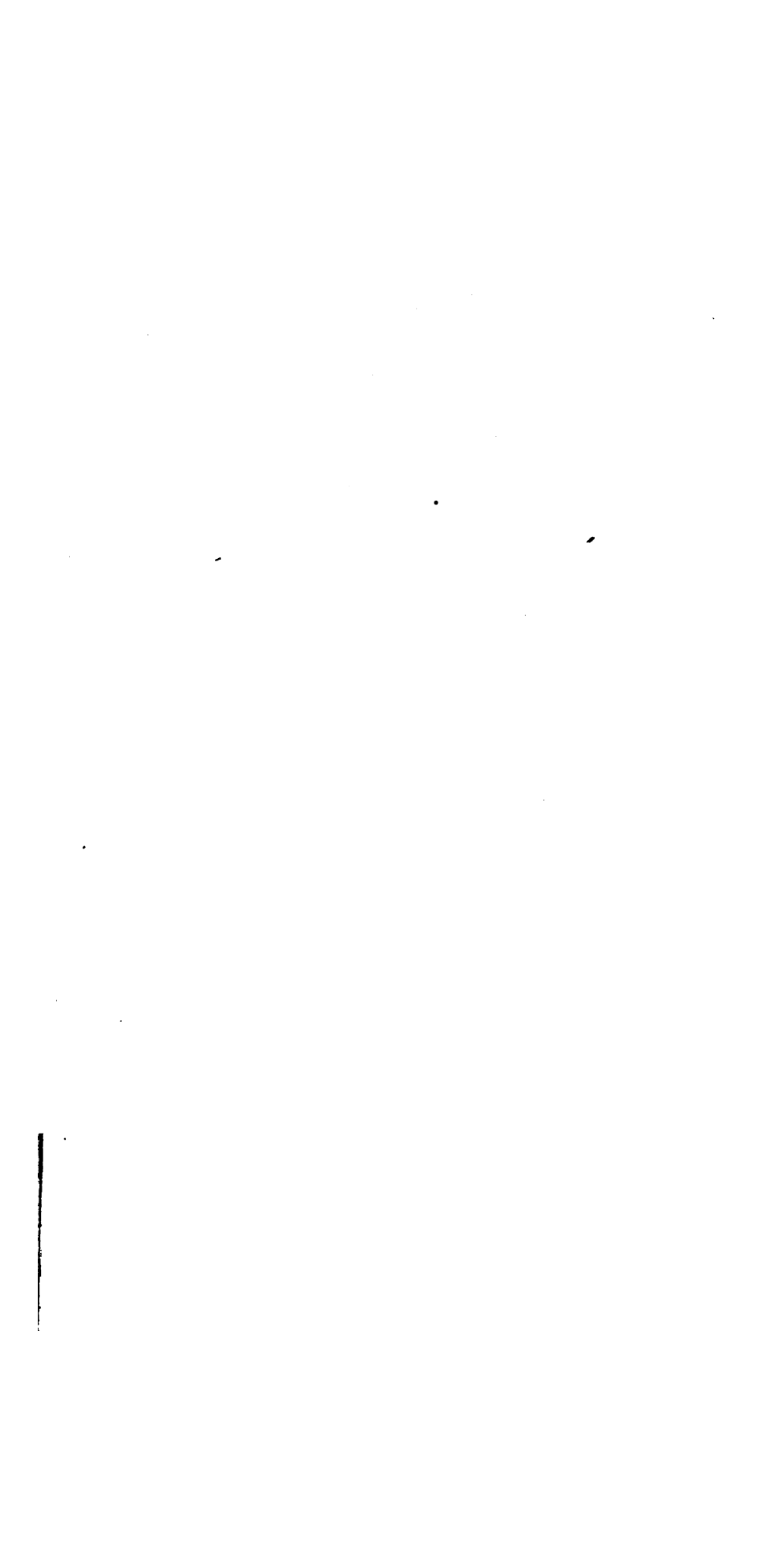
**THE**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
**OF THE**  
**PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION**  
**FOR THE**  
**DEAF AND DUMB**  
**FOR THE**  
**YEAR 1873.**

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**1876.**



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TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF  
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE  
BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, AND TO THE CON-  
TRIBUTORS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR  
THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The year that has just closed has been of unusual interest.

Not being able to obtain another equally eligible site, the Directors, on the 7th day of October, 1874, determined to increase the accommodations on the ground of the Institution; a Building Committee was then appointed; the committee promptly entered upon the discharge of their duties on the 21st day of December, 1874; plans for additional and alterations of the present buildings were submitted to, considered, and adopted by the Board. These plans were prepared by Messrs. Furness & Hewitt, Architects.

The work was vigorously prosecuted, and ample accommodations have been provided for upwards of three hundred and fifty pupils. The buildings extend from Broad to Fifteenth streets, and contain well arranged and ventilated parlors, sitting-rooms, school-rooms, chambers, play-rooms, refectories, etc.

For a more detailed statement of these improvements, the Managers refer to the excellent address delivered by

William Welsh, Esq., Vice-President of the Institution, delivered at the dedication of the new buildings, on the 21st of October last.

On the 3d of November, the schools were re-opened; there was a very large accession of new pupils. For such increased number of pupils, additional instructors were necessary, and the services of Messrs. George L. Weed Jr., Henry S. Hitchcock, Wm. C. Turner, Mrs. Ann P. Coulter, and Miss Mary E. Zeigler were procured. Mr. Weed is an experienced teacher; Mrs. Coulter was educated in the Institution, the others have just entered on the art of instruction. The corps of teachers is now sixteen.

The pupils are divided into fifteen classes. It is the intention of the Directors to have those pupils who have talents, to be instructed in Linear Drawing. They, also, in extension of the instruction now given in speaking, contemplate introducing visible speech as a branch of education for semi-mutes, and such others as may be qualified to receive such instruction. In addition to their literary education, the larger boys are taught shoemaking or tailoring, and the girls the various branches of housewifery. It is intended to introduce some other trades whenever it can be done advantageously. Proper recreation is always afforded the pupils either in the exercising yards or in the play-rooms. Great care is taken of their health. When indisposed they are under the care of a skillful physician and an experienced nurse. They enjoy their usual good health; only one death occurred, on the 17th of June last, from typhus fever. The Board refer to the report of the medical attendant, Dr. Biddle, hereunto annexed, for further particulars.



It is with deep regret that the Directors record the death of their valued associate, the Hon. George W. Woodward. This sad event took place in the city of Rome on the 10th day of May last. The important offices conferred on this distinguished man show the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens, and the satisfactory manner in which he discharged the trusts confided to him, showed that the confidence reposed in him was not misplaced. He was President Judge of a Court of Common Pleas, a member of Congress, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and a member of the late Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. He took great interest in agriculture. In 1856, he was chosen a Director of this Institution, which office he held until 1873, when he was elected a Vice-President. His courteous manners and varied information rendered him an entertaining and instructive companion. His memory will be long cherished by those who enjoyed his friendship.

The number of pupils in the Institution on the first of January last, was:	224
Admitted during the year 1875,	114
Discharged during the same period,	41
Remaining in the Institution on the 1st of January 1876,	297

Of those

267	were supported by the State of Pennsylvania.
14	“ “ “ “ “ New Jersey.
5	“ “ “ “ “ Delaware.
1	was “ “ City of Philadelphia.
10	were “ “ Institution or their friends.

The Treasurer's account hereunto annexed, exhibits the fiscal condition of the Institution.

The Institution up to the first day of September last, had expended the sum of \$26,486.25 for the education and maintenance of the Pennsylvania pupils, for whom, unfortunately, from some unaccountable inadvertance, the State made no provision. The Directors, relying with entire confidence on the Commonwealth, did not hesitate to continue their care over her pupils, and now ask that the Institution may be, as speedily as possible, relieved from embarrassment by an appropriation to meet the amount due on the first of that month, and that another appropriation of about \$36,180.00 be made to meet the expense of educating and maintaining her pupils up to the first of March next, and that provision be made for the education and support of the indigent deaf-mute children of the Commonwealth, for the year ending the first of March, 1877. The Directors also most earnestly appeal for aid to the Commonwealth to enable them to discharge a debt of about \$168,000.00, money borrowed to pay for the new buildings, and alterations and improvements of the old, and furnishing them. Only a portion of the means of discharging the liability is asked from the State. The benefits conferred by this noble charity extend throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, and the increased accommodations now provided have enabled the Institution to receive all the deaf-mute children from the State who apply for admission.

It is only in a school especially adapted to the proper training of the deaf-mute that he can be educated. Without education his lot is dreary in the extreme. Cut off

from intercourse with his fellows, he is ignorant of his high destiny, but with his mind illumined by knowledge, he takes his just rank in society, is prepared to discharge his duty to himself, to his country and his God. We plead for those whose mute tongues cannot speak for themselves. We call upon the Representatives of a generous people to foster these children of silence. We ask on their behalf for assistance from a liberal and benevolent community. Their bounty will be twice blessed. It will bless those who bestow it as well as those who participate in it. No class of the community is exempt from this calamity. The spotted fever which has prevailed in various parts of the State, is a fruitful cause of deafness. Very many cases of it are produced by scarlet fever. Formerly the number born deaf exceeded that where deafness was produced by disease, now the reverse is the case. The Directors regret that no addition has been made to the fund to aid deserving deaf-mutes who stand in need of assistance. The establishment of a home where they would be protected from the temptations which surround them, and where they would be made comfortable, is a desideratum, and is commended to the consideration of the benevolent.

The report of the Principal will be found in the appendix. It contains valuable details and useful information, and will be perused with interest.

The specimens of the composition of the pupils of various classes show the progress they are making in their education, and the immense advantage it is to them.

Mr. Benjamin B. McKinley, who, for upwards of forty years, successfully and acceptably discharged the duties

of a teacher, owing to ill health, retired from the Institution on the first of October last. In consideration of his long and meritorious services, a portion of his salary has been continued to him. It is considered that this course was not only due to him, but to the Institution, and will be an inducement for others to imitate his example.

The Directors now surrender their trust into the hands of the Contributors with the earnest hope that those intrusted with the management of the Institution may be directed by wisdom from on High.

All which is respectfully submitted.

*Attest :*

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

*President.*

JAMES J. BARCLAY,

*Secretary.*

*Philadelphia, January 1st, 1876.*

FOR RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1874 TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1875.

*The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in account with S. Weir Lewis, Treasurer.*

Dr.

Cr.

1875. Sept. 30.	To Cash paid to this date, viz:	1874. Sept. 30.	By balance due the Institution,.....	1875. Sept. 30.	By Cash received to this date, viz:
	Family expenses, provisions, etc.....	\$20,631 85	By The State of Pennsylvania, } For.....	\$37,126 10	
	Material for clothing and shoes.....	3,894 84	The State of New Jersey, } Indigent Pupils.....	26,748 60	
	Salaries.....	22,512 92	The State of Delaware, } Pupils.....	3,408 00	
	Wages and Labor.....	4,373 60	Income of the Crozer scholarship fund No. 1.....	1,710 00	
	Furniture, etc.....	3,095 12	" " " " " No. 2.....	394 00	
	Ordinary repairs.....	228 67	Income of the John Wright scholarship fund.....	212 85	
	Incidentals, including transportation of pupils.....	339 15	Pay pupils.....	234 00	
	Premium for Fire Insurance.....	1,700 00	Income of the Crozer Building Fund.....	2,104 25	
	Bonds and mortgages.....	8,000 00	Interest and donations for new buildings.....	488 38	
	New buildings and alterations, as far as completed.....	121,862 88	Rent of Lot Pine and Fifteenth streets.....	20,618 79	
	Balance due the Institution.....	14,997 14	Bond and mortgage paid off.....	100 00	
			Legacy of Charlotte Cordet.....	6,500 00	
			Legacy of Sophia L. Jennings.....	992 03	
			Legacy of James Pleasant.....	380 00	
			Legacy of John S. Jones, deceased.....	95 00	
			Estate of John S. Jones, deceased.....	461 50	
			Premium of Fire Insurance withdrawn.....	266 00	
			Loans from Pennsylvania Annuity Company.....	100,000 00	
				\$201,694 07	
			By balance brought down.....	\$14,997 14	
				\$201,694 07	

E. E.

Examined and found correct,

WM. WEIR, }  
JOHN ASHBURST, } Committee.  
CHAS. WHEELER, }

Philadelphia, October 1st, 1875.

S. WEIR LEWIS,  
Treasurer.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the President and Directors of the  
 Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

**GENTLEMEN:**—For the first time in several years, the doors of the Institution are open to all suitable applicants for admission to its privileges and advantages. Before the beginning of the last term, notices were sent to the parents and guardians of all the applicants whose names were on file, to have the children here at the opening of school. Several failed to make their appearance, for which various reasons were assigned. In two cases, the families had removed from the State; in two cases, no particular reasons were given; in one, the applicant had been sent to another Institution; one of the applicants had died; one was sick; and in regard to one, nothing has been heard.

In the following tabular statements, the statistics of the Institution for the past year will be found in a form convenient for inspection.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of pupils on December 31st, 1874, . . . . .	113	111	224
New pupils admitted in 1875, . . . . .	69	40	109
Pupils re-admitted, . . . . .	1	4	5
Total population in 1875, . . . . .	183	155	338
Number of pupils dismissed in 1875, . . . . .	20	20	40
Died, . . . . .	...	1	1
Present number of pupils, . . . . .	163	134	297

The pupils at present in the Institution, are supported as follows, viz:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
By the State of Pennsylvania, . . . . .	150	117	267
" " New Jersey . . . . .	8	6	14
" " Delaware, . . . . .	2	3	5
" the City of Philadelphia, . . . . .	1	...	1
" the Crozer Scholarship, No. 1, . . . . .	...	1	1
" " " No. 2, . . . . .	...	1	1
" their parents or friends, . . . . .	2	6	8
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>163</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>297</b>

Those supported by the bounty of the State of Pennsylvania, are from the following Counties, viz:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Adams . . . . .	2	1	3	Lancaster . . . . .	6	5	11
Allegheny . . . . .	5	1	6	Lawrence . . . . .	1	1	2
Armstrong . . . . .	1	...	1	Lebanon . . . . .	...	1	1
Beaver . . . . .	2	...	2	Lehigh . . . . .	2	4	6
Bedford . . . . .	1	...	1	Luzerne . . . . .	12	13	25
Berks . . . . .	4	9	13	Lycoming . . . . .	2	1	3
Bradford . . . . .	2	3	5	Mercer . . . . .	1	2	3
Bucks . . . . .	3	3	6	Montgomery . . . . .	1	3	4
Cambria . . . . .	1	1	2	Northampton . . . . .	1	3	4
Cameron . . . . .	1	1	2	Northumberland . . . . .	4	...	4
Carbon . . . . .	1	1	2	Philadelphia . . . . .	48	23	71
Chester . . . . .	2	1	3	Pike . . . . .	...	1	1
Clarion . . . . .	2	1	3	Schuylkill . . . . .	5	11	16
Clearfield . . . . .	...	1	1	Somerset . . . . .	3	2	5
Clinton . . . . .	1	2	3	Susquehanna . . . . .	3	2	5
Columbia . . . . .	2	...	2	Tioga . . . . .	1	2	3
Crawford . . . . .	4	1	5	Warren . . . . .	4	1	5
Cumberland . . . . .	1	...	1	Washington . . . . .	...	2	2
Dauphin . . . . .	5	1	6	Wayne . . . . .	2	...	2
Erie . . . . .	2	3	5	Westmorland . . . . .	...	1	1
Franklin . . . . .	2	1	3	Wyoming . . . . .	2	...	2
Huntingdon . . . . .	...	1	1	York . . . . .	4	4	8
Indiana . . . . .	1	1	2				
Junata . . . . .	3	2	5	<b>Totals.</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>267</b>

Those supported by the bounty of the State of New Jersey, are from the following Counties, viz :

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Burlington .....	1	..	1	Mercer .....	2	1	3
Camden .....	1	3	4	Salem .....	1	..	1
Cape May .....	1	..	1	Total .....	8	6	14
Essex .....	..	1	1				
Gloucester .....	2	1	3				

Those supported by the bounty of the State of Delaware, are from the following Counties, viz :

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
New Castle .....	..	3	3
Sussex .....	2	..	2
Total s. ....	2	3	5

The one hundred and nine new pupils, are from the following Counties, viz :

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Allegheny .....	3	..	3	Luzerne .....	6	7	13
Armstrong .....	1	..	1	Mercer .....	..	1	1
Beaver .....	2	..	2	Northumberland .....	1	..	1
Berks .....	2	3	5	Philadelphia .....	27	8	35
Bradford .....	..	1	1	Schuylkill .....	3	6	9
Cambria .....	1	..	1	Somerset .....	1	..	1
Cameron .....	..	1	1	Susquehanna .....	1	1	2
Carbon .....	1	..	1	Tioga .....	1	1	2
Chester .....	..	1	1	Wayne .....	2	..	2
Clarion .....	1	1	2	Westmoreland .....	..	1	1
Clinton .....	..	1	1	Wyoming .....	1	..	1
Crawford .....	2	..	2	York .....	2	1	3
Dauphin .....	2	..	2	Camden, N. J. ....	..	1	1
Erie .....	1	1	2	Cape May, N. J. ....	1	..	1
Juniata .....	1	1	2	Essex, N. J. ....	..	1	1
Lancaster .....	2	..	2	Gloucester, N. J. ....	1	1	2
Lawrence .....	1	..	1	Salem, N. J. ....	1	..	1
Lehigh .....	1	1	2	Total .....	69	40	109



Statement exhibiting the number of congenital mutes, and causes of deafness in others admitted during the year, and the age at which they lost their hearing; also at what age they were admitted, and by whom supported.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.													NUMBER ADMITTED						
	Congenital.	Scarlet Fever.	Spotted Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Catarrhal Fever.	Disease of brain or Ears.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Fright.	Convulsions.	Measles.	A Cold.	A Fall.	Whooping Cough.	Scrophula.	Sickness.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
Number admitted.....	33	24	15	3	2	13	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	5	3	69	40	109	
Age when deafness occurred :																				
Congenital.....	33																19	14	33	
Under 1 year.....		3	1			2			1								4	4	8	
1 to 3 years.....		14	6	2	2	8	1	1	1	2	1						28	17	45	
3 to 5 years.....		2	2			1											5	3	8	
3 to 7 years.....		2	2			1											6		6	
7 to 10 years.....		1				1							1	1			6		6	
10 to 15 years.....		2															1	1	2	
Unknown.....															1			1	1	
Age when admitted :																				
9 to 12 years.....	21	14	6	2	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	40	25	65	
12 to 15 years.....	10	9	6	1	1	5				1				2			27	8	35	
15 to 20 years.....	2	1	3						1							2	2	7	9	
How Supported :																				
By the State of Penna....	32	22	15	2	2	12		1	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	64	36	100	
" " N. Jersey.....	1	2		1			1										1	3	4	
" Parents.....						1											1	1	2	
" the City of Philada....															1		1		1	
Males.....	10	19	9	2	1	9			1		1	1	1	1	4	1	69		69	
Females.....	14	5	6	1	1	4	1	1	1	2		1			2		40		40	
Totals.....	33	24	15	3	2	13	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	5	3	69	40	109	

*Families containing more than one deaf mute.*—Of the one hundred and five families to which the above one hundred and nine pupils belong, eleven contain each more than one deaf mute child. Seven of them contain each two deaf mutes; two contain each three; one contains four, and one five.

Statement showing the number of each sex dismissed during the year; how dismissed; with the period of time served in the Institution.

How Discharged.	TIME SERVED IN THE INSTITUTION.										TOTAL.						
	Less than 1 year.		2 years.		3 years.		4 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Time out.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Removed by parents.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15	14	29
Died.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11
Totals.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	21	41

Statement of the trade or occupation taught the pupils prior to their dismissal; also their prospect for self-support.

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS TAUGHT IN THE INSTITUTION.	PROSPECT OF SELF-SUPPORT.					Number Discharged.		
	Very good.		Not good.		Died.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Females.			
Shoemaking.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Tailoring.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Dressmaking, sewing, etc.....	.....	17	.....	3	1	.....	21	21
No trade.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Totals.....	14	17	6	3	1	20	21	41

A great deal of work has been done by the pupils during the past year, considering the short time they were employed each day. While all the girls have been engaged in sewing and other needle-work, but about fifty boys have worked; one-half at shoemaking, and the other at tailoring. About twenty-five is as large a number of boys as one man can properly attend to and keep at work.

The family has enjoyed an entire exemption from epidemic disease, and there have been comparatively few cases of serious illness. One of our number, however, has been removed by death. Elizabeth A. Henderson, of West Philadelphia, who had been a pupil in the Institution for four years, died of Typhus fever on the 17th of June, in the fourteenth year of her age.

Mr. Benjamin B. McKinley, after more than forty years of continuous and faithful service as a teacher in the Institution, retired from the profession on the first of October. Having always retained the confidence of the Board of Directors, as well as the respect and esteem of his associates, he carried with him into his retirement, beside the consciousness of having well performed his duty, the best wishes of all for his health and happiness.

Mr. M. L. Brock, after five years of efficient service with us, resigned on the fifteenth of September, and returned to the Illinois Institution, with which he had formerly been for several years connected.

Having thus lost two from our corps of instructors, and the greatly increased number of new pupils coming in, requiring an addition of three to our former number, there were five places to be filled. Mr. George L. Weed, Jr., a gentleman of ability and much experience among the deaf and dumb, accepted an invitation to fill one of the vacancies, and took charge of a class at the opening of school. The other places were filled by the appointment to them of Mrs. Anna P. Coulter, a former pupil of the Institution; Miss Mary E. Zeigler, who, from the fact of having two mute brothers, naturally feels a deep interest in the work; and Mr. Henry S. Hitchcock and Mr. William C. Turner, the former a recent graduate of Williams College, and the latter of Michigan University. All of these ladies and gentlemen have taken hold of the work in earnest, and nothing but experience seems to be needed to make them efficient and successful teachers.

The past year may be said to form an epoch in the career of

this Institution ; it is a proper time, therefore, to present an account of its origin and its history. It is hoped that the following brief sketch, compiled from the records and other sources, will meet the approval of the Board :

#### ORIGIN, &c.

Between fifty and sixty years ago, a number of deaf mute children were frequently seen wandering about the streets in various parts of Philadelphia. To some, whose attention was arrested by their rude gestures and singular grimaces, they were objects of laughter and ridicule ; to others of interest and compassion. Though sometimes maltreated and teased for amusement by thoughtless or heartless persons, their mute appeals and extended hands often drew pennies from the pockets, and pity from the hearts of the passers-by. In their homes, such as they were, they doubtless, in most cases, received the sympathy and affection which the condition of afflicted ones is naturally calculated to call forth, yet they were regarded as burdens from which there seemed no hope of relief ; while to the citizens generally, they were members of society for the amelioration of whose sad condition no human wisdom or power was supposed to be adequate. There was, however, one man in the city—an Israelite—a humble dealer in crockery-ware, whose little shop was situated on Market street, somewhere between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, who did not regard the case of these poor children as entirely hopeless. He had heard something of what had been done for deaf mutes in Europe, and knew that an Institution for their education had been opened at Hartford, in Connecticut, and one in New York, and had probably read everything that had been published in this county on the subject. From anything that appears to the contrary, this man—his name was David G. Seixas—from motives of pure philanthropy, without hope of fee or reward, picked up several of these children, took them to his house, and from his scanty means, gave them food and clothes, and used other means to win their confidence and friendship and gain an influence over them sufficient to induce

them to return to him day after day. He soon succeeded in establishing a mode of communication between himself and his proteges, and with eleven pupils—five boys and six girls—the first school for deaf mutes in this Commonwealth was begun. This must have been in the latter part of 1819 or early in 1820. Acquainted with the Manual Alphabet only, with no knowledge of any system of instruction, he was obliged to invent his own method, and unaided, to meet and overcome the difficulties which constantly met him, as best he could. Seeking no publicity, so far as is known, he unostentatiously but perseveringly pursued his labor of love, and seems to have met with considerable success. Such a school could not long remain unknown in a city like Philadelphia. In fact it soon became a centre of attraction, and the poor crockery dealer was regarded as a worker of wonders. Visitors flocked to the school and witnessed the exercises of the children with admiration. Mr. Seixas was fortunate in having among his first scholars a boy of extraordinary aptitude in pantomimic action, and great quickness in learning words and sentences. This was James C. Murtagh, afterwards a teacher in the Institution. To his remarkable powers and attainments was largely due the eclat which the school soon obtained.

Among the citizens of Philadelphia who became interested in this school, were: Roberts Vaux, Horace Binney, Clement C. Biddle, Jacob Gratz and Dr. N. Chapman; and on the 9th of April, 1820, these gentlemen, with Joseph Correa de Serra and William Wilkinz, of Pittsburg, by appointment, met Mr. Seixas at the house of Mr. Vaux, and after an interview, they determined to call a public meeting to consider the propriety of establishing an Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

The meeting was held on the evening of Wednesday, April 12th, in the hall of the Philosophical Society. Rt. Rev. Wm. White was called to the chair, and William Meredith was appointed Secretary. Mr. Vaux made an address, after which he submitted a plan for establishing and organizing an Institution in this city, which was read, and on motion, committed to Robert

Vaux, Horace Binney, Dr. N. Chapman, Wm. J. Duane, James N. Barker, Clement C. Biddle, and John Bacon, who were to consider and report thereon with such alterations and amendments as they might think expedient, to the next meeting.

The second meeting took place on Saturday evening, April 15th, when Bishop White was again called to the chair.

Roberts Vaux, on behalf of the committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported a preamble and constitution for establishing an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, which being read, was afterwards considered by paragraphs, and adopted with amendments, as follows :

#### THE PREAMBLE.

“ Among the various efforts of philanthropy and learning, to enlarge the circle of human happiness and knowledge, none, perhaps, should rank higher than those which have been directed to the discovery and application of means for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

“ To behold a human being destitute of the faculties which essentially distinguish our species from the brute creation, and denied those enjoyments without which temporal existence must be to the last degree oppressive, is to witness an object eminently calculated to awaken compassion, and invigorate exertions for the alleviation of the sufferer.

“ In Europe, institutions have been for a long time in successful operation for the relief of this description of persons, and recently two schools have been established in the United States for the same beneficent purposes. But Pennsylvania has not numbered in the comprehensive list of her charitable institutions, an ayllum where these children of affliction may be taught to know that they possess intellectual powers, and are capable of deriving enjoyment from their exercise. The only reason which can be supposed or assigned for delay until this period, in the formation of a school for the instruction of the deaf and dumb in this extensive commonwealth, is that few, if any of the citizens have been aware of the great number of in-

dividuals within its limits, whose condition emphatically demanded their notice and sympathy.

“Desirous, therefore, of extending the benefits of instruction, and with it the incomparable solace of rational social intercourse to that portion of our fellow-beings who are deprived of the faculties of speech and hearing: We, the subscribers, associate for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school for the education of the deaf and dumb, soliciting towards its support the bounty of individuals and the patronage of the Legislature.”

The constitution was the Act of Incorporation which subsequently passed the Legislature.

The constitution having been signed by those present, and the society thus formed, a meeting of the members was held on Wednesday evening, April 26th, to elect a Board of Directors, when the following named gentlemen were chosen:

Rt. Rev. William White, Robert Patterson, Horace Binney, Roberts Vaux, Dr. N. Chapman, William Meredith, John Vaughan, Clement C. Biddle, Jacob Gatz, Gen. T. Cadwalader, William J. Duane, Samuel Archer, Paul Beck, R. Walsh, Jr., Alexander Henry, Rev. P. F. Mayer, Dr. Wm. Price, Calender Irwin, Reuben Haines, Dr. F. Bache, Samuel B. Morris, W. W. Fisher, B. Tilghman, Caleb Cresson, William McIlvain, Joseph Gratz, Samuel Canby, Jr., Samuel R. Wood, John Bacon, and Henry J. Williams.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the 29th of April, 1820, when, on motion of John Bacon, Rt. Rev. William White was chosen President for one year, and Henry J. Williams was chosen Secretary.

Horace Binney, Robert S. Vaux and Thomas Cadwalader were appointed to confer with David G. Seixas, in relation to an engagement of his services as instructor in the establishment.

Wm. Meredith, Robert Walsh, Jr., John Bacon, Horace Binney and Dr. Chapman were requested to prepare an address to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, explanatory of the objects

of the Institution, and soliciting pecuniary aid for the accomplishment of its beneficent purposes.

At the next meeting of the Board, which was held on the 6th of May, a report was made by the committee appointed to confer with Mr. Seixas, and he was engaged as a teacher at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

William Meredith reported an address, which was adopted and ordered to be published.

*[This excellent address is, with great reluctance, here omitted on account of the space it would occupy.]*

Mr. Seixas commenced his duties as Principal of the Institution on the 15th of May, the school continuing at his house, and the children returning to their homes after school hours as before. On the 25th of May, a public exhibition of the pupils took place at Washington Hall, on Third street, in presence of a large number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, citizens of adjoining States, and several strangers of distinction from Europe. Wm. Rawle, Esq., at the request of the Directors, delivered an appropriate address.

In the course of the summer, Mr. Seixas visited the American asylum, at Hartford, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the system of instruction pursued there, and the manner of managing and regulating the household. Learning much that was very valuable in regard to the mode of teaching deaf mutes, he seems to have been particularly impressed with the great advantage that Institution possessed in being a boarding and not a day school; and on his return he urged upon the Directors the importance of making arrangements for retaining the pupils under his charge continuously in one building. Accordingly the Board immediately took measures to procure a suitable building for the purpose.

In August a house on Market street, west of Broad, which had previously been occupied by the Widow's Society, was rented, repaired, fitted up and suitably furnished for the use of the family. The pupils were removed to their new quarters in No-



vember, and new pupils were admitted sufficient to make the number eighteen—ten boys and eight girls—and Mary Cowgill was appointed Matron.

On the 10th of January, 1821, Jacob Gratz and William Meredith, accompanied by Mr. Seixas and six of the pupils, proceeded to Harrisburgh, where an exhibition took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the presence of the Governor, the heads of the Departments, members of both branches of the Legislature, and other citizens. Judging from what followed, a deep and favorable impression must have been made upon the minds of those present, for on the eighth of February an Act of Incorporation was passed unanimously. Up to this time the Institution had been supported entirely by donations and the contributions of annual subscribers and life-members. By the Act of Incorporation, the Commonwealth allowed one hundred and sixty dollars apiece per annum for the support and education of indigent pupils of the State, limiting the number to fifty, and the term of each to three years. The number has since been increased, and the term extended by several successive enactments. At the present time the number is not limited to any specified number, and the term allowed is six years, which may be extended to eight years in particular cases.

Before the end of the year for which the building occupied by the Institution, was rented, it was found that more commodious accommodations would have to be provided, as a large number of applications for admission had been received, and as the only place where the boys could take recreation and exercise was the street. Accordingly a building at the corner of Market and Eleventh streets, where the Bingham House now stands, was leased for three years, at an annual rent of five hundred dollars, and the school was removed to it in September, 1821.

In the month of May, of this year, an assistant teacher being needed, Mr. Charles Dillingham, a graduate of Williams College, who, from the circumstance of some of his near relatives being deaf and dumb, was deeply interested in the subject of deaf mute instruction, was chosen. In the following September, one

of his sisters who had been a pupil in the American Asylum, took charge of a class ; and in March, 1822, an additional teacher having been sought for, Mr. Abraham B. Hutton offered himself and was accepted, and on the twenty-fifth of that month commenced his career as an instructor of deaf mutes, which, as the event proved, was to terminate only at his death.

In the autumn of 1821, Mr. Seixas having retired from service in the Institution, Mr. Laurent Clerc, a deaf mute gentleman, who had been instructed by the Abbe Sicard, and who had been induced to come to this country with Mr. Gallaudet, by the kind permission of the Directors of the American Asylum, accepted an invitation to fill the place thus made vacant. He commenced his services on the 3d of November, his engagement being for six months. During his short stay, he introduced fully the system practiced at Hartford ; and besides teaching a class, gave lessons in the sign language to the other teachers, and at the close of his engagement, which was extended to seven months, left the Institution in a condition which the Directors represented to be very satisfactory.

Mr. Lewis Weld, who had been a teacher in the Institution at Hartford for four and a-half years, succeeded Mr. Clerc, and entered upon his duties on the 6th of December, 1822. The Institution prospered greatly under his able and efficient administration ; the number of pupils steadily increased, and before the expiration of the lease of the premises at Market and Eleventh streets, it became manifest to the Directors that a larger house would soon be required. It was, therefore, decided to procure a permanent location, and in June, 1824, a site was purchased at the North West corner of Broad and Pine streets, and preparations made for the erection of a large building. This was completed and ready for occupation in November, 1825, and the Institution removed to it during that month.

On the 30th of December, the patrons of the Institution and the citizens generally were invited to visit the house for the purpose of inspecting the accommodations afforded by the new building, and of witnessing, at the same time, the improvement

of the scholars. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather which prevented a large attendance of the friends of the Institution, the occasion is represented to have been a very interesting one. The exhibition opened with an address by the Principal, which was followed by the examination of the different classes, beginning with the youngest. Under the influence of this exhibition, and as a tribute to the gentlemen to whom the Institution was indebted for it, the following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors on the evening of the same day.

On motion of Horace Binney, seconded by Clement C. Biddle,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Principal and his Assistants, for their talents and fidelity in the Instruction of the pupils, evinced by the exhibition of this day.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Principal for his excellent address pronounced at the late exhibition, and that a committee be appointed to request a copy for publication, and to cause the same to be published.

In 1828, more room being required, the plot of ground lying west of the Institution property, and extending to Fifteenth street was bought, and a school-house built on part of it.

On the retirement of Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet from the American Asylum, in 1830, Mr. Weld was chosen as his successor, and having accepted the appointment, he left Philadelphia in October. Mr. A. B. Hutton was appointed to the vacancy thus made in the Institution, and held the position until his death, which occurred July 18th, 1870.

In 1838 the buildings were extended, and a story added to the school-house. By this enlargement the whole establishment was made capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty pupils.

No further enlargement was made until the autumn of 1854, when two additional wings were built, the one running north and the other south, fifty by twenty-four feet each, on a line parallel with the front of the main building and receding from it about twenty feet. The Institution as thus enlarged, was calculated to comfortably accommodate two hundred pupils. For the last five years, however, by using the chapel and two

other apartments in the main building as school-rooms, two hundred and twenty-five children were crowded into it. This was considered the highest number that safety to the health of the children, not to speak of their comfort, would admit. But applications for admission continued to increase in number, and many were obliged every year to wait for vacancies to occur; and as by the Act of Incorporation it is required that the applications shall be so apportioned among the several Representative Districts, that every county may equally receive the benefits of the Institution, many cases of hardship occurred. While children from counties that had no representatives in the Institution were admitted immediately on application being made, others from counties which had already their full share were kept out, some having to wait even two or three years before they could be received. When the number thus waiting to come in had risen to about forty, the Directors felt it to be their imperative duty to "rise up and build." Accordingly it was resolved to put without delay, buildings sufficiently spacious to render it possible to clear the file of applications of every name upon it. Hence the erection of the new buildings and the alteration and demolition of the old ones which took place during the Spring and Summer.

As a full description of the improvements will be found in the Report of the Board of Directors to the Legislature and Contributors, it is omitted here.

Since the beginning of the Institution, five gentlemen have served as Presidents of the Board of Directors, as follows, viz.

Rt. Rev. William White, from 1820 to 1836; Paul Beecher, Jr., from 1836 to 1840; Rev. Philip F. Mayer, from 1840 to 1858; Dr. Franklin Bache, from 1858 to 1863; Hon. George Sharswood, from 1863 to —; and may it be many years before that blank space can be filled with a date.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA FOSTER,  
*Principal.*

*Philadelphia, January 1st, 1876.*

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

No. 331 S. 17th STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA, 1st DEC. 1875. }

*To the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb :*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honour to submit the list of cases treated in the Institution during the past year. The general sanitary condition of the inmates was good. There was a slight prevalence in the Spring of a mild form of eruptive fever, *Roseola*; and one death took place, 17th of June last, of typhus fever, Elizabeth A. Henderson, aged 13 years and 8 months, born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and a resident of Philadelphia when admitted. In May last, the operation of the removal of a diseased eye, after consultation with the Consulting Surgeons, Drs. J. Pancoast and Neill, and with the approval of the Principal, was performed by Dr. William Thomson, in the case of Martha J. Cunningham, aged 19 years, from Clearfield County, Pennsylvania. The result was successful.

Since the last report, two hundred and three (203) pupils have been vaccinated, 118 boys and 85 girls, including all who had not previously been vaccinated by me, upon their admission into the Institution.

CASES TREATED.	NO.
Diphtheria, . . . . .	2
Erysipelas of face, . . . . .	2
Extirpation of eye, . . . . .	1
Fever, (catarrhal) . . . . .	10
“ (ephemeral) . . . . .	9
“ (typhus) . . . . .	1
Fracture of condyles of humerus, . . . . .	1
“ “ neck of humerus, . . . . .	1

Ophthalmia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Pneumonia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Roseola,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Rheumatism, (acute)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tonsillitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Vaccinated,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	203
Whitlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
									<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	249

Very respectfully submitted by

J. B. BIDDLE, M.D.,  
Physician to the Institution.

## METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

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Some persons have desired to know something of the mode of instructing deaf mutes. It is not easy, however, to convey a clear idea of it to those who are not familiar with signs.

It is by means of signs that the process of teaching the deaf and dumb is principally conducted. When we look at the Chinese characters on a tea-box, we can see no meaning in them, and might so look forever without becoming any wiser. So also with the mute. Our written or printed words are as inexplicable to him as the Chinese characters are to us, and inspection alone could never afford any clue to their meaning. An interpreter or a book could speedily convey to us the meaning of the characters through the medium of our language, with which we have been familiar from early infancy. But the deaf mute has no language. To enable him, therefore, to learn the meaning of our words, he must acquire a language through which he can get that meaning. Every mute of tolerable capacity makes use of motions to indicate assent or denial, approbation or repugnance, as well as some common objects and familiar actions. On these motions, limited and imperfect as they are, we graft by degrees a system of signs, which enable us to finally to communicate considerable knowledge on many subjects, and to develop and call into exercise, the faculties of the mind. These signs convey thought, and have no resemblance to words, but they enable us to define words, explain their relations to other words, give their arrangement in sentences, and the different meanings which we attached to them. This language of signs can only be acquired from the living teacher. Incomprehensible as it may seem to a speaking person, unacquainted with the subjects, that thought, however abstruse or refined, may be conveyed by varied motions of the arms, it is nevertheless true, and a system of these motions is the grand means of instructing the deaf and dumb.

This being premised, a class of from ten to twenty mutes is furnished with large slates on which to write with chalk, crayon

or pencil. The instructor presents an object, or a picture of one, or makes a sign for it. He then teaches them to write the name, presenting each letter by the manual alphabet. When they can all write it, it is erased and rewritten a number of times, till it is impressed upon the memory. Some information may be communicated respecting the object.

Questions may be asked to induce the pupil to think. In this way a number of nouns are taught, so that when a concise sign is made for one of them, it will be readily written. In the same way words expressive of the qualities and properties of bodies may be taught. When such words are presented with appropriate nouns, the pupils write them in connection. They are then required to give examples of similar combinations from their own resources. This is the first attempt at composition.

Another step will be to make signs for actions, and teaching their names. Then the use of these words in combination with the words already familiar, as "a boy sees a horse"—"a boy sees a strong horse." Again, some of the words expressive of the relations of objects, may be taught, as "a lady sits on a chair"—"a bird flies into a cage." Other words and other ideas are presented to them. They endeavor to express the ideas in writing, using the words and forms of arrangement which had been taught. These sentences are corrected, and the pupils are required to give examples of their own. These original efforts are also corrected. The connections of language, the abstract terms, the phrases and the idioms are successfully taught. Series of sentences, anecdotes, narratives, &c., are written off and explained by signs. These are copied by the pupil and studied as evening lessons, and in school are written from memory, or recited by signs. There are other evening exercises such as writing a number of original sentences on single words—composition on particular subjects—letters, &c. From time to time the elementary principles of arithmetic and geography are taught. Indeed, our illustrations of words and principles are drawn from the sciences, and the whole range of human knowledge, so that in the course of their education a great amount of



knowledge is communicated to them. The subjects of arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, &c., cannot be taught systematically till the latter part of their course, when they are supposed to have acquired a considerable command of written language.

Moral and religious subjects have also a large share of attention. Much useful information is communicated by lectures, addressed in the language of signs, to all when assembled together.

It will readily be inferred from these statements that much will depend upon the capacity of the pupil, his attention and his diligence. There can be no set course or limited periods for certain studies, which, when completed, make an educated person.

The longer the mute is under instruction, the greater will be his command of language.

It will also be perceived that much depends upon the knowledge, ingenuity and tact of the teachers in the use of signs.

The language of signs is the all-important instrument by which the educator is to reach the mind of the mute pupil, in his early and his later efforts. By this alone can he lead the pupil to reflect on his own mental operations, feelings, motives, emotions, and passions, and thus learn the thoughts, feelings, &c., of others, and to understand and use the language employed to express ideas on these subjects. When this point is reached the pupil may relinquish, entirely and forever, if he please, the use of signs.

A new instrument has been given to him, by which he may explore the world of books and communicate with his fellow-men to an unlimited extent. From this point self-education may be carried on, and continued to the end of life through written language.

It should be remarked, however, that a large number of mutes do not reach this point, from want of capacity, yet the acquisitions even of such, are probably as valuable, in proportion, as those made by the more gifted. The proboscis of the fly, is doubtless as important to the little insect as the trunk of the elephant is to that sagacious and majestic animal.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHING DEAF MUTES AT HOME.

It is very important to the deaf mute, that his parents and friends should cultivate the language of signs, and encourage him in the use of them as early as possible.

Let them observe the child, and imitate the signs he makes. When he is pleased with anything, invent a sign for the thing, and repeat that sign many times afterwards. Distinguish different persons by signs, suggested by a scar, mole, beard, or any little peculiarity which the person may possess.

Imitate the actions of riding, sewing, eating, mowing, cutting, throwing, sowing, &c.

For 'good,' kiss the hand. For 'bad,' bring the hand to the lips, turn the palm down, and throw it from you. For 'glad,' pat the heart rapidly, with a cheerful expression of countenance. For 'sorry,' rub the clenched hand on the heart, with a sad expression of countenance.

For 'black,' draw the end of the forefinger along the eyebrow. For 'red,' touch the lips with the forefinger. For 'love,' cross the hands and press them on the heart. For 'hate,' push both hands, the palms out, from the heart, as if repelling something from the left side. For 'lie,' move the forefinger across the mouth horizontally. For 'true,' place the forefinger perpendicularly across the lips, and thrust it forwards.

These are a very few examples, merely as suggestive hints.

The child can be taught to spell on the fingers at a very early age.

Any person can take an object, as a hat ; pick out the letters h-a-t from the Deaf and Dumb alphabet, and learn to place the fingers in the true position for each letter. No matter how slowly it is done. Let the child imitate until he can make the letters of the word in order without assistance, at the same time show the object. Do this very often, until the child has learned to spell the word when the hat is presented to it, or to go and bring the hat when the word is spelled to it.

Then take another object, as pin : go through the same pro-

cess until it is thoroughly learned by frequent repetitions every day. So with arm, cat, dog, chair, &c. The following ten short words, the names of common objects, contain every letter of the alphabet, viz:—adz, fan, map, cow, box, jar, sky, hat, quill, glove.

After the power of spelling the names of many common objects has been acquired, the names of familiar persons may be taught.

In a similar way, the child may be taught to write the names of things on a slate quite early. Let him imitate the form of the letters for one word, as hat, and repeat it many times, until he can write it as readily as he can spell it on the fingers. Take another word and go over the same process. Point to each letter, and require the child to make the sign for the letter on the fingers. By frequent repetition, the ability to write the names of many things, and to form all the letters of the alphabet, will be acquired. It is best to make the child form the letters as round as possible, and not to take off the pencil until the word is completed. The habit thus early begun, will save a great deal of time, and enable the writer to accomplish more in a given time, and with more ease than can possibly be done on any other principle. If it is desired to go further, write the name of the child, as John sees a chair—John sees a table. Let him copy the sentence, explaining by signs the word 'sees,' and pointing to the chair, and also to the child. Then let him write John sees —, and let him select another object to fill up the blank; and finally let him cover his slate with sentences thus formed. Help him to objects out of the house as well as in. Encourage him to write as many such sentences as he can. All this may be the work of years, but the advantage to the child cannot be estimated. A little attention, thus bestowed, every day, will accomplish all this, and probably much more.

SPECIMENS  
OF  
ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

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These specimens are presented as the genuine, uncorrected productions of pupils in different stages of instruction.

A CAT AND A MOUSE.

A mouse ran on the floor. The cat caught the mouse. The cat killed the mouse. The cat ate the mouse. The cat slept under the stove.

ADA L. C. S.

Lost hearing at 1 year of age—10 years old—under instruction 2½ months.

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A BAD GIRL.

A bad girl sat on a chair. The girl wrote on a small slate. The girl was careless. She threw the slate on the floor. The slate was broken. The teacher was angry at the girl. The teacher whipped the girl. The girl cried and was sorry she broke the slate.

RETTA T. L.

10 years of age—lost hearing at 1 year and 8 months—under instruction 2½ months.

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I have a white dog. His name Pet. My aunt gave Pet. I like the dog. I love Pet. Pet live in East Orange.

MARY L. B.

10 years old—probably born deaf—under instruction 2½ months.

## A GIRL AND A BIRD.

A girl saw a bird on a tree. The girl caught the bird. The girl carried the bird home. The girl opened the cage. The girl put the bird into the cage. The girl gave the bird some apple. The bird ate the apple. The girl was kind to the bird.

EMMA S. D.

11 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 2½ months.

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## A STORY.

A bad boy saw a bird sitting on a nest on a tree. He climbed up the tree and saw three blue eggs in the nest. He took the blue eggs out of the nest. He put the eggs into his hat. He came down the tree. He carried the eggs to his mother. He asked his mother to look at the blue eggs in the hat. His mother was very angry and caught the bad boy. He threw the eggs on the floor. They were broken. She went to a box and took a stick out of the box. She whipped the bad boy with the stick. She looked at the eggs on the floor. He cried. She sent the boy up stairs to bed. She put the stick into the box. She looked for the broom. She found the broom.

CHRISTINA R. S.

12 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 1 year.

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## ABOUT A BALLOON.

Several years ago a man lived in Centralia, in Indiana, he went to his balloon, he got into it, and it began to ascend in the air with him in it. It came down to the ground near his house, he sprang out of it, and he tied it around the stakes with the long ropes. He went into his house, he saw his two daughters in the room, and he said to them, "Would you like to go into the balloon?" They said to him, "yes," they accepted to go with him to the balloon, they got into the balloon, and he made it go up and down, with the long rope. Then the rope was broken or untied, and the balloon went up away in the atmosphere.

The father saw it ascended off, he wondered, because it went up away very fast. He was very sorry, for he was afraid that they would be killed, he called his neighbors, he told them that his two daughters went up away in the balloon accidentally, he told them he wanted them to help him to go and follow it, and then they went and followed it, but they could not see it, because it went up away in the air and it was very little. They staid with the father at home. The next morning, a man awoke, but he did not know that two daughters were in the balloon in the tree, he got up, he went to a window, he opened it, he looked out of it, he saw the balloon in the tree, and he dressed himself. He went out of the house, he went near the tree, he heard that something was yelling, he looked up at the balloon, he found two daughters in the balloon, and they said to him, "Would you like to take us out of it?" The man took them out of it, he led them to his home, and he gave them some food to eat. In the afternoon, he carried them to their father, and their father thanked him, because he had saved them from death.

BREWSTER R. A.

In school 1 year and 1 month—14 years of age—lost hearing at 2 yrs.

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Several years ago a lady who lived in England had a cat. The cat had some kittens in a box to keep them. One day one kitten was very sick and cannot get better. Its mother cat took it to the lady and put it on the lady's lap. She saw the kitten was very sick and gave it medicine and milk. She kept it very long till it was well. When it was well the lady took it to its mother. The kitten's mother was very glad and appeared to thank the lady for her kindness. In a few days the lady got very sick and lay in bed for a long time, and could not come down. The cat wished the lady to feed her but the lady did not come. The cat knew that she was sick and determined to show the lady how she loved her and went to a hole where a little mouse in and watched it. Pretty soon the little mouse came out of the hole and the cat caught it and went to the door

and found the door was shut. She thought how she could climb up in the window and went to the side of the house and climbed up to the window and stood on it and began to mew. Then a servant opened the window and it jumped into the house, and went to the lady's bed. The cat jumped on her pillow and gave the mouse to the lady. She threw it away but the cat took it up and gave it to her again. At last she knew that the cat wished her to eat it. She pretended to eat it, and the cat was delighted and went away to her kittens again. In a few days the lady was very well and came down. When the lady came down the cat saw and ran to her. She thought that the cat was very glad. She gave the cat something to eat.

KATIE T.

15 years old—lost hearing at 6 years—under instruction 2 years.

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Some years ago a lady who lived in England went to Asia. Many elephants live in Asia. One day she went to see them. The elephants went to a river to drink and wash their bodies in the water. The lady waited for the elephants come out of the water. The lady talked to a keeper about one elephant which was very intelligent. It was a great cheat. She told the keeper that she would wait till the elephants came back. The keeper told the lady he would show it to her. The keeper told her to hide behind a tree. By and by the elephant came to the house. He called a cook to bring twelve loaves of bread. He brought them to the elephant and put them in a heap. He pretended to be busy at work. It looked to see if anybody saw it. It broke a bough and put it on the ground and took a loaf of bread. The elephant put it on its head. It covered the bread with the bough. Then it felt to see if it was all covered. It screamed to call the keeper. He heard it scream and gave the bread to the elephant. He saw that one loaf of bread was gone. The keeper told the cook bring another loaf of bread. She told him that she gave twelve loaves of bread to the elephant. The keeper knew that it had stolen it. He sought for it and the

elephant pretended to look for it too. He found it on the elephant's head. He told it that it had stolen it and told it to sit down. It felt ashamed and sat down on the ground. He took the bough from the elephant and threw it away. The keeper gave the bread to it. It ate it. The keeper whipped the elephant with the bough. The lady was astonished because the elephant was very intelligent but it was a great cheat.

SARAH JANE McC.

17 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 2 years.

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FISHING.

Last summer my mother told Ada and Mary and me we could go fishing. One day Ada and Mary and I went up stairs into the garret. I took a fishing pole out of the box. We went down stairs. Mary and Ada were ready. We went to uncle John's house and Ada rang the bell. We went into the Parlor and shook hands with Annie and Becky and all the family. We stayed till 3 o'clock. We arose up and took our bonnets and put on our heads. We took the fishing pole from the table and went to the Creek. Mary and Becky and I went to one place on the creek and sat down on the weeds. I took a worm out of the tin and put it on the hook. I threw it into the water. It stayed till the fishes came to eat the worm. I took up the fishing pole and saw a small fish on the hook. I did not like the small fish. I threw it into the water. I put another worm on the hook and threw it into the water and up came a small fish again. I threw it into the water. I was cross for the small fishes again ate my worms. I did not like to Catch small fishes. I gave the pole to Mary. She caught six small fishes. I was tired. We went to Ada and Annie. I told Ada about the small fishes. Ada laughed at me. She had ten large fishes. She was proud because she had more than me. We went to uncle John's house. Aunt Jane cooked the ten large fishes and made cakes for supper. We liked the fish very much. After supper we went into the Parlor. I played with Becky.



I asked Ada to go home, but she said wait till 8 o'clock. Then we put on our things. We shook hands with Annie and Aunt Jane and Becky and all the family. We went away home. Ada told my mother about the small fishes. Mother looked at me and laughed. I asked her what was the matter. I was ashamed because I got small fishes. Mother was sorry I could not get large fishes.

TESSIE E. G.

15 years old—born deaf—under instruction about 2 years.

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One day a bad boy had a toy horse. He played with it. His mother was sick. His mother called the boy. He heard his mother call him. He went to his mother. He said what do you? His mother said please buy some milk. He said yes. She gave five cents to the boy and he put it into his pocket. He was very cunning. He did not go to the store. But he run away to the woods. His mother waited for the boy. She was afraid her son would be lost. She stay in the house a few days: She thought that he would came home. His mother was sad because he did not come back. She was well now. The little boy walked as far as to the river. He saw a boat. He jumped in the boat. He sailed to New York. He jumped out of the boat. He walked through the large city. A gentleman passed the boy. He saw him. He said where do you live? He said I live in New Jersey. He said do you wish to go home with me? The boy said yes. The gentleman and the boy went home. The gentleman said do you wish to work. He said yes. The gentleman said I will give you some money but you must work. He went to the field. He worked in field. He will become a farmer. He stayed seven years with the gentleman. He was 16 years old. He told the gentleman he wanted to see his parents. He was afraid he would never see his parents again. The gentleman said yes. He went to the river and jumped into a boat and sailed to New Jersey. He jumped out of the boat and walked along on the street. At last he arrived

at home. He knocked at the door. His mother heard a knock at the door and went to it and opened it and saw her son. She was very glad to see her son alive.

MARTHA E. S.

13 years old—lost hearing at 10 months—under instruction 3 years.

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Last summer. Ida come to my home with her grandmother. I was very glad to see Ida and her grandmother. I talked with Ida. I was surprised to see her with a black dress and hat. She said her father died June 20th, 1875. I was very sorry her father was dead. She said, Miss Henderson was dead. I was very sorry she was dead. My mother wished she would come to my home the next week. She asked her grandmother's permission. My family were very glad for her to come to my home. She and her grandmother went home. We all kissed her and her grandmother good-bye. They went away. I went to visit my friend. The next week Ida arrived at my home. She stayed a long time. My sister went to the country to her aunt and uncle for several days. My mother and Ida and I stayed at home. I had new pictures. On sister Fanny birthday. My mother and Ida and I went out and bought a doll and a small basket for Fanny. Mother and Ida and I went home and gave them to Fanny. She was happy. Ida asked my mother to give me permission to go to her home. We went to her home. We visited her aunt. She wished our company to tea. I liked to stay to tea. At night Ida said we must go to my home. I lost my gold chain with a blue locket. I was very sorry to loose my gold chain.

S. A. P.

15 years old. Lost hearing at 1 year and 10 months. Under instruction, 3 years.

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#### ABOUT ROBERT.

One day, a small boy wanted to go to sea. His father was captain. He asked him "Let me go with you and his father

said "Yes." They went to sea in a large ship. After a few days, one morning the boy awoke and walked on the deck of the ship. The sailors were all sleeping. Robert looked up and saw a tall mast and wanted to climb up the mast. Finally, he climbed the mast and reached the top of the mast. He stood straight and looked over many towns and city and woods. He did not know any better. One sailor walked and did not know what happened, looked up and saw the boy on the top of the mast. He was afraid and thought that he would be killed and called many sailors and said "see the boy on the top of the mast." The people looked at the boy and hoped that he would escape. They were looking for a long time. The father heard the noise and got up and asked them what did happen? They said "Your son was on the top of the mast. He was very much afraid and cried out to him "Jump down in the water; but not on the deck. The boy thought that his father was angry and would whip him very severely. He jumped down from the top and threw his arms. One of his arms was broken by the edge of the ship and he sunk deep in the water, but being an expert swimmer, soon arose to the surface. Some sailors took a boat and rowed to him, where he was and took him to his father. He fell down on his knees and asked his father to forgive him and promised him that he would never do so any more.

THOMAS S.

14 years old. Born deaf. Under instructions 3 years.

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THE DEER.

One day, a brave man who lived in the West of United States, was walking through the woods, and he saw a large deer, and the deer did not see the man and he walked soft to the deer. He caught the deer's horns, and he went to the home, and he had a large cage, and the deer went into the cage, and man gave the food to the deer. The deer became very fond of him, and the man became very fond of it, and he went into the deer's cage, and the deer went to the man with the deer. The

man made the high fence, and the fence was ready, and he went to the cage, and he opened the door of the cage, and the deer went out of the cage, and it ate the grass. It often went into cage, and often went out of it, and the man was very glad, and the deer was very glad, and the deer and the *man were* very glad.

CHAS. W. L.

15 years old. Born deaf. Under instruction 3 years.

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#### CHRISTMAS.

Christmas is the birth day of Jesus Christ our Saviour. The day Before Christmas the parents buy the turkeys, candies, new clothes Toys and other things and hide them in their Rooms, they do not tell their Children about them. Their children know that to morrow is the Happy Christmas, so on Christmas eve Before they get in their beds. They put their stockings on the nails in a wall near a stove, and they often heard that Santa Claus will come to their house and take all the candies, picture books, Toys, new clothes, a pair of Skates out of his pretty sleigh box and put them in their stockings, so they go out into their bed-rooms and get into the bed and sleep very sweetly. Santa Claus is not true. The parents themselves put the things in the stockings. The artists make pictures in the newspapers, and send them to the parents, they show them to the children so they believe in Santa Claus, on Christmas morning the children awoke and arose up and run out of their bed-room to see what in their stockings and take all the things out of them and are very glad and carry them up to the parents and tell them that kind Santa Claus had put them in their stockings and the parents laugh and at dinner all the parents and their children eat the turkeys and they have a very nice time all day.

LINNIE S.

15 years old. Lost hearing at 1 year. Under instruction 4 years.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF  
AND DUMB.

Before writing an account of the Pennsylvania Institution, I think it proper to give an account of deaf mutes, and of their first and greatest benefactors. Deaf mutes in my opinion have lived ever since the flood and before it. But the son of Cræsus king of Lydia, is the first deaf mute known in history. While Jesus Christ was on Earth he healed a great many of these unfortunate people. After his death, and ascension nothing is known how these unfortunate people got along, only that they were in some countries treated more like beasts than like men. Abbes de le Epee and Sicard both benevolent Frenchmen were the first men who drew public attention to them and after much trouble a school was established for them in Paris, London and several other large cities.

In 1817 Thomas H. Galladeut and several other gentlemen of Hartford, Conn., built an Institution for the deaf and dumb. This was a glorious undertaking but as there was only one Institution in the whole Continent it might well be supposed that all of the deaf mutes could not be educated there; but it was at first with no little difficulty that these gentlemen succeeded in collecting a sufficient number of these unfortunate creatures to fill their school. The wife of T. H. Galladeut was one of the first pupils to enter the first Institution in America. But as the Hartford Institution was by no means a large one, at first and could comfortably hold but a small number, a large majority were therefore unable to go to it and others could not because it was too far from home. In the year 1820 some kind hearted gentlemen, concluded to build an Institution in Philadelphia. Having procured assistance from the Pennsylvania Legislature the Institution was soon completed and its doors were thrown open to all deaf mutes who wished to avail themselves of the privilege of an education. But the Institution was at first small and the number of pupils was also small, but they soon increased. David Seixas was the first principal and after remain-

ing here several years he left and the Directors chose Lewis Weld of Hartford to be principal. Through the management of Mr. Weld the Institution flourished, but he soon retired to his home in Hartford. Then Abraham B. Hutton was chosen his successor and remained principal for many years. He was much beloved by the deaf and dumb and proved a worthy benefactor to them. But he died in the summer of 1870, and then Mr. Joshua Foster was chosen principal and has remained so till the present day. While Mr. Hutton was principal the number of deaf mutes increased so rapidly that many were unable to obtain admittance. When Mr. Foster became principal the Directors determined to put an end to this evil. At first they thought of building an Institution in the country but it was at last decided to let it remain where its founders had built it, and it was decided to enlarge it. Accordingly during the late vacation the old school house which had so long been crowded, was torn down and new ones took its place. On this account, our vacation commenced a month earlier than usual and opened at least two months later. But when it was opened, both new and old pupils came here in such numbers from all parts of the state that in less than two weeks from the time of the opening of school their number amounted to more than two hundred and fifty; and though there are now near three hundred pupils; their number will no doubt be much larger in another year. I might as well now give a short account of the Institution. The buildings are three stories high and the larger part of it is built of brick and its length extends from Broad Street to Fifteenth Street. The boy's building is on the north side, and the girls on the south side. Each of these buildings has a large play-ground and play-room. The steps of the new buildings are all made of stone and iron. It would take durable staircases for the number of boys and girls that go up and down these stairs in a day would soon injure ones made of light material. The girls have ten school rooms and the boys twelve, but all of these are not yet occupied by classes. The term allowed is six years. At the end of that time we must bid

good bye to the harbor where we have so long remained at anchor.

As I have told you of the founding of the Pennsylvania Institution for the deaf and dumb and given a short description of the Institution I will now try and write some more, I will now tell you of the manner in which deaf mutes are taught. One need not think that they can be made to hear, on the contrary they can gain knowledge only by sight. The school is open from the first of September till the last of June, and then our vacation takes place and continues till September when those whose term has not yet expired, return again and resume their studies. The method of instructing deaf mutes is at first slow and unlike the way of teaching the blind &c. At first they are taught to spell a few simple words by the Manual Alphabet or to write them on a slate. Step by step they go on and some of them improve very rapidly. Many people think that deaf mutes cannot talk with each other and I once thought so too but they are mistaken, Abbe de le Epee invented natural signs, and taught his pupils to learn them. By these signs deaf mutes can converse with each other freely. It is well known that the Indians can talk with each other by signs and their signs in some respects resemble those of deaf mutes. School opens at nine A.M. and close at half past eleven. It opens again at half past two in the afternoon and closes at half past four. Many of the pupils are able to speak and in order that they should learn to speak better a teacher is necessary to teach them. So we have one articulation teacher. Each teacher has about twenty pupils so that they can pay more attention to them than if they had a larger number. Six years of school life may seem short to one who has been to school longer but one can learn a great deal in that time if he tries. But some remain longer under certain circumstances. There are at present sixteen teachers, five of whom are females. Four of the teachers are deaf and dumb like their pupils. It may be said that we have here excellent advantages, to improve our minds, and can never be too grateful to the Pennsylvania Legis-

lature and other benefactors who have done so much for us. We should therefore try and improve as rapidly as possible while here and not waste our time in idleness.

CHARLES H. S.

17 years old. Lost hearing at 9 years. Under instruction 4 years.

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A BRAVE WOMAN.

A farmer had a fine large field in Virginia. One night he, and his wife, and his servants went into their bed-room and all slept very soundly. Suddenly his wife heard the howl of a bear, and the dogs barked at the door. She shook her husband, and told him about the dogs. Her husband told her that he did not want to see them, and went to sleep again. She arose up and went down stairs, and called her servants and went out and saw the dogs fighting with the bear. She and the servants got some clubs, and axes, and beat the head of the bear with the clubs and axes and killed it. She screamed to her husband, and he heard her. He awoke, and put his arm on the bed and found that she had disappeared and arose up and went down stairs, and saw her standing on the ground. He asked her what she was doing there. She told him, he was very lazy and weak. She explained about the bear and dogs. He was very much ashamed of himself.

NEWTON M. S.

14 years old—born deaf—under instruction 4 years.

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GIRAFFE.

I am going to write about the Giraffe. The Giraffe is the highest animal known in the world. It is taller than an elephant but it is not as large as an elephant because it is very slender. Its neck is about seven feet long and the top of its head is about seventeen feet from the ground. Its tongue is about seventeen inches long and is very useful to assist to graze the limbs and twigs of trees from the top of the tree. Giraffe



feed on the limbs and twigs of trees and there is a particular kind of tree of which it is very fond as food. Its neck is very thin like the ostrich and its legs are slender. Its back is slender like the stag but Giraffe's form resembles the camel. Three years ago all the pupils saw the circus in which there were a great many different kinds of animals and we saw a Giraffe which was very slender and tall. It possesses two blunt horns which are very useful to fight with. Giraffes inhabit the southern part of Africa. Several of these animals are caught and then placed into the menagerie for the purpose of showing them to the people for getting money. The color of the male is brown nearly black and the color of the female is a yellowish brown. The Giraffe has great strength but is gentle and timid. When attacked by one of the animals, it runs very fast not as the horse for the Giraffe is very easy to run fast because it is more slender than the horse. Giraffe walks in its graceful and beautiful form. Giraffe's back is spotted like leopard which makes it pretty and I admire the animals that are spotted on account of their beauty.

LYDIA K. D.

Born deaf—age 16 years—under instruction 4 years.

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STEALING DETECTED.

Several years ago, a miller, lived in the country. He had a large mill, where he worked every day. One day he put some of the bags on the floor. In the afternoon, he shut the shutters and went out, and shut the door, and locked it. Then he returned home for eating his supper. While he was going, a small mouse came up, out of the hole, and looked around for a miller. It found that he was not working in the mill and went to a bag of flour, and gnawed a hole in it and ate some flour. By and by a bad man walked to the mill, and broke the shutter and opened the window. He went into the mill, and stole a bag, and put it out of the window, and went out of it, and shut it. He put the flour on his shoulder, and carried it towards

home. The flour fell upon the road. When he went home, he put it into his cradle. The next morning, a miller arose, and went out and returned to the mill. He found that a bag was disappeared and looked around for it. He saw the flour lying on the ground and walked towards the bad man's house. Before he went, he called the police, and they went into the house, and saw a bad man sitting down, near the cradle and asked him what was the matter. He told them that his baby was very sick, and a police took a large shawl off the cradle, and found the bag of flour. He put him in prison for a year.

#### WILLIAM B.

15 years old—born deaf—under instruction 4 years.

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A gentleman who lived in England had three dogs. They were little dogs. The one of the dogs was the mother and other the dog was the father. They had a little dog which was the daughter. The gentleman made great pets of the three dogs. The mother and the father and the daughter liked to lying on a pillow in the parlor. When the daughter was small dog they had room enough of the pillow but when the daughter became large the pillow was small. They were crowded to lying on the pillow. The father and the mother and daughter often quarreled about the pillow. One afternoon the mother went out to play. The father and daughter dogs came into the parlor and lay on the pillow. They had room enough of the pillow because the mother was missed. By and by the mother went into the parlor and wished to sleep with the father and the daughter on the pillow but the father and the daughter did not let her to sleep with them because they had two enough to sleep with them. At last the mother thought of plan to get her place on the pillow and ran to a corner. She began to bark at it because she pretended to found a mouse. The father and the daughter heard the mother barking at the corner. They thought that she had find the mouse. They jumped up from the pillow and ran to the mother to see what was the matter. The mother went into

the parlor. She let them seek the mouse but they failed to find the mouse. They went into the parlor but she was not selfish and let them to sleep with her on the pillow. The mother was kind to them.

MARY ANN P.

15 years old—born deaf—under instruction 4 years.

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#### A CAT STORY.

A lady lived in the country, who had a canary-bird. She fed it every day, and kept it in a cage. The cat was very fond of the bird. It often played with the bird in the room. One day the lady opened the cage, and let the bird out of the cage to play in the room, while she was busy washing the dishes. A strange cat came into the room. It saw the bird playing with the cat. It crept towards it. Immediately the other cat seized it by the neck with its mouth, and jumped on the bed. It cried loudly. The lady heard it. When the lady came into the room, and saw the cat with the bird in its mouth she thought it was going to kill it. She saw the other cat on the floor near the door, she drove it out of the house. The cat saved the bird's life. The cat was a very smart cat.

LOUISA S.

14 years of age. Under instruction 4½ years. Congenital mute.

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#### INDUSTRY AND LAZINESS.

Industry means steady attention to business. It always makes us happy. It is important to us to get prosperous by industry. It is the opposite of laziness which is the state or quality of being lazy. We ought to try to please our parents and teachers by industry. The children who go to school, sit on their seats and study their lessons diligently and their teachers are quite pleased with them for they are so industrious. When we are full grown, we shall try to work diligently and earn money to support our parents and ourselves. The deaf mutes are more industrious than the speaking persons so I suppose.

Many deaf mutes get work when they leave here. They work at their trades and earn money and put it in the bank and afterwards they are married to the deaf and dumb ladies. When the deaf mutes come here (when they are new pupils) they soon take interest in their studies and acquire a great deal of knowledge. Most people are ignorant but a few are very learned. A person who is lazy, is called a loafer. Some people are beggars, vagabonds, rag-pickers and peddlers and they don't like to work at any trade proving that they are so lazy and slothful. If you were lazy, you would not become prosperous. I think my teacher is very industrious. He teaches his pupils so well that they may make rapid progress in their improvement. We must try to study our lessons perfectly every morning. Some people are expelled from employment on account of their laziness. If any teacher would not teach the boys from morning to afternoon when he was in the room, the directors would no doubt expel him for his laziness. The children are usually fond of being lazy and often sleep till the middle of the day. We have to rise early in the morning. When we leave here, we must not be lazy.

ISAIAH E. O.

16 years old. Lost hearing at 5 years. Under instruction 5 years.

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#### BOYS AND GIRLS.

Boys and girls are the young human beings. Boys are stronger than the girls, but the girls are nicer than the boys. Girls are fond of wearing the silk and nice dresses, but sometimes the boys spoil their clothes. The bodies of the girls are delicate, and they are fond of peace. Boys are fond of fighting as the dog and cat. Boys are in the habit of chewing and smoking, and they think that it is manly, but the girls hate to taste, chew, and smoke tobacco. There are a great many boys and girls in the world. Boys are braver than the girls, but some of the girls are brave. Girls are engaged in thinking about the nice dresses, but some of the country girls are not

engaged in thinking about the dresses. Many girls like to go into the churches, but some of the boys don't care for going to the churches. Girls are more polite than the boys. Boys have the most pleasure of playing base ball, croquets, marbles, &c &c &c, but some of the girls can play. Many girls are afraid that the rats and mice would kill them do you think? Sometimes the girls are proud, because their dresses are silk, and it often happened that their dresses would be spoiled soon. Some girls are rich, and they are fond of wearing the laces, gold bracelets, gold ear rings &c &c &c. It is wrong that some girls carry the pocket-books in their hands in the streets for any body can steal them, and I think that it is better that the girls put their pocket-books into their pockets. Girls are fond of singing and the boys are fond of music. Girls have the most pleasure of dancing gracefully. Many girls don't know how to shoot, but some of them know how to shoot. Many girls cannot make the toy-houses, but the boys can make them. Boys are fond of swimming in the rivers, but some of them get drowned. Some girls can swim in the river, but I can not swim. I am surprised that a girl of fourteen years old could swim a few miles. I forget her name. She is in England. I suppose that she always swims in the English channel in Spring and summer. Girls love their mothers, because their mothers are kind to them. The fathers and mothers give many advices to the boys and girls, and they must obey their fathers and mothers. Boys are very smart and they go to college. I am a boy of seventeen years old. Some of the boys become the sailors, and they are fond of travelling in the ships across the oceans, seas &c &c &c. Boys skate more gracefully than the girls. It is wrong that the boys mock at the old men and women. Boys and girls must be polite to the old people, and the old people will love them. The boys and girls disobey their parents, and they get flogged. It is right that the fathers and mothers whip the boys and girls because they are bad. There are 164 boys and 135 girls in this Institution. It is disgraceful that some boys are cruel to the girls. It is disgraceful that some boys and girls give

a great deal of trouble to their parents. Some boys and girls are very bad, they disobey their parents, and they must be put into the House of Refuge. Some boys are in want of going to join the army, and they are fond of war. Girls always keep their dresses in the bureaus and closets. The boys can work, and they make an effort to earn their money. Some boys and girls are fond of spending their money, but some prudent boys and girls economize their money.

JOHN L.

years old. Born deaf. Under instruction 5 years.

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#### THE SUN.

The sun is the centre of the Solar System. In ancient times, he was believed to be a great globe of fire ; but in modern times, he is known to be a vast body, emitting heat, and light from his atmosphere.

He appears to move round, while the earth stands still ; but he does not really do so. He stands still in the centre of the orbits of the Solar System, and all the planets revolve around him.

What is a planet ? It is a dark body which revolves round the Sun, and receives heat and light from him.

The distance of the Sun is calculated, by astronomers, to be nearly 95,000,000 miles from the Earth ; his diameter is about 850,100 miles ; and his circumference about 2,880,000 miles. The Sun is thought by some astronomers to be 1,000,000 times as large as the Earth ; but by others, 1,400,000.

The Sun has a great many different uses. He give us light, so that we can see. The chief use of light is to enable us, and other animals to see, and also to give different colors to flowers. The Sun also gives heat, if there were no heat, we would freeze to death. The chief use of heat that comes from the Sun, is to warm the Earth, to ripen fruits, to dry wet clothes when washed, &c., &c.

Another use of heat that comes from the Sun, is to warm the water in the brooks, rivers, and seas, and make it go up into the air and when there is much water in the air called the *clouds*, they become heavy and begin to fall in drops, and we call it *rain*. The rain is useful for watering plants, and also to quench the thirst of animals. If there were no rain, everything that grows out of the ground, and also all the animals would die for want of water.

Do you think that the heat of the Sun is only useful for making the water rise from the brooks, rivers, and seas, and then fall in drops? No sir; it is, in another way, useful for heating the air, and when the air is hot, it begins to rise higher and higher till it becomes cold again, and then rushes in very rapidly all around, as the warm air is rising, and then we call it the *wind*. The wind is useful for blowing away the bad air, and also for blowing ships along from one country to another, either across the river, bay, sea or ocean. It also does a great deal of damage to everything—it blows trees down and also houses &c, and sometimes causes ships to upset and sink into the water, and the sailors and passengers get drowned.

I will tell you something about the use of light again. The Sun has many rays of light, seven rays of which are different colors as violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. The light gives different colors to flowers, if there were no light the flowers would be all black, and we could not distinguish one color from another, but the Sun throws his light upon the flowers, and then upon our eyes from them, so that we can see and distinguish one color from another. What makes the rainbow? When drops of water are falling, the Sun shines through them and makes the rainbow. The rainbow is very beautiful, and has these seven colors, as I have before mentioned. Everybody likes it when he looks at it. It is very pleasant to the sight. It is a sign to us, that God made a promise to Noah that He would never drown the world again. When it rains very much, God will send the rainbow to appear in the sky, showing that He remembers His promise not to drown the world again.

It is very wonderful that God created the glorious Sun t continually gives heat and light us from day to day, and should adore and bless the Great Creator of all things.

R. M. Z

18 years old—born deaf—under instruction 5 years.

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#### THE COW.

The cow is a quadruped. It is a domestic animal and v useful to us. It has two eyes and four legs. On its head two horns to defend itself with. It has a long tail to brush flies and other insects with. The flesh of the cow is good eat and is called beef. Cows give milk and we make butter : cheese out of it. We also use it for tea and coffee, and to m cake pudding and many other things. We could not do with milk. We do not drive cows to carriages. They are not u to draw carts. Oxen are used to draw heavy loads and plough but they do not give milk. Farmers sometimes kee number of cows and oxen. They keep them in the barn winter but they let the cows and oxen go to pasture and eat grass in the summer. The cows are fond of eating salt. O a boy was fond of mischief. One day he went into a field : saw a cow eating grass. He determined to give some whis to the cow and he went and got a pail and went to a tavern : asked the tavern man for some whiskey. He said yes. He some whiskey into the pail and gave it to the boy. He paid the whiskey and carried the pail to the field and called the c and she came to the pail and drank it all up. The poor c become intoxicated and staggered around in the field. stumbled against a tree. The boy laughed at the cow v much because it was drunk. The next morning he thought would go to the field to see how the cow was getting on. went there and saw it eating grass. He returned home : called some boys and took them to the place. One of the b ran and got some whiskey in the pail and carried it to the pl and gave it to the cow again. It came to it and smelled



whiskey but it would not drink it. It kicked the pail over and upset the whiskey and spilled it on the ground. The cow ran away. The boys were surprised that it was so very smart. They felt very much ashamed. They never gave any whiskey to the cow again. We must not play tricks on people or animals. It is very wicked.

#### MARY JANE F.

Under instruction 5 years—congenital deaf mute.

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#### A FAITHFUL DOG.

Some years ago a rich lady, who lived in Holland, had a dog which was very intelligent. She had a daughter and son. Their names were Jane and Charles. One day the lady went away to visit her friends. Pretty soon a bad man who lived in the city heard that the lady's daughter and son were alone in the house. The lady was very rich. The bad man determined to steal her money because the daughter and son were a little girl and boy. The robber came to the house and asked the daughter where the lady was. She told him that she had gone away. The robber was glad because the lady was out, but the dog saw the robber and was very angry because the robber was in the house. Pretty soon the daughter asked the robber why he came. The robber was very angry and caught her. The dog saw the robber was cruel to the daughter and was very angry. Then it caught him by the neck and pushed him down on the floor. By and by the lady came into the house. She called a policeman who arrested him and took him to prison. The policeman searched him and found a dagger in his pocket. A judge sent him to prison. The robber confessed before he went to prison that he had intended to murder the lady's daughter and son. The lady and the daughter and son escaped with their lives. The dog repaid them for their kindness.

#### JUNIATA E. A.

Under instruction 5 years—congenital mute.

## EDUCATION.

Education is the art of drawing forth, developing, and training the mental and physical powers of man. In the most extensive sense of the word it may comprehend every preparation which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper and form the character and manners of people and fit them for usefulness in their future life. Instruction is the communication of knowledge. It is most important to give children the advantages of a good education for without it they would grow up in ignorance, having no knowledge of letters, laws, art, science, &c. It is indispensable to give them a moral education to learn to adore and love God and return Him reverence and thanks for his kindness in changing their darkness into enlightenment. During our youth we must not spend our fleeting years in unprofitable amusements and vain imaginations for time is precious and every moment brings us nearer our end; instead of this, we must seek God's aid and prepare for the events and pursuits of life. It is a good practice to converse with those who are wiser than ourselves, whose experience has given them great observation of the objects which surround us. Books will educate us much more than we suspect if we read them carefully and prudently, remembering what we think is necessary to be known. Many of the great men were born in poverty and taught themselves, which is the best kind of education, by studying and reading thousands of books with care. The education of our manners depend greatly upon the society in which we mingle, as we gain refinement from the conversation and politeness of the cultivated and educated classes and keep our minds pure, while contact with low and vulgar minds must affect our manners and perhaps cause the loss of our character for the Bible says "Evil communications corrupt good manners." Everything that occurs to our experience may teach us important lessons and act as guides and warnings for our future conduct as rain and wind teach us how kind God is to cool and refresh the things which we may need and so we ought to ponder all his works for valuable information. Knowledge is informa-

tion of things that have occurred and are passing around us and it is as a faithful and truthful friend for it can never leave us and death alone or the entire prostration of the faculties can terminate it. A few persons lose all knowledge of things by disease of the brain or from insanity. Sickness often teaches us patience, resignation and prudence which give us valuable aid in life. The real education of man depends upon himself more than any other and learning is not always education but both combined will make him wise. The largest scope is given for our progress in study. The cautious traveller exploring the world constantly educates his taste. Instruction is obtained in school, colleges and at home. It is better to be educated at home by a private teacher so as to be free from the temptations which often occur in public schools. We are told in many parts of the Bible that knowledge is better than great riches for we cannot part with it except at the end of our life while riches frequently take wings and fly away. In old times people were not allowed to get an education without payment of large sums consequently they were brought up in ignorance and darkness with the exception of the nobles but now there are many free schools in the world so that poor and rich children alike can enter them and acquire the benefits of education but if they are prevented from doing so by their parents God will bring them to account for so great a crime. There are many people now who are superior to those of old times in intelligence and wisdom and many of them prize a good education more than any thing else for it will teach them how to avoid the dangers of life and to pass their time in the pursuit of happiness. The savage tribes live in a state of ignorance, having no knowledge of the great works of nature, nor God's wonderful mercies, nor comfortable houses, nor cultivated fields; they receive brutal treatment from each other, and live by hunting and fishing and upon roots. Now let us compare them with enlightened nations in piety, kindness, sympathy, intelligence and thrift; these have government, free schools, and colleges and reside in comfortable and beautiful houses which are built in different styles of marble,

stone, brick and they are filled with enjoyment and happiness at the sight of the glory, power and prosperity of the world. The former is the effect of ignorance, the latter the result of education.

#### BRIDGET H.

Eighteen years of age—lost hearing at 7 years—under instruction 5 years.

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#### STUDY.

Study is the application of the mind to things, to arts, or science, or any other subjects for the purpose of learning what is not before known and it is very important for the people to gain much knowledge. We must all first gain a little knowledge, by perseverance from the books by degrees, then at last we will undoubtedly get a great deal and be very happy and contented with the business of studying in our lives through manhood. Study makes us prosperous and is healthy ; however we must not study hard too much all the time, lest it may kill us by intense study, without any leisure time with pleasure. Some very wise men were always ambitious to study the most important events very hard for want of wisdom and celebrity—I can mention what were the names of some celebrated men, such as Shakespeare, Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Franklin &c who studied very hard. None of the people will know how to write a great many wise sayings like Solomon who wrote the wise sayings in the proverbs from which many people may gain the good advices. We must proceed to study different branches of knowledge, grammar, geography, astronomy and arithmetic and these branches will certainly profit us as a reward for our industry and improvement. The new pupils must first begin to spell "A B C" easily, when they were admitted here for the value of their education as the new uneducated deaf mutes who did not know what to do, but now we improve our minds by studying books, yet many uneducated mutes remain in ignorance without making much progress in their minds and continue as

ignorant as before, to the grief of their parents ; not to improve very fast. Any of the pupils ought to be grateful to his teacher, because of his kindness to instruct us of any thing and then he will get much benefit of studying from his instructor. If we had no teachers here, of course, we would grow to be ignorant like darkness and the brutes, but it is not so for now, we have our kind teachers to teach us. Oh ! How thankful we ought be to God for his great kindness to give us the ability to study and gain much knowledge ! It is in my opinion, very curious that some persons often think that they have already improved their minds enough, but they have not yet finished all their knowledge in the lessons really and so they must continue to learn all the good books in earnest with great ambition. Everybody will find study very worth and pleasant, when he knows a great deal of the histories of the events and the people will praise and respect him for his good knowledge. Sometimes the students wish very much to become wise by studying very hard at college with the highest honors and they are all right in their ambition. If a foolish boy doesn't study, he will not be respected and will never be distinguished and he will be in great distress for his ignorance as a severe punishment, but it serves him all right. Any of the pupils must control their wandering thoughts, while at study and they will then get much success in improvement. John Q. Adams learned some languages, such as Latin, French and German, much to the surprise of the people and he became a proficient in the languages, when he was eleven years old, while his father was on the mission to France and finally now every body knows that he was the most learned man of all the presidents of the U. S. Education is rapidly progressing in this country much to my surprise, so that all the children may study books without finding difficulties all the time. If any one has not completed to understand how to write and read, he must be reproved to continue. proceeding to study and at last, he will conquer all the obstacles with much perseverance and he will not be unhappy in reading interesting books. Study is a continual labor and is praiseworthy, but a person often wastes much

time not in learning lessons and he will not be praised for that lost time. If any one climbs up the ladder continually step by step, he will at last reach the top of it as though he perseveres to gain much knowledge without giving it up. That is a sign of perseverance, and any human being can do it, if having much ambition.

GEORGE EDWARD K.

18 years old—lost hearing at 6 years—under instruction 6 years.

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THE EARTH.

What is the body called we live on? The earth is the planet upon which we live—it is almost round a little flatter at the poles than at the equator. In ancient times the people neither knew or thought it was round till after Christopher Columbus the discoverer of this country became convinced of its sphericity and proved his theory by sailing west to reach India. How was it found to be round? By a ship which on leaving shore sailed down and became invisible. When he declared its sphericity the people of Spain and Europe did not believe him because if such was the case the trees on the opposite side would grow downward, rain would fall upward and every thing would be in confusion. How foolish they were. The planet is round in shape like an orange or ball and receives heat and light from the sun. There are eight planets, viz: Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The earth has two motions one on its own axis and the other round the sun. The earth turns on its axis once in twenty-four hours causing the change of Day and Night, and revolves round the sun once a year and this motion together with the inclination of its axis produces the seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn and winter. The earth continually moves while the sun is still. The Sun seems to revolve in place of the earth which turns on its axis from West to East thus causing the sun to appear to move in an opposite direction. The earth consists of land and water. The one-fourth of the surface of the earth is Land which is divided

into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Capes &c. There are many volcanoes in the world several of which are in America. Sometimes they are dangerous, throwing out fire, melted lava, smoke &c which often destroy cities and towns. In all parts of the world the mountains have been found; they usually extend along the coast as you will see by examining the maps. Three fourths of the earth's surface are water which is divided into Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Lakes and Rivers. The ocean is the largest division of water. There are five oceans, Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic, Antarctic and Indian oceans. The Pacific which means the Peaceful ocean because of its freedom from great storms is the largest ocean and was discovered by Balboa in 1514. One of the largest rivers is the Mississippi which was discovered by De Soto whose life was lost on its banks; the Amazon of South America is another large river. The surface of the earth is divided into zones which are belts or divisions of the earth's surface parallel to the Equator. There are five zones, two Frigid, two Temperate and one Torrid Zone. The North Frigid lies between the North pole and Arctic circle, the South Frigid between the South pole and the Antarctic circle the North Temperate is between the Arctic circle and the Tropic of Cancer, the South Temperate between the Antarctic circle and the Tropic of Capricorn and the Torrid Zone lies between the Tropics. The Frigid means the cold Zone and the sun's rays are very much slanted there and therefore have less effect. In this zone nights and days last for six months or for half a year and the inhabitants there are savage tribes. The Temperate Zones are warmer than the Frigid Zones because the rays of the sun strike the earth in a less slanting direction and cause more heat and they are more beautiful and healthy than any of the other zones and their inhabitants are the most intelligent. The earth in these zones yield a great variety of fruits and flowers of beauty to the eye and of pleasant taste for man. Here we have four seasons. The Torrid Zone means hot on account of the sun's rays falling right overhead in this zone and there are only two seasons called Dry and Wet. On the earth we find five races of

men the Caucasian or White race, Mongolian or Yellow race, Malay or Brown race, African or Black race and American or Red race. We belong to the Caucasian which is superior to all the other races and constitutes the nations of Europe and the U. S. The Mongolian is found in China and Japan; the Malay is amid the Islands of the Pacific ocean, African from Africa and the American generally called Indians is found in America but is disappearing rapidly. These races for the most part are found either in a savage, barbarous or civilized condition. The savage state is the lowest stage of existence. By fishing and hunting they live, they pay no attention to agriculture, wander naked or with a very scanty clothing, kill each other and have no knowledge of letters. The Negroes of Africa and some of the Australians are savages. The Barbarous state is a little better than the savage state. Their principal drink is milk, and their food is flesh of their flocks instead of roots. They are accustomed to move from place to place and live in tents. The Tartars and Arabians are Barbarians. The half civilized are far different from the Barbarous. Their towns and villages are built and adorned. Agriculture and useful arts are cultivated. The Moors, Hindoos and Persians are half civilized. The enlightened or civilized are those who have made the greatest progress in refinement. The United States and some of the Europeans are the most civilized people but all are not equal in intellect. The countries of the earth are divided according to the form of government into Empires, Kingdoms, Republics &c. An Empire is a country like Russia, Germany or Austria governed by an individual called an emperor; a kingdom is a country governed by an individual called a King or Queen as Eng and Prussia while a Republic is a country governed by the people themselves. This country is a republic which in my opinion is the best kind of government in existence for under it every body may be prosperous and happy. I would like very much to travel all over the earth to see its many wonders and strange people.

MARY L. H.

19 years old—lost hearing at — under instruction 6 years.



## OUR COUNTRY.

The wonderful progress which our country has made during the first century of its existence may well excite the admiration of its friends and the envy of its foes. Three centuries ago our country was very different from what it now is. For the most part nothing inhabited the wild country but half naked figures which were found roaming about the woods hunting and fighting. It was then lonely and dreary; not one white inhabitant was there to make it bloom. One hundred years after the discovery of America people from England and other countries in Europe emigrated here and changed the wilderness into a pleasant land. More people came and houses were built up, farms laid out and the soil cultivated. In the course of time the English obtained possession of most of the new country and resolved to hold it as their own. All went well for a time but at last the colonies wearied of the tyranny of the mother country and boldly refusing to be ruled by the English any longer, declared themselves free. This brought on a war which lasted seven long years filling the land with devastation and woe. This war is known as the great Revolution. Our brave hero Gen. Washington was placed at the head of the army, and although his forces were not so great as the English, the soldiers were skillful and brave and resolved to die rather than be slaves of their oppressors. After years of suffering and hardships our countrymen won a glorious triumph over the enemy and drove them home to return no more. The country was at that time inhabited by only about 3,000,000 people who had so bravely triumphed over England at that time, the first nation in the world. There were then no rail roads, no steamboats, no telegraphs and no canals. People had to travel from one place to another in stages or coaches while on the rivers there were only small sailing vessels which took several weeks to go from place to place. In one place and another there were some manufactories and a few schools and colleges but the people of those days enjoyed few of the conveniences and comforts that now fill every household. They were brave, honest, frugal and virtuous and

it was these traits that had brought victory to their standards. Originally there were only thirteen states stretching along the Atlantic from Massachusetts to Florida but those thirteen have since increased to thirty seven states reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and we see the country at the present day changed from the once wild wilderness with people living in darkness and poverty to the most enlightened nation in the world. The population is very great. We have 40,000,000 people. The cities are beautifully built and more are building up every year. In every state there are large cities some of which are great commercial centres. Science, art, literature, and every branch of human industry are successfully cultivated. The churches are magnificent showing that the people have not forgotten the Great Giver in the midst of their prosperity. There are a great many manufactories where all kinds of articles are made. The railroads are wonderfully laid out stretching over the land in every direction joining city to city, state to state, and ocean to ocean. No other nation has such large and numerous railroads as our country. Thousands of telegraph wires flash the news across states and continent. We also have mines of gold, silver, iron and coal. No other country possesses so much iron and coal as ours and through it our country has become rich and great. It is sent from state to state by railroad and ships and even across the Atlantic to foreign countries. We are blessed with numberless schools and colleges where the poor as well as the rich have the privilege of acquiring an education. There are also benevolent Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Helpless &c and so the people of our country are not neglected and left to grow up in ignorance like those of many European countries; but are well educated and live in a state of prosperity and happiness. No wonder so many emigrants crowd our shores every year. Our sailors and soldiers are brave and ready to face every danger in the defense of their country. They have been victorious in every encounter with foreign foes and many heroic stories are told of them. Several wars have occurred in this country since its existence as an independent nation; the

War of 1812, several Indian wars, the Mexican war but none so fearful and cruel as the recent Civil War which began about 15 years ago. It was caused by slavery and since it all Slavery has been abolished. The war lasted four long years and was destructive both to life and property. Our country is now at peace; plenty fills the land, and the people are happy. Next summer there will be a grand gathering in this city to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of American liberty. People from different countries will be here to witness the wonders of this young nation which is now equal to other countries in wealth and power and will soon be the most powerful country in the world. May our country long live in peace and prosperity; and may its people ever be happy and free.

LUELLE H. L.

Nineteen years of age—lost hearing at 5 years—under instruction 6 years.

# LIST OF PUPILS

IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR 1875

## MALES.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Allabough, Brewster R.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Allen, Corey	Meshoppen,	Wyoming.
Anthony, Alvin W.	Bangor,	Northampton.
Austin, William P.	Montrose,	Susquehanna.
Avery, John F.	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Baker, Geo. B. McC.	Beaver Meadow,	Columbia.
Barclay, Wm. T.	Wilmington,	New Castle, De
Barker, Roland M.	Ebensburg,	Cambria.
Bitler, George W.	Zion's Grove,	Schuylkill.
Bitner, Geo. B. McC.	Port Royal,	Juniata.
Blanckensee, Henry	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Bond, Lewis L.	Jermyn's,	Luzerne.
Botzum, John	Reading,	Berks.
Boucher, Henry C.	Glade,	Somerset.
Bowers, Geo. B. McC.	Millersburg,	Dauphin.
Brandt, Harry	Trenton,	Mercer, N. J.
Brennan, George	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Brinkley, Clarence C.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Britton, John A.	Scott,	Luzerne.
Brookmire, Wm.	Freehold,	Warren.
Brown, Jacob	Princetown,	Berks.
Brown, Walter F.	Youngsville,	Warren.
Brown, Joseph	Newtown,	Bucks.
Bruthi, Joseph	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Burckhard, Christian	New Holland,	Lancaster.
Burge, William	Dunmore,	Luzerne.
Butler, William A.	Ralston,	Lycoming.
Callahan, Lewis W.	Allegheny City,	Allegheny.
Campbell, Charles	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Campbell, Samuel H.	Waterloo,	Juniata.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Christman, Jefferson	Wescoesville,	Lehigh.
Collins, Edward Z.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Cooper, Thomas D.	Waymart,	Wayno.
Connolly, Patrick	Beaver Falls,	Beaver.
Coyle, James J.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Crawford, Cyrus	Titusville,	Crawford.
Dailey, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dawson, Samuel L.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Decker, Peter	Tunkhannock,	Wyoming.
Deise, John P.	Lock Haven,	Clinton.
Delp, Thomas D.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Detweiler, John P.	Plymouth,	Luzerne.
Devlin, Thomas	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Devereaux, Harrison	Sugar Grove,	Warren.
Dolph, Jesse O.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Doughten, William W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dunmore, Frederick	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dwyer, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Eisele, John F.	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Euty, Samuel	Shamokin,	Northumberland.
Euler, Ludwig	Pittsburg,	Allegheny.
Faulkner, William A.	Shrewsbury,	York.
Faust, Nathan	Auburn,	Schuylkill.
Feine, Terrence	Espyville,	Crawford.
Finn, Michael	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Fisher, Daniel	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Flamer, Joseph	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Frederick, John J.	Litiz,	Lancaster.
Frederick, Lewis W.	Litiz,	Lancaster.
Furnier, Josiah R.	Bellezane,	Washington.
Garrison, John F.	Salem,	Salem, N. J.
Gates, Frank M.	Springfield,	Bradford.
Geary, John	Yardleyville,	Bucks.
Goan, Edward	Glassborough,	Gloucester, N. J.
Grim, Philip	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Hamling, Henry W.	Litiz,	Lancaster.
Hannold, Spencer M.	Paulsboro,	Gloucester.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Harder, William C.	Catawissa,	Columbia.
Harris, Israel K.	Mount Carmel,	Northumberland.
Herbst, Joseph W.	Gettysburg,	Adams.
Hiestand, Bird J.	Hellam,	York.
Higby, Homer J.	Lyona,	Crawford
Hilyard, William H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Hockley, Alfred	Harrisburgh,	Dauphin.
Hougendobler, Joseph	Mount Joy,	Lancaster.
Houghny, Thomas	Princeton,	Mercer, N. J.
Hummel, William E.	Milton,	Northumberland.
Hurley, Hendrick B. ,	Bordentown,	Burlington, N. J.
Huster, Peter	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Huth, Andrew	Rochester,	Beaver.
Jackson, Robert	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Jones, Franklin K.	West Chester,	Chester.
Jones, Thomas E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Kennedy, Edward W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Klingensmith, Geo. F.	New Castle,	Lawrence.
Koehler, Jacob M.	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Kohler, George E.	York,	York.
Koller, Charles T.	Glen Rook,	York.
Krafft, Julius	Reading,	Berks.
Kulp, Henry B.	Manheim,	Lancaster.
Lec, Emory H.	Starucca,	Wayne.
Lee, William	Catasauqua,	Lehigh.
Lee, George N.	Allegheny City,	Allegheny.
Lebo, Matthias		Allegheny.
Lewis, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Lipsett, William H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Longenberger, Chas. W.	Watsonstown,	Northumberland.
Lucabaugh, Oliver F.	Hetrick's,	York.
Lupolt, Jacob A.	Short Mountain,	Dauphin.
McElhare, Geo. B. McC.	Green Village,	Franklin.
McGee, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McKinzie, Thomas F.	Meyer's Mills,	Somerset.
McKenzie, Charles L.	Portage,	Cambria.
McMenamin, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY.
McMonigle, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Maginnis, Willie	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Magnin, Alfred	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Mallick, Herbert M.	North East,	Erie.
Manner, Daniel	Brady,	Indiana.
Manning, Lincoln	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Marshall, Charles McC.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Miles, William A.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Miller, John C.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Mishler, Josiah	Johnstown,	Cambria.
Moody, Frank W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Morley, Paul S.	Sharpsville,	Mercer.
Morris, Louis	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Morrison, Howard R.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Murphy, William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Myer, Albert A.	Lehigh Gap,	Carbon.
Myers, Jacob	Williamson,	Franklin.
Natter, Theodore	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Nickels, John P.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Nieman, James A.	Obeyville,	Allegheny.
Noble, Oliver J.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
North, Edwin W.	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Oakes, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
O'Hara, Henry	Lawsville Centre.	Susquehanna.
O'Niell, John	Phoenixville,	Chester.
Ortlip, Isaiab	Bridgeport,	Montgomery.
Orth, Henry	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Parlaman, Clement D.	Birdsboro,	Berks.
Peck, Christian	Dennisville,	Cape May, N. J.
Purvis, Timothy	Ephrata,	Lancaster.
Rablin, Charles A.	Cherry Hill,	Erie.
Raatz, William	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
Rice, Abraham L.	Tylersburg,	Clarion.
Reichenbach, Paul	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Reider, James	Pine Grove,	Schuylkill.
Riegle, Henry D.	Kintnersville,	Bucks.
Ritter, William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Roach, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Robb, James L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Robb, Milton E.	Cochran's Mill,	Armstrong.
Roberts, Henry	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Robertson, Harry T.	Emporium,	Cameron.
Sands, John H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Saunders, George C.	Gallitzin,	Cambria.
Schaal, Charles H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Schlettler, Frederick	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Scott, Herbert	Oak Hill,	Lancaster.
Scull, James A.	Scott,	Luzerne.
Shappell, John W.	Shoemakerville,	Berks.
Sharrar, Charles H.	Brinkerton,	Clarion.
Shepherd, William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Sherlock, Charles H.	Patterson,	Juniata.
Sloate, John W.	Elk Lake,	Susquehanna.
Smith, Henry R.	Harrisburg,	Dauphin.
Smith, Lincoln	Columbus,	Warren.
Smith, Bruce M.	Muncy,	Lycoming.
Snare, Charles H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Stafford, Clarence I.	Centre Road Station,	Crawford.
Stafford, Newton M.	Centre Road Station,	Crawford.
Stapleton, John H.	Everett,	Bedford.
Stites, George B.	Rio Grande,	Cape May, N. J.
Stodd, Thomas	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
Sullivan, Daniel	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Thomas, Francis	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Toole, James	Swedesboro,	Gloucester, N. J.
Tyre, William S.	Laurel,	Sussex, Del.
Updike, Enos	Rutland,	Tioga.
Wallace, William H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Ware, John H.	Turnersville,	Gloucester, N. J.
Warrington, Greensbury		Sussex, Del.
Wendell, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Williams, George E.	Brinton's,	Allegheny.
Williams, James	Pittston,	Luzerne.
Wilson, Edward	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.



NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Wisotzkey, William C.	Gettysburg,	Adams.
Yontz, Perry A.	Standing Stone,	Bradford.
Young, James T.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Zang, George, Jr.,	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Zeigler, Robert M.	Carlisle,	Cumberland.

## FEMALES.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Anderson, Alice	Livermore,	Westmorland.
Anderson, Margaret	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Anspach, Susan E.	Host,	Berks.
Atkin, Eliza J.	Tidioute,	Warren.
Aultz, Juniata E.	Mount Union,	Huntingdon.
Bacon, Ida C.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Barnitz, Camilla A.	York,	York.
Barstow, Sarah E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Bauknecht, Rosina D.	Reading,	Berks.
Bell, Sallie E.	Upland,	Delaware.
Beninger, Lydia A.	Auburn Centre,	Susquehanna.
Bennett, Mary L.	West Orange,	Essex, N. J.
Berry, Agnes	Sharpsville,	Mercer.
Biery, Capitola E.	Saegersville,	Lehigh.
Booz, Emma	Doylestown,	Bucks.
Boyd, Arabella	Reimersburg,	Clarion.
Brown, Frances M.	Susquehanna Depot,	Susquehanna.
Burge, Harriet L.	Dunmore,	Luzerne.
Campbell, Mary J.	Waterloo,	Juniata.
Chambers, Ellen A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Collins, Bridget	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Crease, Carrie M.	Roxborough,	Philadelphia.
Cross, Anna	Platea,	Erie.
Cunningham, Martha J.	Bower,	Clearfield.
Denlinger, Catharine	Fertility,	Lancaster.
Denlinger, Lydia	Fertility,	Lancaster.
Derr, Amelia	Tremont,	Schuylkill.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Dever, Ida C.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dillman, Hannah	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
Dipple, Emma S.	Patterson,	Juniata.
Dunlap, Maggie	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dwyer, Mary A.	Harrisburg,	Dauphin.
Early, Sarah A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Eggley, Louisa	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Elliott, Catharine	Charleston,	Charleston, S. C.
Evans, Henrietta	St. Clair,	Schuylkill.
Everhart, Susan M.	Easton,	Northampton.
Farrell, Mary	Laddsburg,	Bradford.
Feine, Mary J.	Espyville,	Crawford.
Ferguson, Phebo	Zollarsville,	Washington.
Flaherty, Elizabeth	Johnstown,	Cambria.
Frambes, Anna M.	Bargaintown,	Atlantic, N. J.
Fratt, Mary R.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Fredenberg, Mary J.	Milford,	Pike.
Gerhart, Catharine	Telford,	Bucks.
Giebel, Kate F.	Lock Haven,	Clinton.
Gillett, Annie	Philadelphia.	Philadelphia.
Gilmartin, Agnes	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Glenn, Teresa E.	Carlisle,	Cumberland.
Goddard, Carrie C.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Goelitz, Amanda R.	Easton,	Northampton.
Goodyear, Emeline	Cameron,	Cameron.
Gorman, Maggie	Pittston,	Luzerne.
Graff, Katie	New Oxford,	York.
Hall, Laura B.	Zollarsville,	Washington.
Hammel, Mary L.	Camden,	Camden, N. J.
Hand, Annie	Shenandoah,	Schuylkill.
Harper, Frances	Gloucester,	Camden, N. J.
Hart, Agnes J.	Elk Creek,	Erie.
Hatch, Alta M.	Corry,	Erie.
Heilig, Emeline E.	Macungie,	Lehigh.
Helman, Wilhelmina	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Henderson, Elizabeth A.	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Herr, Barbara	Columbia,	Lancaster.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Hewlings, L. Lizzie	Mantua,	Gloucester, N. J.
Hiestand, Maggie K,	Hellam,	York.
Hoese, Elizabeth	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Hopfer, Ida M.	Scott,	Luzerne.
Houck, Roso	Reading,	Berks.
Houck, Katie	Reading,	Berks.
Houghny, Maggie	Princeton,	Mercer, N. J.
Hughes, Bridget	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Hunter Sarah P.	Morristown,	Cumberland, N. J.
Immsweiler, Catharine	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Jack, Eva A.	Kilgore, Venango Co.	Mercer.
Jacobs, Angeline	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Kelly, Mary	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Kepp, Agnes A.	Allentown,	Lehigh.
Kintze, Isadora	Tamaqua,	Schuylkill.
Kinsie, Ida L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Korper, Elizabeth	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Krantz, Emma	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Kuhlman, Mary	Ursina,	Somerset.
Lebo, Sarah	Moorhead,	Allegheny.
Ledden, Elizabeth L.	Mahanoy Plane,	Schuylkill.
Leiby, Laura L.	Goldsboro,	York.
Levan, Caroline C.	Albertis,	Lehigh.
Levering, Retta T.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Lewis, Catharine	Morris Run,	Tioga.
Lilly, Rosa E.	Klecknersville,	Northampton.
Little, Luella H:	Concord,	Franklin.
Long, Cornelia	Thurlow's Station,	Delaware.
Macauley, Ann	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McClure, Sarah J.	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
McGahan, Mary	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McKinney, Susan E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McLaughlin, E. Everina	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Manner, Regina J.	Brady,	Indiana.
Middaugh, Carrie	Morris' Run,	Tioga.
Miller, Catharine O.	Reading,	Berks.
Morris, Theresa	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Muller, Emma C.	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Murphy, Mary A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Nicholas, Lizzie	Williamsport,	Lycoming.
Orth, Elizabeth	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
O'Toole, Laura	Wilmington,	New Castle, De
Pennebaker, Mary C.	Lewistown,	Mifflin.
Phillips, Jemima	Hyde Park,	Luzerne.
Post, Hattie E.	Rushville, Susquehanna,	Bradford.
Post, Eva J.	Rushville, Susquehanna,	Bradford.
Prestwich, Sarah E.	Camden,	Camden, N. J.
Purvis, Kate L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Purvis, Mary A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Purvis, Mary	Ephrata,	Lancaster.
Putt, Alla E.	Highspire,	Dauphin.
Reese Susanna	New Providence,	Lancaster.
Reifsnider, Agnes	Reading,	Berks.
Renner, Mary L.	Spinnerstown,	Bucks.
Rively, Hannah R.	Lock Haven,	Clinton.
Robinson, Emma K.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Scherger, Christina	New Castle,	Lawrence.
Schmidt, Catharine	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Schultz, Louisa	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon.
Schwager, Elizabeth	Trumbauersville,	Bucks.
Scott, Jane P.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Sell, Barbara	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
Shappell, Louisa E.	Shoemakersville,	Berks.
Shields, Emma J.	Upland,	Delaware.
Niegel, Margaretta T.	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
Sloate, Emma P.	Elk Lake,	Susquehanna.
Smith, Addie L. C.	Hamburg,	Berks.
Smith, Elizabeth E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Smith, Brunetta G.	Towanda,	Bradford.
Smith, Martha J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Smull, Martha W.	Pottstown,	Montgomery.
Snyder, Elizabeth	Somerset,	Somerset.
Stein, Martha E.	Jonestown,	Lebanon.
Stephenson, Hannah E.	Downington,	Chester.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Sterner, Ann R.	Schuylkill Haven,	Schuylkill.
Straub, Mary	Erie,	Erie.
Stuart, Amanda	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
Tarbit, Catharine	Columbia,	Lancaster.
Tighe, Annie	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Veasey, Eliza F.	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del
Von Slavich, Annie	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Weil, Janette	Wilksbarre,	Luzerne.
Wentz, Ellen S.	Strinestown,	York.
Werts, Mary E.	Westport,	Clinton.
Westerhood, Elizabeth	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Whitman, Hettie K.	Reading,	Berks.
Wilson, Anna H.	Frackville,	Schuylkill.
Wolf, Laura V.	Gettysburg,	Adams.
Wooddall, Ann E.	East Nanticoke,	Luzerne.
Young, Leonora C.	Breinigsville,	Lehigh.
Zimmerman, Mary	Eberly's Mills,	Cumberland.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and eighty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred and forty dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and are reopened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time all the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins the class after its formation.

Payments are required to be made in advance every six months, and a bond given to the Institution (approved by the Treasurer) within six months after the admission of the pupil, to be signed by the applicant, and a responsible surety, who must be a resident of Philadelphia or its vicinity, when it is possible.

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children *before* the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them *after* it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the name of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years; and before they can be admitted, satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out, it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the state fund is limited; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

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## STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Applications for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made to the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances, and capacity of the deaf mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years, which may be extended in certain cases to eight years.

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## STATE OF DELAWARE.

Application for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the State. The term allowed is five years which may be extended by the Governor to eight years.

### QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions:

What is the name of the child? (Mention the whole of name.)

What is the age of the child? (Mention the year, month and place of birth.)

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside? (Mention the County and nearest Post Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child? Are any of them deaf and dumb?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, is it known that there have been any deaf or dumb, either the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinated?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles or whooping cough?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease? If so, how and at what age?

Was there any relationship between parents before marriage?

### SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, BEQUESTS, &c.

Life Subscriptions, . . . . .	\$20,000
Annual Subscriptions, . . . . .	2,000

Received by any member of the Board of Directors.

Donations to the Library, of Books, Maps, Pictures, &c., and to the Cabinet of Apparatus, Specimens, Curiosities of Natural History and Art, will be received at the Institution.

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### SCHOLARSHIP.

A Donation or Bequest of \$5,000 will found a Scholarship which shall bear the donor's, or such other name as he may designate.



FORM OF A DEVICE OR BEQUEST.

I give, devise, and bequeath to "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," &c.

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DONATIONS.

- Lady's Book from L. A. Godey, Esq.
- Home Magazine from T. S. Arthur, Esq.
- Saturday Evening Post.
- Harper's Magazine from Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
- Deaf Mutes' Journal from H. C. Rider, Esq., Mexico, N. Y.
- Mutes' Chronicle, (2 copies,) Ohio Institution.
- Silent World, (2 copies,) John E. Ellegood, Esq., Washington, D. C.
- Deaf Mute Mirror, (2 copies,) Michigan Institution.
- Kentucky Deaf Mute, (2 copies,) Kentucky Institution.
- Goodson Gazette, Virginia Institution.
- Mute Journal of Nebraska, Nebraska Institution.
- Deaf Mute Index, Colorado Institution.
- Books from George W. Childs, Esq.
- Portrait of Lincoln, (drawn with a red hot poker,) from Thomas S. Roberts, Esq.
- Portrait of De l'Epee, from S. Weir Lewis, Esq.
- An engraving, (The Dead Lioness,) from Chapman Biddle, Esq.
- Carrier Dove, Miss Anna B. Shaw.
- Four Books of Patterns of Paper Hangings, Mr. Z. C. Howell.

The following amounts were received by the Treasurer, having been specially donated for New Buildings and alterations, viz:

Henry J. Williams, Esquire, . . . . .	\$100.00
Joshua T. Jeanes, " . . . . .	500.00
Estate Samuel M. Fox, Deceased, . . . . .	250.00
Mrs. Mary D. Fox, . . . . .	500.00
Charles W. Poultney, Esquire . . . . .	100.00
Alexander Brown, " . . . . .	1,000.00
Harry Ingersoll, " . . . . .	1,000.00
Estate of John Bohlen, deceased, . . . . .	2,500.00
Mrs. Susan R. Barton, . . . . .	3,000.00
Miss Mary N. Logan, . . . . .	300.00
Hon. John Robbins, M.C., . . . . .	50.00
J. Gillingham Fell, Esquire, . . . . .	5,000.00

---

A legacy of \$3,000.00, Allegheny County 5 per cent. bonds, from the Executors of J. H. Stout, deceased.

ADDRESS

OF

MR. WILLIAM WELSH

at the re-opening of the

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB,

Broad and Pine Streets.

OCTOBER 21, 1875.

---

PRESS OF E. DEACON'S FRANKLIN PRINTING HOUSE,  
30 to 33 Hudson Street, Philadelphia, 1875.

The following amounts were received by the Treasurer, having been specially donated for New Buildings and alterations, viz :

Henry J. Williams, Esquire, . . . . .	\$100.00
Joshua T. Jeanes, " . . . . .	500.00
Estate Samuel M. Fox, Deceased, . . . . .	250.00
Mrs. Mary D. Fox, . . . . .	500.00
Charles W. Poultney, Esquire . . . . .	100.00
Alexander Brown, " . . . . .	1,000.00
Harry Ingersoll, " . . . . .	1,000.00
Estate of John Bohlen, deceased, . . . . .	2,500.00
Mrs. Susan R. Barton, . . . . .	3,000.00
Miss Mary N. Logan, . . . . .	300.00
Hon. John Robbins, M.C., . . . . .	50.00
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PRESS OF E. DEACON'S FRANKLIN PRINTING HOUSE.  
20 to 28 Hudson Street, Philadelphia, 1875.

## ADDRESS.

---

The President of this Institution, Judge Sharswood, having been obliged to attend the session of the Supreme Court at Pittsburg, a vice president who is also the Chairman of the Building Committee, was selected to make the re-opening address. This semi-centennial commemoration of the first opening of the building is an occasion of special gladness, for it is not a grudging Dives-like offering of valueless crumbs to the less favored, but it is the liberal free-will offering to the deaf mutes of this commonwealth, of a renovated and enlarged institution complete in all of its appointments.

More than half a century ago the centre building fronting on Broad Street, was erected for the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The wings were built and dormitories extended when needed by an increase of pupils, and since it was first occupied in the autumn of 1825, it has been managed with the strictest integrity and the most rigid economy.

The rapid increase in the number of deaf mutes through the effects of scarlet fever and cerebro spinal meningitis, constrained the directors to risk over-crowding the buildings. Although the dormitories were filled with beds, and the schools scattered in basements and in other inconvenient places, yet forty pupils residing in this state were excluded from the institution last year.

To the uninformed and unsympathizing, this exclusion from education may not seem to be a very serious wrong, but to those who can rightly estimate the value of instruction to deaf mutes it seems like depriving fellow-beings of a participation in the highest gifts of God, and consigning them to a condition, worse in some respects than idiocy. The intellect and sensibilities of

the imbecile are feeble or undeveloped, whilst the natural powers of mind and heart in the deaf mute, are fully equal to those of a child who hears and speaks.

Can we then over-estimate the deprivation and suffering of children and of adults, who with the consciousness of high powers, are deprived of the light and love of Heaven as revealed in the Bible, and of the intellectual and moral education and training that are enjoyed by the inmates of this institution?

That this thought may not be vague but very definite, I will use two illustrations: Here is a little girl, a whole orphan, from one of the most remote counties in this state. She came here a year since, more like a tigress than a human being; wholly uneducated and unused to placing any restraint upon her desires.

Her fiercest passions were easily excited by the least opposition to her will, and then she would spring at and scratch children who intentionally or unintentionally thwarted her desires.

The patient educational influences and the loving training of this institution have wrought an almost miraculous change, which Mr. Foster the principal, will presently give you an opportunity of witnessing.

There sits another girl who having been in this institution several years, can pass an examination that many of us would shrink from.

There are still higher acquirements through the unfolding to the deaf mute of the Book of Revelation, too sacred to exhibit in public. If you had been by the bedside of a dying girl, who had a lucid interval just before the spirit left her emaciated body, you might have caught a glimpse of some of the spiritual advantages here enjoyed. She sat up and smilingly pointed towards the sky, making the sign of Jesus, the man with pierced hands, and then, to show that he was her own dear Saviour, seemed to fold him in her arms, gradually sinking into death "Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep from which none ever wake to weep."

Can we over-estimate this opening of the channel of intercourse between these unfortunates and their God and Saviour

and their consequent ability to claim as children beloved the constant help of the Holy Spirit? Their spiritual apprehension of divine love is often very beautiful.

The moral training here received is also an inestimable advantage to the inmates of the institution through the whole of life. The after conduct of about 1700 pupils shows that a very large proportion of them benefit by this training, which is the more practical and effective because of collision with the large number of inmates in the institution.

In erecting the new buildings, the directors have striven to remove some of the disadvantages of institutional life.

The possession and safe-keeping of property, is necessary to enable children and adults to respect the rights of others in property. People in all lands who have no personal possessions, are invariably pilferers or thieves. Each child in this institution will now have a closet with a separate key, located in the play-room, in which to keep its treasures.

Feminine modesty will be still further promoted in the girls by single bath-rooms, and by having for 78 of the older pupils separate rooms in which they can undress, dress, wash themselves, and what is still more important, a scriptural injunction can be obeyed by reading and praying in private.

Light, cheerful, well ventilated school-rooms furnished with separate desks for each pupil and with cabinets of things in common use will increase the intellectual advantages of the institution.

The question why did you not build in the country? is so often asked by the unthinking and by the penurious, that it needs an answer. The location of the institution is very healthful, and most of these children are from the country where they spend July and August, they are therefore thoroughly familiar with country life. Other occupations seem better suited to the deaf mute than that of farm hands or dairy maids. As their education is through the eye alone, it is found that the activities of city life and the infinite variety of ideas that are received through the sights in a large city, are most important helps in developing



the mental powers of the deaf mutes. Surely these afflicted ones should have advantages if possible beyond those given to children who hear and speak.

The mind of the teacher is also freshened by contact with fellow beings, and this relief is specially necessary to those who are enduring the constant strain of teaching the deaf mute the use of letters and the sign language, or to speak.

The spacious play-grounds attached to the enlarged institution, will afford the children ample opportunity for exercising in the open air, and the directors deemed relaxation so important, that they have devoted two large rooms to the purposes of exercise and play during inclement weather, and after the evening tasks have been finished.

The drainage and sewerage have received much consideration, and by a liberal expenditure of money they are complete.

Nine Ventilating Stacks of unusual dimensions and three of lesser capacity, all with hot air pipes in the centre, will afford an unusually frequent change of air by day and by night. The dormitories all have windows on both sides, and the objections to this mode of ventilation have been remedied by placing the beds in the centre of the rooms. The windows can thus be opened more freely than if the heads of the children were close by them. The beds were so placed last winter as an experiment, and it resulted in an unusual exemption from colds and throat diseases.

This arrangement possesses another advantage as the warm exhalation from the sleepers rises to the ceiling and falls when it touches the cold external walls, where it is drawn off by ventilating shafts, instead of being breathed over and over as it is when the heads of the sleepers are near the cold external walls.

In remodeling and renovating the old buildings, and in the erection of the new structures, the directors have been ably assisted by Messrs. Furness and Hewitt, the architects, with Mr. Allen Evans, their assistant, and by Mr. John Ketcham, the contractor, with the mechanics who worked under him, and by Mr. James Lyle, the superintendent employed by the

committee. Much diligence was required to complete these large buildings, and the alterations and repairs in less than eight months.

The old building could well accommodate one hundred and seventy-five pupils, but two hundred and twenty-five were crowded into it. Now there is ample room for three hundred and fifty, or possibly four hundred pupils, but the number this season may not quite reach three hundred. The new structures show that brick, the best building material, is capable of producing an architecturally tasteful building in far less time, and at a smaller cost, than if constructed of any other durable material.

The two new buildings are each over 200 feet long, including in the north structure, thirty feet which was added to the old building to increase the size of the boys' study room. The school houses on Fifteenth Street are 53 by 61 feet outside measure, and the dormitories are 30 feet wide. All these buildings have light dry basement rooms, almost on a level with the ground. They are three stories high, with spacious lofts over them. The walls are built with an internal air space to protect the rooms from dampness, and from external heat in summer, and cold in winter. The new buildings are separated from the old by two iron doors to prevent the spread of fire, and there are three sets of stone and iron staircases, one in the middle and the others at each end of the structure. These old buildings are supplied with fire extinguishers, and a fire-plug with a hose permanently attached to it has been placed on each floor of the new buildings.

The cost, including furniture and apparatus for the schools will not exceed \$150,000. The following liberal contributions from citizens at home and abroad received in many instances without any solicitation, make it safe to estimate that \$50,000 will be freely given towards this charitable institution.

J. Gillingham Fell,	\$5000	Mrs. Susan R. Barton,	\$3000
Est. of John Bohlen, dec'd,	2500	Alexander Brown,	1000
Harry Ingersoll,	1000	Joshua T. Jeanes,	500
Miss Mary T. Fox,	500	Est. Sam'l M. Fox, dec'd,	250
Henry J. Williams,	100	Chas. W. Poultney,	100

Members of the legislature and the committee on appropriations in the House of Representatives, have satisfied the directors that the State will appropriate \$100,000 towards the cost of the building on receiving a pledge that the deaf mutes of Pennsylvania shall always have the preference, and that in estimating the cost of maintaining them, there shall be no charge for the use of the building. Until this appropriation shall be made, the interest on \$100,000 that the Institution has just borrowed from the Pennsylvania Annuity Company, will increase the cost of educating each pupil. The appropriations made thus far by the Legislature of Pennsylvania towards the cost of ground and of the buildings has averaged \$730 per annum, being far less than the necessary expenditure for repairs.

The appreciation of this Institution by the State, is not to be measured by this meagre appropriation to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, when other states have appropriated more than half a million of dollars for the erection of similar buildings. Pennsylvania has given all that the directors ever asked, until the last session of the Legislature, when the bill failed, owing to a lamentable disagreement between the two Houses, but the directors are assured that this will be promptly remedied at the opening of the coming session. It is well known, that the Legislators of this State, have no disposition to collect a full share of taxes from the citizens of Philadelphia, and then to call upon them to erect at their own cost, buildings in which the deaf mutes of the whole State are to be maintained and educated. Pennsylvania is ready to evince a true sovereignty by acts of mercy towards her less favored children; that sovereignty may not be viewed as a mere power to be feared, but as a parental government to be loved.

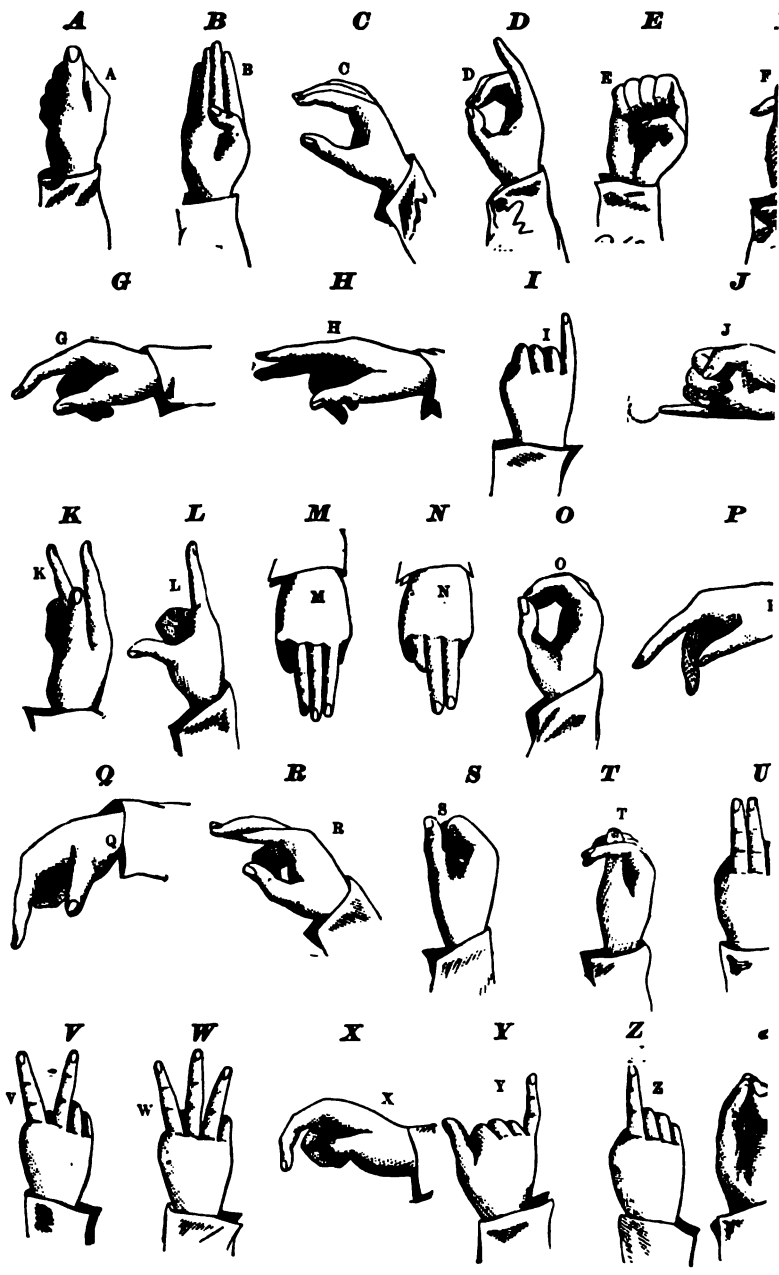
At its last session, all the members of the Legislature had an opportunity of seeing how far the education of deaf mutes develops their delicacy of touch, quickness of perception, and other qualities fitting them to become intelligent and productive citizens, instead of burdens on the State.

The occupation and success of the graduates of this Institu-

tion testify to its efficiency and value. The Board of Managers desire to bear the strongest testimony to the valuable service rendered by a committee of ladies, who visit the Institution officially, and to the intelligent devotion of the officers and teachers to the education and training of the pupils.

In conclusion, I feel constrained to refer to an unfinished portion of the building that the directors do not feel warranted in completing with the funds of the institution. Two blank niches have disfigured the front of the edifice for more than half a century. I suggest that the friends of the deaf mute now fill them with statues wrought in stone or marble or bronze. It is specially appropriate that one statue should represent Bishop White the first president of this institution the eminent philanthropist and christian citizen. For the other statue I suggest the familiar figure of James J. Barclay, whose philanthropic devotion to this institution has continued through 41 years, and whose integrity has been so unflinching that a memento of him on the very fore-front of the building seems specially appropriate and in these degenerate days it will be useful to the rising generation. If this suggestion meets with your favor I feel sure that some of my colleagues in the board will be willing to receive subscriptions that the plan may be speedily accomplished.







Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan and the nature of the bleed-through. It appears to be several lines of text, possibly a list or a series of entries, but the specific words and characters cannot be discerned.





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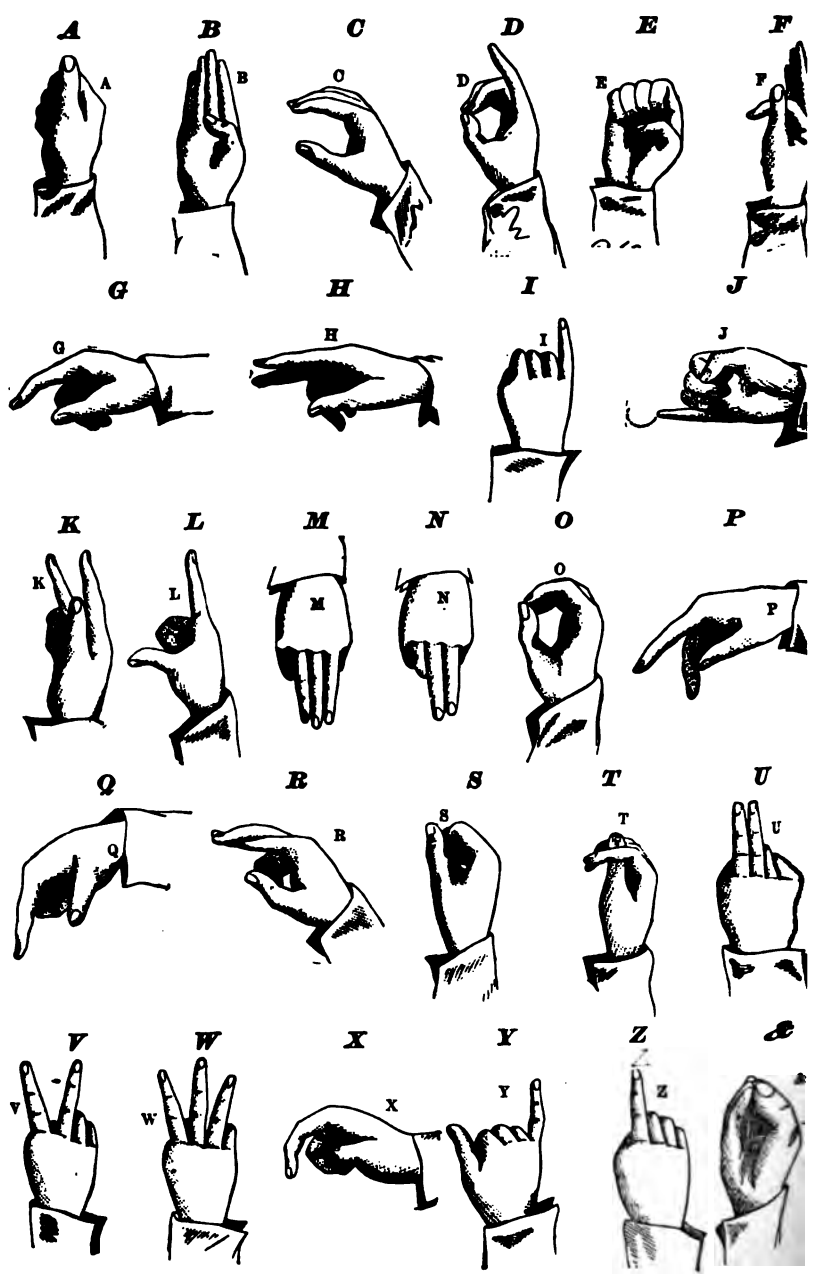
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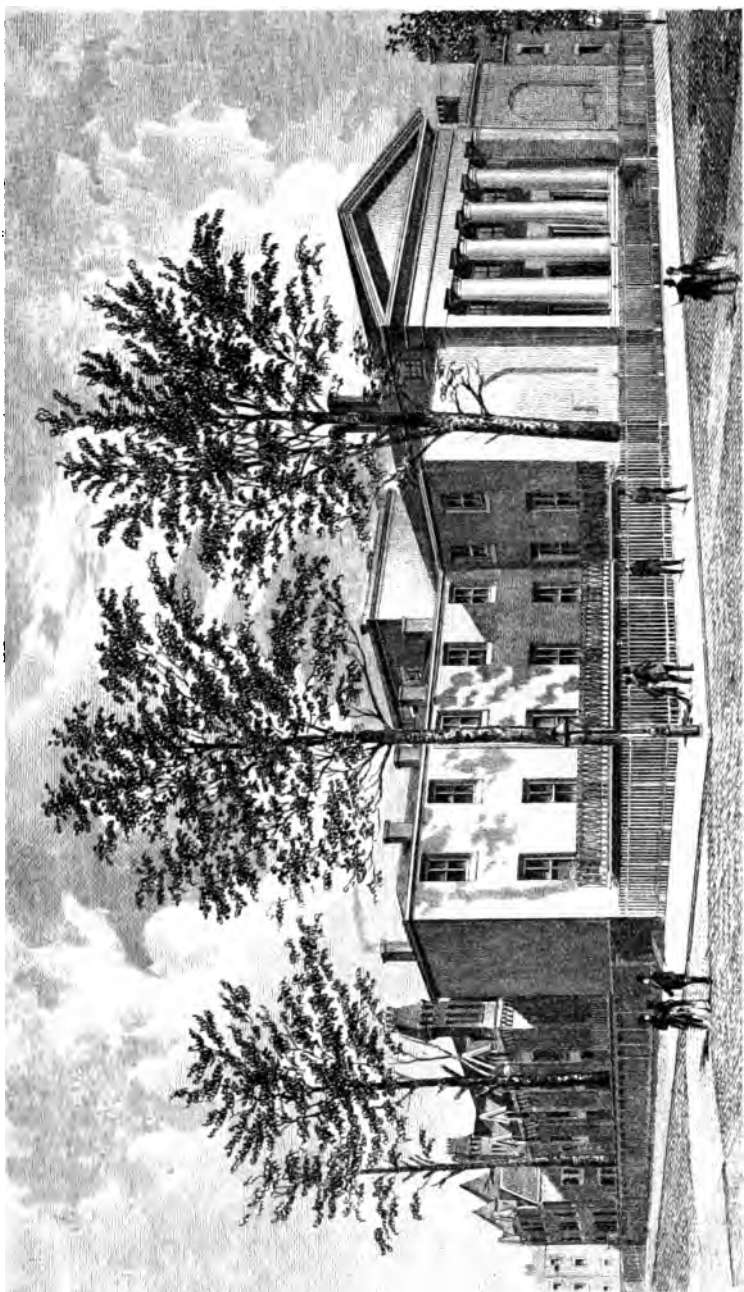
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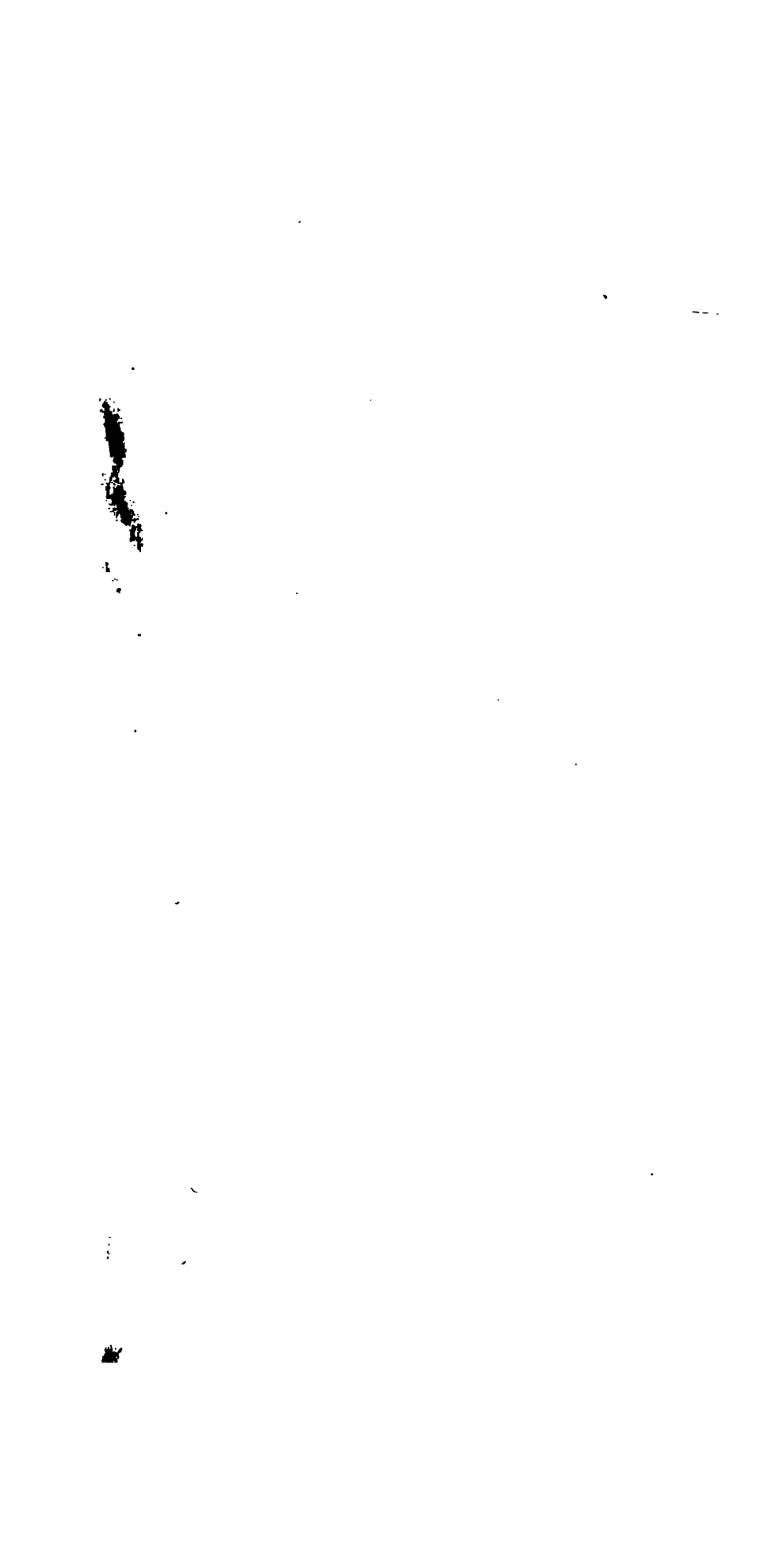








Photo. van A. Bostrom. Photo.

THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
DEAF AND DUMB  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1876.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

E. DEACON, PRINTER, 28 HUDSON ST., PHILA.

1877.



# OFFICERS FOR 1877.

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PRESIDENT,  
GEORGE SHARSWOOD, LL.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,  
**HENRY J. WILLIAMS,**      **REV. HENRY A. BOARDMAN, D.D.**  
**WILLIAM WELSH,**      **F. MORTIMER LEWIS.**

SECRETARY—**JAMES J. BARCLAY.**

TREASURER—**S. WEIR LEWIS.**

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**James Pollock,**  
**William Bigler, of Clearfield,**  
**Edmund C. Evans, M.D.,**  
**George A. Wood,**  
**Abraham R. Perkins,**  
**Charles Willing, M.D.,**  
**John Ashhurst,**  
**Morton P. Henry,**  
**T. Hewson Bache, M.D.,**  
**Edward C. Biddle,**  
**Charles Wheeler,**  
**J. I. Clarke Hare, LL.D.,**

**Samuel A. Crozer, of Delaware,**  
**Joseph Patterson,**  
**A. M. Collins,**  
**Isaac Hazelhurst**  
**Daniel M. Fox,**  
**John J. Pearson, of Dauphin,**  
**Stephen H. Brooke,**  
**Caleb J. Milne,**  
**Emlen Hutchinson,**  
**Samuel Bradford,**  
**Charles C. Harrison,**  
**I. Minis Hays, M.D.**

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## COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION.

**George Sharswood,**      **Charles Willing,**      **Joseph Patterson,**  
**James J. Barclay,**      **Edward C. Biddle,**      **F. Mortimer Lewis,**  
                                 **T. Hewson Bache,**      **Stephen H. Brooke.**

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

G. A. Wood,	S. Weir Lewis,	Caleb J. Milne,
A. R. Perkins,	Isaac Hazelhurst,	I. M. Hays,
Samuel Bradford,	Emlen Hutchinson.	

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

William Welsh,	Charles C. Harrison,	Daniel M. Fox.
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MISS ANNA B. SHAW,  
HONORARY MEMBER OF LADIES' COMMITTEE.

## LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Miss Margaret M. Doane,	Miss Mary N. Logan,	Miss Eleanor C. Patterson,
Mrs. Richard D. Wood,	Mrs. Henry Reed,	Miss Mary Wells,
Miss Mary E. Penrose,	Mrs. M. B. Grier,	Mrs. Frederic Collins,
Mrs. Edward Yarnall,	Mrs. S. Weir Lewis,	Mrs. James Lesley.

## PHYSICIAN.

JOHN B. BIDDLE, M.D.

## CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

George B. Wood, M.D.,	Joseph Pancoast, M.D.,	John Neill, M.D.
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## PRINCIPAL.

JOSHUA FOSTER.

## INSTRUCTORS.

Benjamin D. Pettengill,	John P. Walker,	Sophia Knabe,
Joseph O. Pratt,	A. L. Pettengill,	Laura Nelson,
T. Jefferson Trist,	George L. Weed, Jr.,	Ann P. Coulter,
Thomas Burnside,	Will C. Turner,	Mary E. Ziegler,
Jacob D. Kirkhoff,	Henry S. Hitchcock,	James Milnor Pratt,
A. L. E. Crouter,	Rebecca H. Cropper,	Edward B. Crane,
	Lydia Edgar.	

MATRON—Gertrude A. Kirby.

FIRST ASSISTANT MATRON—Sallie R. Briggs.

SECOND ASSISTANT MATRON—Emma V. Stevenson.

HOUSEKEEPER—Elizabeth W. Evans.

STEWARD—David J. Stevenson.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SHOE SHOP—Adam S. Hinkle.

SUPERINTENDENT OF TAILORS' SHOP—George T. Ward.



# REPORT.

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TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF  
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE  
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES OF  
THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND TO THE CONTRI-  
BUTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE  
DEAF AND DUMB.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb submit their report for the year that has just closed. During that year the number of pupils received into the Institution was larger than at any former period. There were in the schools on the 1st of January last 297, viz., 163 boys, and 134 girls.

	Boys.	Girls.
Admitted during the year 1876, . . .	39	16
Discharged during the year, . . .	20	14
Died, . . . . .	2	

Remaining in the Institution on the 1st of January, 1877, 180 boys, and 136 girls. Total, 316.

Of those admitted during 1876,  
 39 were supported by the State of Pennsylvania.  
 11 " " " " New Jersey.  
 2 " " " " Delaware.  
 1 " " " City of Philadelphia.  
 2 " " by their friends or by the Institution.

The pupils are divided into 16 classes, and are instructed by efficient teachers. In general, their progress is very satisfactory; the specimens of their composition, which will be found in the appendix, show the advancement they have made in their education. The Directors, ever alive to the interest of the pupils, have introduced two additional branches of study, viz., Bell's System of Visible Speech, and Drawing. Articulation has always been taught in the Institution; but the Managers impressed with the belief that Bell's System possessed advantages over that in use, have introduced it under the charge of Mr. Edward B. Crane. He entered upon the duties of his appointment on the 15th day of October last. Considering drawing not only as a beautiful accomplishment, but a means by which at least some of the pupils, especially those who possessed a fine taste for the art, would be enabled to obtain a comfortable livelihood, the Directors appointed Miss Lydia Edgar to impart instruction in this branch of study. She has eight classes under her charge, for one hour a week each, and commenced on the 20th day of November. It was considered most advisable to begin with one hour only, that the other branches of education might not be interfered with seriously. It is hoped that the pupils will derive much advantage from these measures.

They have generally enjoyed good health. Two deaths occurred—John Dwyer, aged thirteen years, died suddenly of disease of the heart, on the 13th of October, and

Joseph Flamer, also thirteen years old, of typhoid fever, on the 12th of December. The best hygienic measures are adopted. The pupils enjoy an excellent diet, well-ventilated wards, and ample opportunity for exercise in the open air, and in the capacious play-rooms. Some of the boys are taught tailoring, others shoemaking. The girls are instructed in the various branches of housekeeping, and in dressmaking, &c.

The philanthropic George W. Childs furnished all the pupils with tickets to visit the Centennial Exhibition. Their visit afforded them not only high mental gratification, but an opportunity, which they improved, of obtaining valuable information.

The attention of the benevolent is again called to the subject of enlarging the means of aiding deserving deaf mutes who have been educated in the Institution, and who stand in need of assistance. The fund at present at the command of the Directors is so very limited, that it is not more than sufficient to aid one or two.

The foundation of additional scholarships is a matter of much importance; only three now exist—two endowed by the late benevolent John B. Crozer, and one established from a bequest of John Wright. These scholarships bear the names of the founders.

On the 12th day of July last, a conference of the Principals and Superintendents of the Institutions for the United States and Canada, was held at the Pennsylvania Institution. It was generally attended, and continued

in session three days. Several interesting subjects were considered. A general account of the proceedings of the conference will be found in the *American Annals for the Deaf and Dumb* for October last.

During the Centennial Exhibition an unusually large number of persons visited the Institution, and had an opportunity of witnessing the great blessing conferred on the deaf mutes by education. Enlightened by instruction, they are prepared not only to enjoy life, and discharge their various duties, but above all they are enabled to commune with their Maker, and to look forward with a Christian's hope for a blessed immortality.

An institution which confers such advantages is deserving of the liberal support of the wealthy and benevolent. An appeal is made to them. For the liberal aid granted by the Commonwealth towards the liquidation of the debt incurred in the erection of the new buildings the Directors are deeply sensible, and will continue the strenuous endeavors to make the Institution realize just expectations that the public have formed with regard to it. If further improvements can be made, they will be introduced.

The Directors again extend their cordial invitation to the members of the Legislature to visit the Institution in which so many of their wards are the recipients of the liberal and judicious bounty. As the population of the State is rapidly increasing, a new Institution is necessary which no doubt will be established in the Western part of

the State, near Pittsburgh, and the Directors warmly commend their sister Institution to the favorable and liberal patronage of the State.

The report of the Treasurer, herewith submitted, exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the Institution for the past year. The reports of the Physician and Principal furnish interesting details.

Commending the Institution to the continued favor of the Giver of all good, the Directors surrender up their trust into the hands of the Contributors.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

*President.*

ATTEST: JAMES J. BARCLAY,

*Secretary.*

*Philadelphia, January 1st, 1877.*



For Receipts from September 30, 1875, to September 30, 1876.

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in account with S. Weir Lewis, Treas.

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1875	By balance due the Institution.....	\$14,997.14
1876	By cash received to this date, viz:	
1876	The State of Pennsylvania for Indigent pupils from March 1, 1875, to March 1, 1876.....	54,943.79
	The State of New Jersey, } For Indigent.....	3,634.42
	The State of Delaware, } Pupils.....	1,485.00
	The Guardians of the Poor } of the City of Philada., } .....	345.00
	John Wright Scholarship Fund Income.....	222.00
	Crozer Scholarship Fund No. 1, " .....	222.00
	Crozer Scholarship Fund No. 2, " .....	225.09
	Pay Pupils.....	5,305.36
	Loans .....	40,500.00
	Interest, Contributions, and Life Subscriptions...	11,836.43
	Geo. W. Childs for Centennial tickets for children	150.00
	Crozer Building Fund Income.....	544.08
	U. S. $\frac{5}{10}$ Loan ac. of Crozer School Fund No. 2..	3,692.72
	U. S. $\frac{5}{10}$ Loan account of Crozer Building Fund..	8,546.86
	United States $\frac{5}{10}$ Loan.....	3,692.72
	United States 1881's.....	8,373.41
	Pennsylvania State Loan account of Crozer Scholarship Fund No. 1.....	3,791.00
	Pennsylvania State Loan account of John Wright Scholarship Fund.....	3,791.00
	Pennsylvania State Loan.....	18,063.00
	Lehigh Navigation Loan.....	12,360.00
	City of Philadelphia Loan.....	43,563.75
	Legacies, viz:	
	Joseph H. Stout proceeds of Bonds.....	2,670.00
	P. H. Cassiday.....	400.00
	John S. Jones estate.....	2,294.98
	Donations for New Buildings and Alterations:	
	J. Gillingham Fell .....	5,000.00
	Mary N. Logan.....	300.00
	John Robins.....	50.00
	Joseph Jeanes.....	200.00
		<u>\$251,199.75</u>
1876	By balance brought down.....	\$13,646.53

R.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1876.

S. WEIR LEWIS, Treas.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

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To the President and Directors of the  
 Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN:—When the new buildings were erected last year, they were designed to be of sufficient dimensions to afford, with the old building, comfortable accommodations for about three hundred and fifty pupils. But as the two wings were made of the same size, there must be as many of the one sex as of the other in order to accommodate the prescribed number. If more boys than girls are admitted, then vacancies may remain on the girls' side of the house, while the other side is full. This is the case with us at the present time, the number of boys on December 31st, 1876, being one hundred and eighty—five more than half of three hundred and fifty. It is not probable, however, that the number of mutes applying for admission will be so great as to overcrowd either side of the Institution for some years to come, inasmuch as a new Institution has recently been opened for the instruction of the Deaf Mutes of the Western part of the State, situated temporarily at Turtle Creek, Allegheny County. It is called the West Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and has for its acting Principal, Mr. James H. Logan, a former pupil of this Institution. It is proposed, as soon as practicable, to put up permanent buildings on a site nearer Pittsburgh, large enough to afford room for all the Deaf Mutes of the Western Counties of the State. That those who have undertaken this laudable work, will receive the favorable consideration and support of the Legislature, ought not to



be a subject for doubt; that they have on the part of this Institution, all the encouragement which good wishes and good will can confer, they already have the assurance.

The following tabular statements contain the statistics of the Institution for the past year.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of pupils on December 31st, 1875, . . .	163	134	297
New pupils admitted in 1876, . . . . .	39	16	55
Total population during 1876, . . . . .	202	150	352
Number of pupils dismissed in 1876, . . . . .	20	14	34
Died, . . . . .	2	...	2
Present number of pupils, . . . . .	180	136	316

The whole number of pupils are supported as follows, viz :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By the State of Pennsylvania, . . . . .	158	116	274
“ “ New Jersey, . . . . .	14	8	22
“ “ Delaware, . . . . .	4	3	7
“ the Crozer Scholarship, No. 1 and No. 2, . . . . .	...	2	2
“ the City of Philadelphia, . . . . .	1	1	2
“ the Parents, . . . . .	3	5	8
“ the Institution, . . . . .	...	1	1
Total, . . . . .	180	136	316

Those supported by the bounty of the State of Pennsylvania, are from the following Counties, viz :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Adams.....	2	...	2	Lancaster.....	7	5	12
Allegheny.....	5	2	7	Lawrence.....	1	1	2
Armstrong.....	1	...	1	Lebanon.....	...	1	1
Beaver.....	2	...	2	Lehigh.....	2	4	6
Bedford.....	2	...	2	Luzerne.....	19	13	32
Berks.....	3	9	12	Lycoming.....	2	1	3
Bradford.....	1	3	4	McKean.....	...	1	1
Bucks.....	3	2	5	Mercer.....	1	2	3
Cambria.....	2	...	2	Mifflin.....	1	...	1
Cameron.....	1	1	2	Montgomery.....	1	5	6
Carbon.....	1	1	2	Northampton.....	2	3	5
Chester.....	2	1	3	Northumberland.....	3	1	4
Clarion.....	2	1	3	Philadelphia.....	46	20	66
Clearfield.....	...	1	1	Pike.....	...	1	1
Clinton.....	1	3	4	Schuylkill.....	6	11	17
Columbia.....	1	...	1	Somerset.....	2	2	4
Crawford.....	4	1	5	Susquehanna.....	3	1	4
Cumberland.....	1	...	1	Tioga.....	1	2	3
Dauphin.....	4	1	5	Warren.....	3	...	3
Erie.....	3	3	6	Washington.....	...	2	2
Forest.....	2	...	2	Wayne.....	2	...	2
Franklin.....	2	1	3	Wyoming.....	1	...	1
Huntingdon.....	1	1	2	Westmorland.....	1	1	2
Indiana.....	1	1	2	York.....	4	6	10
Juniata.....	3	1	4				
				Total.....	158	116	274

Those supported by the bounty of the State of Delaware, are from the following Counties, viz :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Castle.....	1	3	4
Sussex.....	3	...	3
Total.....	4	3	7

Those supported by the bounty of the State of New Jersey, are from the following Counties, viz :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Burlington.....	1	...	1
Camden.....	1	4	5
Cape May.....	1	...	1
Essex.....	1	1	2
Gloucester.....	3	1	4
Mercer.....	1	1	2
Middlesex.....	1	...	1
Monmouth.....	...	1	1
Salem.....	1	...	1
Sussex.....	3	...	3
Warren.....	1	...	1
Total.....	14	8	22

The fifty-five new pupils admitted, came from the following Counties, viz :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Allegheny.....	1	1	2	Schuylkill.....	1	...	1
Bedford.....	1	...	1	Somerset.....	1	...	1
Clinton.....	...	1	1	Westmorland.....	1	...	1
Crawford.....	2	...	2	York.....	1	2	3
Cumberland.....	1	...	1	Camden, N. J.....	...	1	1
Erie.....	1	...	1	Essex, ".....	1	...	1
Forest.....	2	...	2	Gloucester ".....	1	...	1
Huntingdon.....	1	...	1	Hudson, ".....	1	...	1
Indiana.....	...	1	1	Mercer, ".....	...	1	1
Luzerne.....	8	1	9	Middlesex ".....	1	...	1
McKean.....	...	1	1	Monmouth ".....	...	1	1
Mifflin.....	2	...	2	Sussex, ".....	3	...	3
Montgomery.....	1	2	3	Warren, ".....	1	...	1
Northampton.....	1	...	1	New Castle, Del.....	1	...	1
Northumberland.....	...	1	1	Sussex, ".....	1	...	1
Philadelphia.....	4	3	7	Total.....	39	16	55

Statement exhibiting the number of congenital mutes, and of deafness in others, admitted during the year, and at which they lost their hearing; also, at what age they were admitted, and by whom supported:

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.												
	Congenital.	Scarlet Fever.	Spotted Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Catarrhal Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Disease of Brain or Ears.	Measles.	Erysipelas.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Sun Stroke.	A Fall.	Disease
Number Admitted.....	19	8	12	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	1
<b>AGE WHEN DEAFNESS OCCURRED:</b>	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Congenital</b> .....	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 1 year.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 and under 3 years.....	...	3	4	1	1	...	5	1	1	1	1	2	...
3 and under 5 years.....	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 and under 7 years.....	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>AGE WHEN ADMITTED:</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 to 10 years.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 and under 12 years.....	...	9	3	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
12 and under 15 years.....	...	5	3	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 and under 20 years.....	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Over 20 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOW SUPPORTED:</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By State of Pennsylvania.....	10	5	12	1	1	1	4	1	...	1	1	1	...
" " " New Jersey.....	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
" " " Delaware.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" City of Philadelphia.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" the Institution.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Parents.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SEX:</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boys.....	13	6	9	1	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	...
Girls.....	6	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
<b>Total</b> .....	19	8	12	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	1

*Families containing more than one deaf mute.*—Of three families to which the above fifty-five new pupils six contain more than one deaf mute child. Four of the families contain each two, and two of them three deaf mutes. None of the parents were related in any degree before marriage and none of them were deaf mutes.

While exemption from sickness has not been a great number of very severe cases has not been large. Last

both the mumps and whooping-cough appeared among the pupils. Thirty-seven girls and forty boys suffered with the former, and the latter was confined almost entirely to the boys' side of the house, and the severe cases were few in number. Two pupils were removed by death. John Dwyer, of this city, who had been in the Institution not quite a year, died very suddenly of heart disease, on the 13th of October, at the age of thirteen years. In the morning he was playing with his companions; at a quarter of twelve o'clock he complained of headache and went up-stairs and lay down, and before one o'clock he breathed his last. On the 12th of December, Joseph Flamer, also of this city, and thirteen years of age, died of typhoid fever. He had been at school one year.

In endeavoring to keep up the system of discipline and government within the Institution which has been noticed in former reports, the officers have continued to have the interest and co-operation of the pupils themselves, thus rendering the task less difficult, and the success more assured. Partakers of our common human nature, perfection is not to be looked for in deaf mutes any more than in others. The pupils are boys and girls, and must be expected to act as boys and girls are accustomed to do. But, while this is so, it is gratifying to be able to state that the conduct of the pupils has in the main been highly commendable. The good order that has been maintained in the sitting-rooms during the day, and while studying their lessons in the evening; while at meals in the dining-rooms, and during religious services in the chapel; the interest and care taken to keep the sitting-rooms, dormitories and other apartments clean and neat, and free from defacement and injury; the endeavor to maintain good nature and to suppress wrangling and quarrelling in the play-rooms and on the play-ground, have been most praiseworthy; and it is regarded as only a just tribute to their efforts in these directions, that they should receive more than private praise and recognition by being noticed in this report.

In the shops about sixty of the boys have been employed during the year, thirty-two at shoemaking and twenty-eight at tailoring;

and the quantity and quality of the work done will compare favorably with that of former years.

The officers and teachers have been faithful and efficient in their respective spheres of labor in the Institution. The work of the schools has been prosecuted with at least the usual amount of success, the teachers performing their duties in no mere perfunctory way, but with real interest in the work itself, exerting themselves with zeal and perseverance for the attainment of the highest and best results; and the pupils, by their attention and diligence, have, in a good degree, shown their appreciation of the efforts made in their behalf.

An additional teacher being needed to take charge of the new class of boys, which was formed at the beginning of the term in September, Mr. J. M. Pratt, a graduate of Williams College, a gentleman who had some years' experience in teaching deaf mutes, was engaged; and, judging by the results of his labor thus far in the progress his pupils have made, it seems just to infer that the services of an able and successful instructor have been secured to the Institution.

When the number of pupils was about two hundred and twenty-five, there were found among them more semi-mutes than one teacher could properly instruct in articulation; and when the number of three hundred and over was reached, there were enough of this description of pupils to fully occupy the time and labor of two teachers. And, as Bell's system of "Visible Speech" has, wherever it has received a fair trial, been pronounced greatly superior to the old methods of teaching articulation, the Board wisely resolved to employ a new teacher, whose qualifications should include a knowledge of this system. Some difficulty and delay were experienced in finding one to fill the position. At length, however, the services of Mr. Edward B. Crane, of Boston, a pupil of Prof. Bell, were secured, and he entered upon his work in October. Not only from the recommendation of Prof. Bell, which he brought with him, but from observation of his work in the class-room, as well as from positive results already obtained, it is evident that this gentleman is

in possession of a very thorough knowledge of the system, and is quite capable of teaching it to others, and of teaching articulation by means of it; and it is believed that, sufficient time being given, the best results that may reasonably be looked for by the application of this system of Visible Speech in the instruction of deaf mutes in speaking, may be confidently expected.

What is "Visible Speech," and what are its peculiar advantages in teaching articulation to deaf mutes?

The answer as given by Mr. Crane, is as follows: "Visible Speech is a representation by means of graphic symbols of the various positions of the vocal organs while uttering articulate sounds. These various positions may be so accurately defined, that the slightest variation from the one desired can be instantly shown, while the symbols, though they are of necessity complex at times, are easily comprehended by the youngest child. These capabilities are of great advantage to deaf mutes, since they may not only be shown accurately what to do, but, in case of mistake, may be told what they have done, and thus their very mistakes are made useful, since each wilful repetition of any position gives increased control of the vocal organs."

Between fifty and sixty of the pupils are now members of the articulation classes, and each class receives a lesson daily. It is, of course, too soon as yet to look for very striking results, but the pupils generally have taken hold of the new study with interest and zeal, and in some cases sounds, which long-continued effort on the part of both teacher and pupil failed to elicit, are by the new system easily produced.

As it would be manifestly inadmissible to have two methods of teaching articulation going on at the same time in the Institution, it was necessary, in order to insure uniformity in the work, that the other teacher should become a learner, and at once study the new system. This she has done, and all the classes are now taught according to the same method.

The Directors having decided to try the experiment of having drawing systematically taught to all the pupils who have been at school for two years, Miss Lydia Edgar, a lady believed to possess

admirable qualifications for the work, was employed to give each class of two years' standing, and upward, one lesson of an hour each week. As she began to teach so lately as the middle of November, sufficient time has not elapsed to allow a judgment to be formed in regard to the success of the experiment. The hope is, however, indulged, that while it cannot be reasonably supposed that all will become artists, all will receive benefit from the education of the hand in the formation of symmetrical figures, and some at least may be enabled thereby to earn a livelihood more easily than they could without this aid.

The third conference of Superintendent and Principals of American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb met at this Institution, on the morning of Wednesday, July 12th, at 10 o'clock, and continued in session morning and afternoon until Friday, the 14th, at noon. Thirty-four Superintendents and Principals of Institutions and Schools in the United States and the British Provinces were present, a larger number than ever before assembled in council. The time of the conference was occupied with the discussion of matters relating to the education of the deaf and dumb, in hearing papers on important subjects read, and in listening to addresses by members of the body, or others present by invitation. The occasion was a pleasant one, and it is not doubted that results beneficial to those in whose behalf the conference was held, may flow from it.

Many thousands of the people who came to see the Centennial Exposition took advantage of their presence in the city to visit the numerous charitable and benevolent institutions for which Philadelphia is so justly distinguished, and among others the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb received its share of visitors, large numbers coming daily, and the Thursday Exhibitions being crowded. Some of these visitors were from distant parts of the earth, many from various States of our own country, but the majority were from different parts of Pennsylvania. They were afforded an opportunity to see the arrangements made for the convenience and comfort, as well as for the education of the pupils; to witness something of the methods and processes



of instruction, and to look upon the happy faces of the children ; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that many people carried home with them a knowledge of the deaf and dumb, and of the provision made for their training and instruction, which they did not before possess ; and that a greater interest in this Institution and its work has thus been created than could have been awakened in any other way. These people will tell of what they have seen and felt, and will be likely to exert their influence to induce parents in their neighborhood, who have deaf mute children, to bring them here for instruction.

Among the visitors to the Exposition there were a great many educated deaf mutes from all parts of the United States, and from Canada and Europe, who felt as deep an interest in, and derived as great advantages from the wonderful display of the productions and industries of the world, as did their more fortunate hearing and speaking fellow-creatures. Of the former pupils of this Institution a large number came. They were here from at least twelve of the States. Of course, they were all anxious to revisit the Institution where their minds first received enlightenment, and their feet were taught to walk in the path of knowledge. Some had not been here since they left school, between forty and fifty years ago. Their names were on the list of pupils placed in the corner-stone of the first building erected in 1824. Some came in company with parents, relatives and neighbors ; and it was interesting to observe that the deaf mutes did not appear, to say the least, less intelligent in mind or cultivated in manners than their hearing and speaking friends. They certainly would not have been the ones to suffer from any comparison that might have been made in regard to these points. It is said that a stranger in Athens, who wished to be shown Pericles' monument, was told to look around him. Were the Directors of this Institution asked what they have to show for the large amount of money and labor that have been expended here, no more triumphant answer could be given than this : "Look at these hundreds of women and men who have been rescued from the darkness and degradation of ignorance, and

made capable of taking an equal place with others as intelligent, respectable, self-supporting members of the community." No more certain and gratifying evidence of the usefulness of the Institution can possibly be given than has thus been presented during the past summer and autumn. "The tree is known by its fruit."

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA FOSTER, *Principal.*

*December 31st, 1876.*

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

No. 331 SOUTH SEVENTEENTH STREET, }  
 PHILADELPHIA, 6th Dec., 1876. }

*To the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of cases treated in the Institution during the past year. Except an epidemic of mumps, which occurred during the months of January, February and March, there has been no prevalence of any particular disease. Three cases of typhoid fever occurred, two of which are now under treatment in the Boys' Infirmary. All the children admitted this year have been vaccinated. On 13th October, John Dwyer, aged thirteen years, died suddenly. He had not been under medical treatment.

DISEASES TREATED.	No. OF Boys.	No. OF Girls.
Acute Bronchitis, . . . . .	5	3
Erysipelas, . . . . .	2	1
Fracture of arm, . . . . .	1	
"    " collar-bone, . . . . .	1	
"    " finger, . . . . .		1
Gastric fever, . . . . .	7	5
Whooping-cough, . . . . .	3	
Mumps, . . . . .	43	37
Ophthalmia, . . . . .	1	1
Scarlet fever, . . . . .		1
Typhoid fever, . . . . .	2	1
Ulcers, . . . . .	3	
Vaccinated, . . . . .	37	16
Wounds of scalp, . . . . .	2	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	107	66

No deaths.

I am, very respectfully,

J. B. BIDDLE, M. D.,  
*Physician to the Institution.*

## COMPOSITIONS.

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UNCORRECTED.

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STORY.

A cat climbed a tree. The bird saw the cat. The girl stood on the grass. The bird flew away. The cat wish bird. The cat was cross. The girl laughed danced.

A girl sat on the chair, girl took book. The girl read the book. The girl nodded. The girl slept. The girl fell down. The girl cried.

IDA B. B.

10 years of age—born deaf—under instruction 4 months.

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The girl wrote a pretty letter. The girl read a pretty letter. The girl carried the letter. Mr. F. took the letter. The girl glad.

JEANETTE B. W.

11 years of age—born deaf—under instruction 4 months.

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A boy saw a snake. The boy took the stone. The snake died. The boy threw a snake. The dog was afraid. The dog barked. The dog ran away. The boy laughed.

CARRIE J. H.

14 years of age—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 4 months.

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A girl drew a picture. The girl like the picture, pretty picture. The girl kissed the picture. The girl went home.

MAGGIE H. S.

10 years of age—born deaf—under instruction 3 months.

## THE CARS.

I saw a little girl deaf and dumb last summer. Her name was Miss Burning. She walked on the rail-road. She can not hear cars. By and by the cars came. She was killed. Her mother was asleep in the house. She did not know that the girl was killed on the rail-road. Three men carried her home. Her mother was surprised. She cried very much.

ANNA C.

14 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 1 year.

## APPLES.

Apples grow on a tree. Some Apples are sweet, and some are sour. Some Apples large, and some small. In the Fall, we shake trees. Apples fall on the ground. We pick them, and put them into the barrel. We make cider with apples. I love cider and apples. I love to eat apples before I go to bed. We make good pies with apples. My mother make pies. Sometimes bad boys Steal apples, and run away. I would not Steal apples. It is wicked. God can see bad boys when they Steal apples.

AGNES C. G.

13 years of age—lost hearing at 8 months—under instruction 1 year.

## ROBBING A BIRD'S NEST.

A boy was walking in the fields. He saw a bird's nest on a tree. He climbed up the tree to get the eggs, and bird's nest. He put them into his pocket. He jumped on the ground. He went home, and cooked the eggs to eat them. He went to bed. By and by he was very sick. He was afraid, because he robbed a bird's nest. His mother was very angry. Her told him glad he was a sick boy. By and by the gentleman Doctor came. He gave the medicine, to him. The boy drank it, and in a few days was well. He never again robbed a bird's nest.

AGNES D. B.

13 years of age—born deaf—under instruction 1 year.

## STORY.

Last summer a bad boy went into a field. He climbed up a fence. He stood on the fence and looked. He did not see an old man. He climbed over down. He crawled a tree. He climbed up the tree. He stood a limb. He stole an apple tree. He picked thirty one apples. The old man read a newspaper. The old man went and looked out of the window. The old man saw the him stealing. The old man opened the door. He went to the him. He told him. The boy climbed down. The boy took the apples out of his pocket and fell apples on the ground. The old man whipped the boy with a stick. The old man kicked the boy with his foot. The boy ran home and cried. His mother told what to him. The boy stole the apples.

SAMUEL L. D.

14 years old—lost hearing at 2 years—under instruction 1 year.

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A bear saw a man. The bear climbed up the tree. The bear fell down on the ground. The bear was very much hurt. The bear broke its legs. The bear died.

An elephant saw a man. The elephant ran and jumped on Broad Street. The elephant ran and caught and threw the man up. He fell down on some large stones. The man died.

A wolf saw a sheep. The wolf ran and caught and bit the sheep. The wolf ate it.

JOHN WILLIAM S.

14 years of age—born deaf—under instruction 1 year and 1 month.

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A boy went in the woods. He heard a monkey on a tree. He looked a long time for a monkey hid under the tree. He found a monkey ran in the woods. He ran and chased and he fell on the ground. The monkey laughed a boy fell on the ground. He went in the woods. He heard a tiger. He was afraid. He ran away. He told his father. His father called a black large dog. His father took his gun. His father went

in the woods. He saw a tiger on a tree. His father shot at the tiger. The tiger fell down on the ground. The black large dog ran to it and seized the tiger. The tiger was died. His father was very glad.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN B.

13 years old—lost hearing at the age of 18 months—under instruction 1 year and 2 months.

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LAST SUMMER.

A bad boy put an old arm-chair under a large tree, and told an old man to sit down in the chair. The old man walked with his cane to the chair and sat in it a while he got asleep. The bad boy called more boys. The other boys came to him, and he told them to tie a rope around the leg of the chair. The bad boy took a rope and tied the rope on the leg of the chair, and pulled the chair from the tree, and the old man fell off and cut his head on a stone, and could not go home. The bad boy laughed very loud, and more people came out of their houses and asked the bad boy: What is the matter with you? He told them an old man fell off a chair and hurt him self. Then they all ran to the old man and asked him: What hurt you? The old man told them: "That bad boy pulled me off that chair, when I was asleep on it." The people caught the bad boy and called the police. The police caught him and left him in the prison three years. In a few weeks the old man's head got better.

JAMES JOSEPH C.

15 years old—lost hearing at 7 years and 3 months of age—under instruction 1 year and 2 months.

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STORY.

Fifty years ago a lady was riding in a stage from Glasgow to Greenock. The afternoon she arrived in Bishopton, she saw a little boy walking far along in the road. He had no stockings and shoes. He appeared very tired. She thought his feet were very much hurt. She pitied him very much. She asked the driver to let the little boy ride in the stage. She promised to

pay for him. She was kind and asked him why he was going to Greenock. He told her he wanted to become a sailor. She gave some money to him and told him he must not swear and drink whiskey. When he was a man, he became the captain of a ship. He was very good and rich. After twenty years, he arrived again at Greenock. He rode in the stage toward Glasgow. When he arrived near Bishopton, he saw an old lady slowly walking in the road. She appeared very poor and tired. He asked the driver to let her ride in the stage and he promised to pay for her. He did so. She rode in the stage. She thought the Captain was kind and thanked him. He told her twenty years ago when he was a poor little boy, a lady asked him to ride in the stage. She told him she was the same lady. She lost her money and became poor. He told her he became rich and he promised to give one hundred dollars to her every year.

HARRY T. R.

14 years of age—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 2 years.

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STORY.

Some years ago three boys lived in Holland. Their names were Hans, Gussy and Fritz. They heard their King was in Arnheim. One day they started nine miles to Arnheim to see him. They were walking on the road and saw a little girl was sitting on the ground under a tree and she was crying. She had a very nice dress. They thought her father had much money. They asked the little girl where did she live? She could not go home because she was lost. She did not understand many words because she was very young. She wanted her mother and called her. They pitied the little girl and staid with her some minutes. Hans and Gussy wanted to go to Arnheim to see the King, but Fritz thought she could not stay alone. Hans thought she could find her home. Gussy was afraid if they staid long, they could not find the king. Hans and Gussy started again for Arnheim but Fritz staid with the little girl. He saw a far house and thought perhaps she lived in it. He spoke kind to her, too.



her from the ground under the tree, and carried her. But he became tired and put her on the ground. She stopped crying and laughed. They saw her mother was walking on the road and met her. She caught her girl and often kissed her. She laughed and she put her arms around her mother's neck. Her father, four servants, a dog and a cat, went to the little girl and they were very glad. Fritz held his handkerchief and hat in his hands. The gentleman gave some money to Fritz, but he did not take it. The gentleman told Fritz to go with him in a carriage. The gentleman, his wife, servants and his daughter started to Arnheim. After one hour, Fritz saw Hans and Gussy were walking on the road. They were very tired. They arrived in Arnheim and saw many people. Hans and Gussy were hungry and they could not see the King. But Fritz could see him because he was with the gentleman in the carriage. The gentleman gave a silver watch to him because he was very kind to his daughter.

#### JOHN FREDERICK E.

13 years old—lost hearing at 16 months—under instruction 2 years.

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#### A POOR MANS HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Once a farmer thought that he would buy a large Turkey for New Years Dinner and invite his friends to eat with them, so he went to market and looked around and soon saw a very large Turkey, but it was alive and he did not know how to take it home. He asked the keeper how much it was worth, and he bought it. When he went to catch it, it would gobble at him and pick his fingers. At last they caught it and the farmer put his arms around its body and went through the street, The Turkey got mad and picked his head and fingers, but the farmer clung to it and soon arrived at home. It was dark then and he did not know where to put it, so he saw a large tub and got it and put the large Turkey under it, and then let it alone and went into the house thinking that it could escape. The Turkey was angry and gobbled and gobbled. At last it got up and ran out

of the yard and into the road with the tub on its back. Meanwhile a poor old man was walking along with a bucket full of white wash, and brush, It was dark and he could not see. He kneeled and asked God to give him something for a New Years dinner. Soon that large Turkey came and knocked the tub against him and he fell on the tub and caught the Turkey under it. The bucket upset & the white wash spilled but he still held the tub down. Then he lifted up the tub and caught the Turkey and carried it home and put it in the chicken house. The next morning when he told the farmer all about it, he said that he might have it, so he and his family had it for New Years dinner and were very Happy.

ROLAND M. B.

11 years of age—lost hearing at 8 years—under instruction 1 year.

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MY VISIT TO THE FARM.

It was very hot last summer. I went to the farm on Friday with my friend and I stayed till Saturday night. Mary and I walked down the hill over to the farm. She lives in the old house in the country. We had a good time. I had a nice visit with my friend Mary Armstrong. Her father worked in the fields, and a man helped Mr. Armstrong in the fields. It was a very hot summer, for working in the fields. The next day Mary and I went in the fields to see the sheep and little lambs. We saw a pretty little white lamb in the field. We went away across the field into the woods after mayflowers. Mary carried a basket. The mayflowers smelled sweet in the woods. Mary and I got very tired. I went home before night with her. We had a splendid time. We had much fun over in the woods. At night my Uncle came after me. I went back home in the wagon. When I got there, I saw Aunt Susan in the open door. She was glad I came back home. I get so very tired at the farm, but it was cool, and I had a nice time. It was my uncle's farm.

MAGGIE L. G.

17 years of age—not totally deaf—under instruction 1 year.

Several years ago a woman who lived in Berlin had several beehives. The beehives were opposite the house. There were about thirteen or fourteen beehives. The lady sewed her dress. Suddenly the bees flew away. She heard them and saw the bees. Dropping her dress, she went to a bread-house and took a pan and a stick and knocked on the pan with the stick for the bees to fly to a tree. The bees sat on a limb of the tree. She watched the bees if they flew away. She called her daughter and sons and husband to hive the bees. Her husband put on a veil and gloves because he was afraid that they would sting his hands. He got a rope and went to the tree and climbed up the tree and got a saw and began to cut the limb. He tied the limb with the rope and put them to a beehive. Then he climbed down and shook the limb and the bees went into it and he watched the bees go into it. By and by it was a little dark, they carried the beehives to a summer-house. They placed the beehive in it. They kept the beehives. In a few days her son went to see the bees. One bee went to him and stung his eye. He was hurt and cried. He thought how he could cure his eye. He took some ground and poured the water on the ground and put it on his eye. It was very hurt. His eye became blind. It stayed a few days. At last his father opened his eye. The boy tried to open his eye. He was very glad that it was open. He thanked his father for his kindness. I have saw the boy's eye when it was shut.

ELIZABETH S.

14 years of age—lost hearing at 2½ years—under instruction 3 years.

Several years ago a young man who lived in the country had a squirrel which was very intelligent. It was very beautiful. He loved the squirrel because it was a tame animal. He fed it every day. His coat was hanged on a nail. Every night it always slept in the man's coat pocket. The man went to his bedroom and took his clothes off and got into his bed and soon fell sound asleep. At midnight a bad man who had a dark lantern thought that he was a sick gentleman. He went softly

to the house and slowly opened the door of the house and was still going into the house and opened the dark lantern and searched his house. At last he put his hand into the man's coat pocket. Suddenly the squirrel bit the man's hand. It was very hurt. He screamed aloud. The man was sleeping in the bed. He heard a scream and got up and caught him by the arm. The squirrel let him go and went out of the house. The thief escaped. The man slept again. He was nearly stealing money. I think the squirrel helped him.

CATHARINE G.

14 years of age—born deaf—under instruction 3 years.

Several years ago a rich gentleman lived in Lincoln Nebraska. He had much money in his bank. At night he counted his money and found that it was all right and put it into his bank. He heard somebody knocking at the door. He went and looked out of the window and saw a man. He did not think that he was a robber. He opened the door and bowed to him and asked him what was the matter. He told him that he could help him. He determined to let him go into the house. At night he was happy and talked with him. He bound him and gagged him so that he could not scream. He was glad that he bound and opened it and stole much money from his bank and put it into his pocket. He went into his large bank. The banker hopped to his bank door and and shut it with his body. He turned the key with his chin. He hopped down stairs and went into a house. A Negro servant opened the door and told his mother that the banker hopped. She took a knife out of her pocket and cut a rope with it. He went to his house and took his hat and coat and put them on his head and went away and called some policeman. They returned to his house. They stood around on the floor and looked at the bank. He put his key in a lock and unlocked it with his key and opened the bank door. They saw a man lying in it. They kicked him. One policeman caught him and dragged him out of it. He put his hat

on his face. His face was very cold. He found the man was dead. He was justly punished for stealing.

IDA M.

14 years of age—lost hearing at 1 year—under instruction 3 years.

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CHRISTMAS.

The week before Christmas I went home alone in the cars. I sat down on the bench. I arrived safe at the depot. I met my Papa and Gertie. They were very glad to see me. I was very glad to get some Christmas presents, two aprons, Wide Awake, scissors, silver thimble, sleeve buttons, purse, money, pictures, cake, candies, and a bottle of perfumery. On Tuesday Aunt Sarah, and Gertie, and I went to my Aunt Maggie's house in the country for a Christmas visit. Aunt Sarah, and Emma, and Gertie, and Clinton, and Alice, and I played with the snow. I threw snow on Emma. Clinton and I rode on a sled. I often fell on the ground & they laughed at me. I was tired of play. In the night Uncle James and Emma and I again played with the snow. Uncle James threw snow on Emma and me. Emma and I threw at Uncle James. Emma and I laughed at him. Aunt Sarah, and Gertie, and I must go home. On Wednesday Gertie and I went to my friend Katie's for Christmas in Reading. She was glad to see us. Mary knows Amelia Derr. Mary said, "How is Amelia Derr"? I told her that she is very well. After dinner Kate put on her mask, on her face and a bonnet. I did not know who it was. I found it was Katie. I asked her to let me have the mask. Katie let me. I put it on. I was glad; then. I danced with a boy for fun. I was happy and had fun. They laughed at me and the boy. I was tired of playing. Gertie and I must go home. On Thursday Aunt Sarah, and Lousia, and Alice, and Gertie and Clinton, and I went to my Grandpapa's for Christmas visit at Womelsdorf. My Grandma had a Christmas tree. Aunt Sarah & I saw the Christmas tree. I liked the very tree. Aunt Sarah and I were happy, and had fun in Womelsdorf. Aunt Sarah and I stayed

till Saturday. Aunt Sarah and Grandma and I went home to Reading. On Sunday Miss Bauknecht and her sister can to talk with me about when I was going to school. I did not know when. Mamma told me that I was going on Jan 2d, Tuesday in the morning. Miss Bauknecht and her sister went home. On Monday Katie, and Millie, and Gertie, and I played in the snow, and rode on a sled down hill. We often fell on the ground. I was very happy and had fun, and a good time new years day. On Tuesday my Grandma and Miss Bauknecht and I went to the cars, we arrived safe here. All were very glad to see us in the Institution.

HETTIE K. W.

13 years of age—lost hearing at 16 months—under instruction 3 years.

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ABOUT SWIMMING.

Some years ago, when I was about nine years of age, in the morning, on Sunday, I dressed myself, and I strolled till dinner. I went home, I saw my friend, a black boy lying near a maple-tree in the pale-fence, and I was glad to see him, because I frequently recognized him. After dinner, I said to him, "Would you like to visit the lake?" he said, "Yes," he walked with me to it, I said to him again, "Can you swim?" he said, "No." I wanted to swim near a large mill. I looked for my father, but he was not coming from home, and I undressed myself. I was swimming slowly, while the black boy was paddling in a boat, and I looked at him paddling. I did not know that my father, came with my sister towards the lake. Then I perceived my father, and my sister with a long switch. I trembled and nearly fainted, I said to him, "Please bring me my own shirt?" he said, "No," he told me to come near him, and I obeyed and went to him. Then he whipped me with the stick, and I was very much hurt. I dressed myself again, he said to me, "You must not swim in the lake," and I said, "I will not." My father and my sister went to the church, and I was very much ashamed. I called my friend, to go home, and we staid there till supper.

After supper, my friend went away. I could not swim, but I wanted to try to swim, because my father did not allow me to swim. I had never swam for five years.

I was born a deaf-mute and I never heard, nor spoke, like my brothers, and sisters, who are speaking persons. I am sixteen years old. I have been at school three years and four months.

WILLIAM S. T.

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A DISHONEST BOY PUNISHED.

Once a bad boy who resided in the country thought he would go and steal some cherries in the farmer's garden and got his hat and started off. Pretty soon he passed the farmer's house a short distance from it and looking around saw the large cherries in the farmer's garden and thought that the people would not see him. He went to the fence and climbed over it and cautiously ran to the tree. Then he took off his coat and laid it down near the foot of the tree. The cherry tree was over the stream and he climbed up the tree and was standing on a limb and began to pick up some cherries and eat them. While walking on a limb he accidentally slipped and fell down from it to the mud. The farmer sat down and read the newspapers and soon as he looked up saw two legs he thought he would go and to see what was the matter. He immediately got his hat and hurried to his assistance. He plunged on his mud and seized him by his legs and drew him out of the mud & went to ashore. His face was very dirty and the farmer got his handkerchief and wiped off his face. He promised that he would never steal again.

WILLIAM L.

18 years of age—born deaf—under instruction 3 years here—had been in another school.

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MY UNCLE AND I.

Last year, in Summer, my uncle said to me, "I will go to Atlantic City with you," and I said to him, "I should like to go with you." He said to me, "I will go to your mother, and

will ask her, to let you go to Atlantic City." He went to my mother, he asked her to let me go to Atlantic City with him, and my mother said, I might go to Atlantic City with him, but he must be careful of me, because I might get drowned. The next morning, my uncle and I put our clean clothes on our bodies, we ate our breakfast, when we were done, we put our hats on our heads, and I kissed my parents. My uncle and I left home, we waited for a street car, but the street car did not come. We walked on Ridge Avenue, we saw the Mutual Band, and we followed it. We advanced to the Atlantic and Camden wharf, we entered a ferry-boat, we saw the crowd of people, standing on it, because they wanted to go to Atlantic City. The ferry-boat ran across the Delaware River, and it arrived at Camden. The crowd of people left the ferry-boat, we went into the train of cars, and we sat on the cushioned seat of the car. The train of cars commenced to go away, it was going to Atlantic City, and we rode in the train of cars on the Atlantic and Camden Rail Road. The conductor came to my uncle, my uncle gave one dollar and fifty cents to him, and then the conductor gave him a ticket. He came to me, I gave him seventy-five cents, and he gave a ticket to me. My uncle and I talked by spelling. The same conductor came to us, my uncle tore off the tickets, and he gave them to him. We arrived at Atlantic City, we bathed in the Ocean, we had a good time and we returned home at night.

EDWARD D. W.

15 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 4 years.

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SUMMER.

It is very hot in Summer. During the Summer the flowers grow up from the ground and they look very beautiful and bright in the garden, and they give me very much pleasure to look at them. The leaves on the trees become green but in fall they will be changed to yellow and brown and red and will fall off. Many peaches, and pears, and cherries, and currants and all things are ripe in the summer and we can eat these things.



The country people work in the fields in the summer. They cut grass, and grain for the horses and cows and hogs to eat. The cows always eat the grass in the yard instead of staying in the barn, but in the Winter the cows always stay in the barn. My two brothers and one hired boy work in the field, cutting the rye, hay, hungarian grass, oats and other things in the field. My Dear father sometimes helped my brothers to work in the field. While they were at work in the field my Sister Lydia who is Deaf and Dumb, and has been here about five years, and I, who have been here four years, often carry buckets of water for they get very thirsty and they must have drink. Some people do not like to live in the city, because it is very warm. Some people go to the country for cool air. Some children go out of the house because it is very warm in the country and they wander about but their Parents sometimes are very much troubled with their children, because they will go into the woods and get lost or some animals will kill them. When ladies or gentlemen walking for a long time through the city or town, sometimes they get sun stroke, and suddenly die from the heat of the sun. Do you know Mr Hutton died suddenly? One vacation Mr Hutton went to New York to visit his Parents, or Sisters, or brothers, or friends. He was taken very suddenly sick from the heat and died. He was a principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution like Mr Foster. Some people get very sick and die with fever from the heat. When heavy rain showers come we get thunder and lightning. Some people have rods on their houses or barns to protect them from lightning. But sometimes their houses are destroyed by the lightning in the Summer. Sometimes it is very dangerous. Which do you like the Winter or Summer best? I think that the Spring is best.

KATIE K. D.

14 years of age—born deaf—under instruction 4 years.

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#### ABOUT BEAR KILLING.

About two years since, a deaf and dumb boy by the name of Master Moore resided a few miles from Hollidaysburg, Blair,

County Pa. He was seventeen years of age. He conveyed his large axe on his shoulder and he proceeded into the forests to gather pine-knots. He looked round and saw a large and straight tree standing. Then he began to cut down the tree with his axe. The bear heard the deaf boy making a noise and it espied the boy who cut down the tree. It growled at the boy, but the boy could not hear it growling, for he was deaf and dumb. The boy was surprised when the bear came towards him. He was not afraid of the bear, for he had the axe. He smote the bear's head with his axe. The bear struggled and died. He perceived it and he was very proud. Then he returned to his house to talk to his father about the large bear and what he had done. They both proceeded into the forests. His father discovered the bear lying upon the soil and he looked at it. The father told his son, that he could not lift up the heavy bear and carried it, because he was weak. He sent his son to bring the large wheel-barrow and he went back to the barn. He trundled the wheel-barrow out of the barn, then he proceeded into the forests with the wheel-barrow and he arrived at the place, where his father was standing near the dead bear. The father and his son lifted up the bear and put it into the wheel-barrow. The father and his son trundled it in the wheel-barrow to their barn. The bear measured about seven feet in length and it weighed about two hundred and twenty pounds. His father told him that he was a celebrated boy, and was very good and courageous.

B. F. W.

Aged 18 years—became deaf at 1 year—in school 4 years.

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#### THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Before this year, the people of this country, knowing that it would soon be the century year, since the Declaration of Independence was adopted, determined to make something in honor of the one hundred years of the United States. Congress met at Washington D. C., and conversed about what they would have. Some wise men, after thinking a long time, what they would do,

said that there ought to be built a very large Exhibition, and that the people should call it the Centennial, which means one century. So the people of the Congress thinking that right, went, and told the people about it. Soon this thing, was known by all the people of the United States. Then in the year 1874, many work-men were called to make the ground flat at Fairmount Park, where the Centennial would be situated. After the ground was all ready, soon they began to build buildings. They built them hurriedly for this year, and soon they were all done. Then the laborers began to make a fence around the buildings to prevent every-body from entering. At last all the things were completed, and there contained 18 buildings. I will tell you the names of them. The Main Building, The Machinery Hall, The Art Gallery, The Annex to the Art Gallery, The Women's Pavilion, The Carriage Repository, The Stove Department, The U. S. Government, The Bible Society, The Public Comfort House, The Shoe Department, The Education Department, The Sewing-machine Department, Agricultural Hall, Horticultural Hall, The Japanese Bazaar, The Saw-Mills, and Glass works. There were also many state buildings of the United States, and those amount to about more than one hundred buildings. They were soon afterwards filled with principal articles, and goods, and near May 5th of this year, all was ready for admission. During the building of the Centennial, Gen Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States proclaimed that the Exhibition would be open on the 10th of May, and will continue until November 10th. Now when the 10th of May reached, many people went to visit the Exhibition. The day being clear, hundreds, and hundreds of flags, were hanging out of the windows of the houses. There was also a grand parade in honor of the opening of the Great Exhibition. People came from different parts of the world. So the Centennial continued to be crowded until November 10th. All the pupils of this school had visited the Exhibition during the month of June. They did not go altogether, but went by two classes every day until all had seen it. My class went on the 22nd of that month.

When I got there, I was very much amazed to look at the wonderful things, The best building I was fond to go in, was the Machinery Hall, which contained many curious things. There was a large Engine in the middle part of the building. It was made by George W. Corliss of Rhode Island. Many people admired that great grand Engine. Sure I am surprised that the Engine was made in Rhode Island, for you know that it is the smallest state of the United States. Who do you think made that Engine go? It was Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, who had just come to visit our splendid Exhibition. He was with Ulysses. S. Grant at that time. The reason, why he did that was that the people may know,—who made it go. Dom Pedro, only staid here for a short time. He had visited the Deaf and Dumb College at Washington D. C., and that made the students of that college very much proud. When I left the Corliss Engine, I returned to the Art Gallery, which was decorated with many beautiful pictures, and there I saw the largest picture in the world, which was the battle of Gettysburg. It looked very wonderful, that I think the man, who done it, was a remarkable Artist. In about half an hour, I left the Art Gallery with my class-mates, and went into the Main Building, which was full of splendid, and valuable things, which were brought from different parts of the world, yet I did not stay there long, but came out, and entered the U. S. Government. There I saw many cannons, cannon-balls, flags of this country, and of other countries, and the soldier's clothes of 1776, and also of this year. The soldier's clothes of this year, shows more improvement than the clothes of 1776. Outside of the building, there were some large cannons, mortars, and gun-cannons. They were more admired by the passers-by. I had entered many different buildings. Among these there was a small beautiful house, which contained valuable, and splendid coffins. The coffins were covered with white, blue, red, and yellow silks, and the screws were made of silver, and gold, too valuable for any person to purchase. I am not going on still to tell you of all the things I have seen, because I am sure that you had been

there several times. You would wonder, how all the Deaf and Dumb pupils got there. Mr. George W. Childs, Esq., of whom you know very well, invited us to visit it. He paid \$150 for us to enter. What a kind man he was? I have visited the Centennial three times. I was also there on Pennsylvania Day. Now at last November was reached, and though a rainy, and gloomy day for the closing of the Great Exhibition, Gen Grant, with some high-known gentleman, stopped the Corliss Engine, in honor of the closing. As I have told you in this lesson, who made it go, and who made it stop, who would know that it was sure the greatest wonderful thing in the Centennial Buildings. I hope that the other Centennial in 1976 will be better than that indeed, for I wish the people of the world to wonder at the improvement of the United States. We must be very proud of our Centennial Exhibition, for many principal people came from the world, and there was a great many strangers here. The hotels, and boarding-houses, were filled with Centennials-visitors, that some people could not find any other houses to board in. In the year 1878, there will be a Grand Exhibition in France, but I don't believe it will be as good as ours was.

JAMES T. Y.

15 years old—born deaf—under instruction 4 years.

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#### MONEY.

Money is made of gold silver copper and paper. The bible says that "The love of money is the root of all evil" The money is coined in Philadelphia at the United States Mint. Money is good to buy any thing we want. Many people love money so much that they dont want to spend a cent and often nearly starve although they have great riches. After they die the money is of no use to them for they cannot take it along with them to heaven nor hell. The riches which they have is not their own but God only lends it to them while they are on this earth and after they die he gives it to some other people whom he thinks best. Robbers, murderers and thieves are seeking for

money every night and hide during the daytime for fear they will be found out but they are not safe for they shall be found out some other time. For the bible says "Evil pursueth sinners but to righteous good shall be repaid." It is not right for very rich people to keep all their money for themselves but they ought to help the poor people and the sick. Rotschild is said to be the richest man in the world. Men and women have to work very hard to support themselves and their families. Money is very useful. It helps us to live comfortable and we can get any thing we desire with it. Most rich people love money better than anything else. Silver, gold and copper are dug out of the mines by men who find it there and carry it to a very large oven called a furnace where it is melted and the dirt runs out of it into one large iron tub and the silver which is pure and clean runs out into another iron tub. When the tub is full of silver the whole tub is perhaps equal to 300,000 or 500,000 dollars. After the silver is melted it is carried to a place called the Mint where it is made into money. Bank notes are made of paper. They are more convenient than gold and silver. In my opinion gold and silver are more valuable than paper money is. I will tell you the reason why gold and silver is not as good as paper money is. It can be carried to and fro with great ease and no body can hear it. But gold and silver is not very easily to be carried to and fro and when we walk with silver and gold thieves and robbers can hear it shake and follow us to some distant place from the town or city and then rob us of it and leave us to lie upon the ground with a large split upon the head and without a cent in our pockets. This is the reason. Before money was invented barter or exchange was practiced and if a man wanted to buy a new coat and possessed a fleece from the back of his sheep he would give the wool to another man in exchange for a coat, which the other man might possess. And laboring men would work for food and clothes without getting any money. This is the way people did business in ancient times. But it was not a good way of doing business. After Columbus returned to Spain with the news of his discovery it immediately spread throughout Europe

and the Europeans thought that if they could only go west they would find gold and silver growing on trees. And many ships were started for the west but when they arrived they met with great disappointment and they became angry at Columbus. Some people think if they have a great deal of money it would make them of more importance than if they had none. This is a very foolish thought. Most all people love money: this is not good. They ought not to love money too much. Money is used in all parts of the world. The ancient Spartans used iron for money and it was very heavy. A dollar of their money weighed as much as 50 pounds. Many of them did not like a dollar: they would rather have one or two cents than a dollar, so the history of the world says. The money of different parts of the earth is not coined alike: it is coined in different manners. England and other foreign nations will not take the paper money of the United States but they will only sell their goods for silver and gold. A laboring man has to work all day to earn enough money to make a comfortable living. But some lazy and mean people never work: they make their livings by robbing and stealing the money of laboring people. God hates these kind of people and will surely punish them here upon this earth and hereafter. Men who are rich are often called men of wealth. Sometimes people who have but a little money live much happier than people who have a great deal of money. Poor and miserable people often go through the streets begging the rich to give them a penny or two. There are three ways of getting money. The first and best way of getting money is by working for it. The second and meanest way to get money is by stealing it. The third way to get money is by begging for it. People who are afraid to keep money in their house carry it to a house called a bank where money is kept and give it to the clerk who writes it down in a large book and what amount the money is and then copies it on a small book which he gives to the owner of the money. The owner carries the book home and if he happens to lose this book he must hurry to the bank and tell the clerk that his book is lost and the clerk writes it down in the

large book and gives him another small one. If a man finds it before the owner has reported the loss of his book, he can gain all the money and run off but if the owner has reported the loss of his book first if the man who finds it comes and wants to get all the money, he is arrested and locked up in prison. The bank sometimes breaks up and all the people who have their money kept there lose it all and this causes great despair to them. If I had a great deal of money I would travel around the United States and perhaps Europe. Some pieces of money are named the cent, half-dime, dime, quarter dollar, half dollar, dollar and the eagle which is equal to ten dollars. People who have a great deal of money ought to help the poor and sick. A man who wastes a great deal of money is called a spendthrift. Some deaf mutes waste all their money foolishly and often become poor. Many proud ladies waste a great deal of money for new dresses. People often spend their money foolishly and become poor and after this they feel sorry and have to work very hard to earn as much as they formerly had. With money people buy houses lots and farms and live there comfortably as long as they live. Many honest people starve to death because they have not money enough to buy food or clothing. Some kings and emperors are great misers and rob their subjects of their money and hide it in the ground. It is mean to hide money in the ground for misers had better give it to the poor people than to hide it in the ground. It will not do the ground any good, but to the poor and sick great good can be done.

LEWIS M.

14 years of age—lost hearing at 9 years of age—under instruction 2 years

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#### HOUSES.

Houses are the habitations for the men and women and children. A house is often called, abode, home, cottage and residence. A house has some windows in the back of the house, and in front of the dwelling also. It often has 2, or 3, or 4, or 5 or six stories. The men build the houses with bricks and stones



and marbles and mortar and wood and paints and glass and logs. The roofs of the houses are made of shingles, tins, tar-cloths and little stones and tar in this city. Several in this country are made of boards and logs. There are about 143,000 houses in this city, many of them are very nice and large and some are pretty well and quite small. At first the laborers dig the cellar, they lay the floor of stone to it, and they make walls of stones. The walls of the houses and the chimneys are made next, they are made of bricks and stones, if the house is very fine, the stone is marble. The bricks and stones are fastened together with mortar. The dwelling is divided into stories and into rooms, large beams are laid under the floor and posts of wood, divide the rooms. The floors are made of boards, the walls and the ceilings are covered with plasters, the windows are made of glass, the doors sometimes are made of wood called mahogany, sometimes the doors are made of white boards and painted. When the dwelling is quite finished, the walls are covered with paper, the ceilings are washed with white lime, the doors and the shutters are hung upon iron hinges, they are made firmly by hooks, bolts, locks and keys and many parts of the building are covered with paint of different colours. The roof is covered with pieces of slates. The basement or lowest part of the house is made of stone. There are a great many houses in all parts of the World. The houses are very useful for men to live in and for this purpose it will protect the inhabitants from rain, being cold and falling of snow. The houses are important for us to reside in and to shelter us from the rain and keep ourselves warm. I would rather to reside in a farm-house and I would like to have plenty of horses and cattle and hogs and poultry in a large barn near the farm-house. I am very sorry for many poor children who have no homes. They are called "Homeless." We have a comfortable home and we ought to be grateful to God the Lord, for His Kindness by providing us with our good comfortable homes. If you lost your good home, how do you feel? I suppose you will have grief for the lost home. If I lost my home, I would try to earn money by working and

put the money in a trust saving fund. When there is plenty of money, I will get some money and buy quite a small house with two stories and four rooms. This is good enough for me and my parents to live in. There are some huts or cabins in the Wilderness or forests. The wild animals have a hole or cave as the good homes, the birds have nests. We have much better homes and should be grateful to God. Heaven is the best splendid Home, because there are plenty of happy angels and kind creator in there. We ought to hope we will go to Heaven, when we die and we must try to go to there.

WILLIE. HENRY L.

15 years old—lost hearing at 4 years—under instruction 4 years.

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WATER.

Water is a fluid. We cannot do without water. God has given it to us in great abundance. Water comes from the clouds in the form of rain, hail and snow. Water is frozen and it is called ice. If we dig into the ground we shall come to water. We drink it and we wash ourselves to be clean. We clean things with it. When water boils it becomes steam and the steam makes Machinery go. When snow is melted it becomes water. Fishes of different kinds live in the water, but we should die if we could not get water, from thirst. Were you ever very thirsty? Once there was a poor horse tied in the stable and its owner had forgotten to give it water. Then it slipped the halter and walked to the barn-yard to the trough but it was empty. So it seized the pump-handle, and filled the trough full of water. It drank all it wanted and then quietly went back to the stable. It seemed to understand like men.

JEMIMA P.

17 years of age—born deaf—under instruction 5 years.

## THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Last summer a great exhibition was in Philadelphia known as the Centennial Exhibition as it was held as the anniversary of the first century of American Independence. This exhibition was to show the progress of our country in manufactures and the arts. It was the greatest fair ever held by any nation and was situated in Fairmount Park which has nearly three thousand acres of land about four miles from this Institution. There were seven principal and largest buildings, namely the Main Building, Machinery Hall, Art Gallery, Horticultural Hall, Agricultural Hall, Woman's Pavilion, and United States Government Building and more than one hundred other small buildings which were located on the Centennial Grounds and covered a space of sixty acres. This exhibition was opened on the tenth of May by public ceremonies and the President of the United States and the Emperor of Brazil Dom Pedro II. and several other great men were present at them and it was closed on the tenth of November and the President of the United States and some other great men were present at the closing public ceremonies. In these buildings were on exhibition specimens of all of the works of art and skill which man had produced in all countries and those of centuries ago. The buildings were built at the expense of the different states and cities of our country at a cost of over seven millions of dollars and were all taken down at the close of the exhibition except the Main Building, the Art Gallery which is built of marble and a part of Horticultural Hall remain as ornaments to the Park and in which various exhibitions may be held hereafter. The price of admission was a fifty cent note and with this one could go into any of the buildings inside the enclosure. In Machinery Hall there were on exhibition wonderful machines which men had the genius to make which showed great progress in machinery. The most remarkable of them all was the Corliss engine erected by George H. Corliss of Providence Rhode Island which has a capacity of two thousand horse power and by it all of the machines on exhibition that were to do work received their

motive power. In the Art Gallery there were on exhibition statues executed by the Grecian and Roman sculptors many centuries ago. Many beautiful pictures were exhibited which were much admired and wonderful. There were also paintings produced by the most famous of all painters such as Poussin, West, Reynolds, Dore, Rembrandt and many others. Among the pictures exhibited was one painted by a deaf mute artist named H. H. Moore who studied at this Institution many years ago and lives in New York city now. In the United States Government Building there were on exhibition the cannons, guns, pistols, and swords &c. The most famous of them all was the great cannon. In the Agricultural Hall were exhibited the mowing machines, ploughs, cider mills, and many other farmer's machines for showing the progress of our country. Hundreds and thousands of the visitors went to see these wonderful things every day except Sunday, but they could not see all of them in a day, but they could get through all of them in one or two months because the many different kinds of these wonderful things were too many and large to examine all at once. The number of visitors daily averaged from 70,000 to 90,000. The largest number which visited it in one day was on Pennsylvania day when 257,000 visitors were admitted to it.

Last June, a benevolent gentleman named George W. Childs the proprietor of the Public Ledger of Philadelphia kindly invited all the pupils of the Institution to the exhibition and we were very much interested in looking at the wonderful works of art and skill. We tender him a vote of thanks. The exhibition proved a great success.

HERBERT M. M.

15 years of age—lost hearing at 1 year—under instruction 5 years.

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THE HORSE.

What is a horse? A horse is an animal. Its body is very graceful. It has two eyes and they are very big eyes which are very bright. It appears that its eyes can see well. The animals

have big eyes while peoples eyes are not ; their eyes are small. It has two ears which are big. Their ears stand straight up. When it hears any noise its ears are standing straight up. It has a head which is very large. Its nose is very large. Its tongue is long. Its teeth are very good and strong. It is a quadruped because it has four feet. Its legs are very good to stand straight out and it is not awkward. It has four hoofs. The blacksmith sometimes nails shoes on their hoofs to walk on. Sometimes the horse is very lame to walk. The blacksmith sometimes makes mistakes in driving the nails in their hoofs. It has a long tail which has black hair. Its tail is very nice. The horse is very graceful. Its hair is colored. The horse is sometimes very wild, lively and sometimes quiet. The horse is very useful for drawing coal, vegetables, &c to carry to sell to anybody. The gentlemen and ladies love to ride on the lively horse in the street. Sometimes the tame horse is the favorite of a lady or gentleman because they give food to the horse who becomes very tame. The old horse is not like a nice horse because they are very strong for hard work but the young horse is not very good to work because they are not used to work. The strong horses are used for hard work. The young horse is used for the persons who ride or a carriage-horse. One day a man rode on a horse and came out of the country for the city. He wanted to buy some things. He tied the horse near the tree. He went into the saloon for a drink of whiskey which made him intoxicated and he went to get his horse and ride on it for home. The horse knew where his home was, but it was too late to go home. The horse stopped ; it was too dark and too late. The man slept very hard because he drank so. In the morning the people went to work. A man saw the horse stand near the man who lay in the street. He wanted to carry him home. Immediately the horse prevented him and would not let anybody go to touch him. He was alive again. He rode on it for home. The horse was a very smart animal for protecting him all night, but he felt ashamed. Sometimes the dog leads the horse to the water or the horse knows where the

pump-box is filled with the water for drinking. This is a smart animal.

CAMILLA A. B.

18 years of age—born deaf—under instructions, 5 years.

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EDUCATION.

Education is the instruction and training of the children to fit them to become useful men or women. It is a great blessing to the children. It is like the rays of light that come from the sun into the darkness, when a person is well educated at any schools and knows about important subjects. Education causes a great deal of happiness and leads to great success, by being fortunate in the business. Without education, we shall never become wise nor know much about the important subjects and therefore would be called "Ignorant fools." But now we must be thankful to God for giving us good minds, so that we can be well educated in this institution and acquire a great deal of knowledge. If we have no minds to be well educated, we shall never become wise and great, or have great success in our business. Poverty is sometimes caused by being not very well educated. Some merchants are very fortunate in getting much money, maybe they used to go regularly to school in their youth and were very industrious in school. Some men never went to school in all their lives. This is a great pity that they could not understand the works and subjects of God. I do not like to be like those who were never educated. A person who studies at school is called a scholar or pupil or student. A person who manages his pupils and teaches them in his school house is called a professor or school master or teacher. What is the duty of a scholar? He must be obedient when his teacher commands him. He must be attentive when he explains. He must keep quiet and do no harm and not act contrary to the teacher's laws. He must not laugh and not interrupt the teacher. What is the duty of the teacher? He must manage his scholars. He must try to improve the minds of the pupils. He must set

a good example to them. If he sets a bad example to them by letting them do any harm as they please, he must be expelled from school and fall into disgrace. How can the children be educated? In the Public schools they can enter for the acquisition of knowledge without their parents expense or they can be educated at their homes while their parents instruct them. Some persons say "Private schools are better than Public schools because a great many evil temptations come on the scholars in Public Schools. A higher school where the students go who have graduated at the common schools is called a college. Sometimes the collegians come near being killed by studying too hard. James Madison was nearly killed by hard study while at Princeton College. Yet afterwards he became a great man and popular in the U. S. We must not be careless in our studies or we should never be fortunate in our business when we leave school. Education is of great value and importance.

LEWIS W. C.

15 years of age—lost hearing at 1 year—under instruction 5 years.

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#### HAPPINESS.

Happiness is the agreeable sensation which springs from the enjoyment of good. It is pleasure without pain for it sometimes happens that persons feel unhappy from pain or trouble but will become happy after the pain or trouble is gone. Those who are doing wickedly can never be happy because they break the laws of God and will never go to the Kingdom of Heaven if they dont repent. Some try to be happy but it is impossible because they continue to be wicked. They who desire to make others happy and try to keep from those who do bad, and act selfishly, will not bring unhappiness upon themselves, but will be happy. But those who dont help others who are in trouble and dont pray to God for their sins will be unhappy for they want to make themselves pleasure instead of others. The good always feel happy but not perfectly so because they sometimes do wickedly when

in temptation. While Jesus was in the world he was not always happy but he was often sorry and sometimes the tears ran down his cheeks to see the wicked people every day, and he desired them to be happy like himself and he always resisted temptation. A fretful nature can never feel happy. It is a good thing to love our Heavenly Father and fellow-creatures. The poor are more happy than the rich because rich people have trouble and dont help the poor—but a few rich persons help the poor to give them nice warm clothes in winter and food so that they feel themselves happy. Some parents are happy to see their children industrious obedient in whatever they wish and trying to be good. But there are some parents who are unhappy to see their sons become wicked, they drink, steal, murder, it is the parents' fault because they dont manage them well while they are young. Innocent children are perfectly happy for they dont know as much as old ones. Happiness is the highest blessing we can crave. Sometimes a man pretends that he is happy but it is false for he is not truly happy. God is always happy to see any body change his wicked heart and love Him. When a good man knows that he is going to die he never fears; his face shines and he is happy for he is ready but it is different with the wicked when they approach death; they become frightened because they are not prepared for heaven and they know they will go to the place of punishment. It is a more important thing than any other thing in this world to be ready to die. We cannot be happy when longing for what we cannot obtain or hope to obtain. It shows the condition of our feelings. We ought to be good so that we will be happy. The face of man appears very happy and sometimes looks very sad. While Gen Wolfe was dying on the ground where he was shot by his enemies some one told him that his army was victorious and he replied, "I die happy" to show that he was not afraid to die. No doubt we will be happy if we are good and work for God.

IDA. C. B.

18 years of age—lost hearing at 18 months—under instruction 5 years.



## JOAN OF ARC.

Joan of Arc, the heroine of French history, was born in the province of Lorraine France in 1410, of poor, pious parents. When a young girl she left her native place for work to support her parents and became an hostler in an inn in the village of Domremy. She always evinced a considerable degree of intellect and her character was pure & innocent. While she was employed as an hostler, her chief habit was to ride on the backs of the horses to water & in time she acquired great equestrian skill. Day by day she heard news from the beautiful city of Orleans on the borders of the Loire that was besieged by the English. Her ardent mind was filled with compassion for the Dauphin & the besieged city on which his fate depended. Compassion for the brave suffering soldiers and the fate of her defender haunted her by day and night, and at last she resolved in the heat of her imagination to go and aid her sovereign in his extremity. This resolution was caused by hearing a voice from heaven bidding her to go & deliver her poor countrymen. So when only eighteen she set out for Vancouleurs for an interview with the governor that she might appear before the Dauphin. Compliance with her demand was at first refused; but at last granted owing to her courage & the uprightness of her spirit. On appearing before the Dauphin, she said to him that she was appointed by heaven to go & relieve the besieged city of Orleans and after that achievement was effected, she would take him to Rheims to be anointed as the king of France. She was at first laughed at, but after a long trial, the Maid of Orleans, as she was called was presented with a snow white horse & an escort. Now she set out for Orleans with a ringlet under her helmet & a certain holy sword & many people believing in the sanctity of her mission came to share with her in the glory of her enterprise. She brought with her a convoy of provisions for the dying soldiers within the walls of Orleans who were fast sinking in a state of starvation & dying by the sword of the enemy. Many died every day & the governor was about to throw the gates open to the enemy; but was prevented from doing that when

they heard of the wonderful prophetess that was coming to deliver them. When she arrived a great shout of delight like peals of thunder was heard within the walls of the city. The dying raised their voices for that triumphant cry, the sound of joy and hope was in every heart & the bells within the city were rung for the heavenly prophetess who had come to lead them to victory over their enemies. The Maid, full of belief in being protected by heaven, collected her force & drove the English in ignominious retreat from the gates of the city that had so long withstood their assaults. "Behold my prophecy fulfilled," exclaimed Joan of Arc after chasing the enemy to a considerable distance from Orleans. "Did not I say that I would raise this siege & put to flight the enemy of my country? Now if there be no delay, I will with equal certainty fulfill my second prediction & have my prince crowned at the city of Rheims as the lawful sovereign of France." After many battles the English were overcome and on July 17th 1492 Charles VII was conducted to Rheims to be crowned. At the coronation hour the deliverer of Orleans stood by her youthful monarch in shining armor, still holding her sacred standard & no sooner had the sacred coronation ended than she knelt down on the ground, burst into violent tears & embraced her king's knees & thanked Heaven that her work was well done & said that she had no further desire than to return to her native place & resume her humble & peaceful mode of life. But Charles heeded her desire very little & sent one of his generals with a gratifying speech that he had wishes that she would remain & aid him. These flattering words too easily prevailed & she yielded to his request. There was one more battle with the English in which Joan disappeared. After a long fruitless search for her, she was found wounded in a trench. She was brought to some neighboring house & remained there till she recovered. But after this her former services began to be neglected & forgotten by her soldiers & king. At Compeigne her soldiers full of jealousy of her fame forsook her in the presence of her enemies who rudely pulled her down from her horse & carried her to their tents. She was

then cruelly thrown into a dungeon. While in that solitary cell, she said to herself in her sorrow & distress, "I am no longer needed and no longer thought of." The day of her trial at last came and multitudes of both English & French came to hear her trial & examination. Some guards went to the cell to bring her to the Court in armor with chains around her hands. She passed along the crowded streets with her guards silently, but proudly. When placed before the bar, she was compelled to confess several charges against her. After 16 days of trial she was sentenced to be burned to death for witchcraft in the market place of Rouen. On 13th of May 1413 this dreadful sentence was carried into execution. Joan of Arc the deliverer of the besieged city of Orleans with firm step & fearless manner still in hope of escape came forth, but when the terrible words of that sentence fell upon her ears, she yielded with anguish & terror. With a calm heart she was bound to the stake & grasping her crucifix called fervently on her redeemer for pardon for her ungrateful country & unfaithful monarch & the next moment was wrapped in flames & hurried into eternity.

NETTIE W.

19 years of age—lost hearing at 7 years—under instruction 5 years.

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RAIN.

Rain comes to us from the clouds the same as snow. It falls in drops and wets the earth. The rain is very useful and we could not do without it; if it never rained the ground would become dry, rivers and springs would dry up; the seed that was planted would not grow and we should have nothing to eat. In the summer sometimes we have long time dry weather; it becomes very dry and dusty the vegetables all become parched, the wells and streams get low, and in the country some people have to borrow of water of their neighbors. A light short rain in summer is called a shower and we often have thunder and lightning. Sometimes it rains for several days at a time. In some countries of the world they have a dry and a wet season.

It rains for several months and then does not rain again for a long time. We can usually tell when it is going to rain because the sky is clouded over and great black clouds are running along. People carry umbrellas in wet weather. It is not good to get wet because we catch easily cold. Sometimes after a rain the walking is bad. We must not complain of weather for God knows what is best for us.

SUSAN McK.

Under instruction 6 years—congenital mute.

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WATER.

What a beautiful thing is water! What is water? It is fluid that covers three fourths of the surface of the earth. It is as necessary to our life as to plants and animals. Water is pure and clean and when it freezes it becomes ice and snow and hail but they are the same. It makes us admire it when in the sun the water ripples very beautifully. Water is very useful for the world's cleansing by its purifying effect. You often see the dust on the flowers and leaves and they look very homely but when the water drops on them; they are changed fresh and clean and then they look bright and pretty. It is amusing to see a nice canary bird taking a bath with the water in the morning. Water is the world's drink—it is the drink of plants as well as of man and animals. The plants drink it from the ground by the mouths in the roots. When we are thirsty we often drink the water and if we are still thirsty we would die. It is very necessary for us to drink to live. Water is in everything on the earth and sometimes when water is scarce things become dry and we wish it would rain. How careful we should be not to waste the water. It is very valuable. Some things can live in the water and those things are the fishes and oysters and clams &c and it is curious that we would die if we went under the water but they can live there. We are at a loss to know how God could make the things which can live in the water. The salt water of the ocean is not fit for drinking. If you look at water in a bowl

you can see its surface is level and when you stir it up you make it uneven but it will soon become level again because it always seeks a level. Water is made of exceedingly small particles that are round and smooth and move easily among themselves. The water is moved high by the wind and raised by it into the waves. The water is always trying to be level in all its motions. It works a great deal of machinery and if a stream is greatly swollen by heavy rains the water carries away the houses and bridges &c. We get the water, we use from the Schuylkill river. It comes to us through pipes and rises up to the third stories of the houses, this is because the reservoir at Fairmount is so high. The world is indebted to God for its abundance of water. We could not exist without it.

AGNES A. K.

18 years old—lost hearing at 3½ years—under instruction 6 years.

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#### OUR PRESIDENTS.

Representatives from all the States met in Phila. in May 1787, and adopted the present national constitution. It was submitted to the states for adoption and then made the original law of the land. People choose the president of our country themselves, and so they please themselves. The office is not hereditary in a certain family. There is an election for President once in four years. We have had eighteen presidents in the United States. George Washington who was the first president of the republic was born in Westmoreland Co. Virginia in 1732. He was a very good man. He was called the Father of the Country because he loved and liberated it. He was elected in 1789 and held office eight years. During his administration he was troubled by what was called the Whiskey Rebellion, some people in Western Penna. would not pay tax on the whiskey they made. Several new states were admitted into the Union. He retired to his home and died at Mount Vernon in 1799. He was greatly mourned by the people. John Adams who was the second president of the U. S. was born in Quincy Massa, in

1735. He was an eminent American Statesman. The chief events of his term were the passage of Alien and Sedition laws, the death of Washington in 1799, the removal of the National capital from Phila. to Washington in 1800. He was elected president in 1796 and served four years. He died in 1826. Thomas Jefferson who was third president, was an eminent American Statesman. He wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776 in Phila. During his administration we made the purchase of Louisiana from France for \$15,000,000. Col. Burr tried to create a rebellion. Jefferson died in Monticello Va. in 1826. James Madison was the fourth president and was born near the Rappahannock in Va. in 1751. He was called the Father of the Constitution because he took a warm interest in it. He was elected president in 1809 and served 8 years. In his administration was the second war with England, called Madison's war. It was caused by the claims of the English government to impress seamen from American vessels. There was also war with Algiers. He retired in 1817 and died in 1836. James Monroe who was the fifth president was the author of the "Monroe Doctrine." He was made president in 1817 and held office 8 years. The chief events of his administration were the Seminole war in Florida which was quelled by Gen Jackson and the purchase of Florida from Spain. Gen Fayette visited the country with great rejoicing. He died in New York in 1831. John Adams who was the sixth president, was an intelligent able statesman and universally respected. He was president from 1825 to 1829. During his administration peace existed at home and abroad. The great Erie Canal connecting Lake Erie and the Hudson river was finished. He died in 1848. Andrew Jackson who was the seventh president of our country was a native of North Carolina. He possessed a bold daring spirit. When the revolutionary war began he shouldered his musket and went to fight for his country in spite of his age of fourteen. In his administration there were two Indian wars the Black Hawk in Ill and the Seminole war in Florida. He died in 1845. Martin Van Buren was the eighth

president. He had a fondness for politics and at an early day attached himself to the Democratic party. During his term the country experienced a sad financial crisis which troubled and ruined thousands of happy homes. After retiring home, he took pleasure in visiting Europe. He died in 1861. William Henry Harrison was the ninth president, he was born in Va. His administration was a short one lasting just one month. He was inaugurated on 4th March and died on April 4th. His death was regretted deeply. John Tyler was the tenth president of our country. He was inaugurated in 1845. His administration was noted for the settlement of the boundary line between Canada and Maine by the Commissioners Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton, of England. He died in 1862. James K. Polk was the eleventh president was born in N. C. in 1795. He was a genial man and had many warm friends. He was elected in 1845 and held office 4 years. His administration was a stormy one. The most important event was the Mexican war which began in 1845 and caused by the annexation of Texas. He died in Nashville Tenn in 1849. Zachary Taylor was the twelfth president of the U. S. He had won praise for skill and courage in war. He distinguished himself in the wars against the Black Hawks and Seminole Indians. He was inaugurated president on 4th of March 1849 and died in 1850. Millard Fillmore was the thirteenth president. He was distinguished for vigour and firmness. In his administration which lasted from 1850 to 1853, California was admitted into the Union and the Fugitive Slave Bill was passed. He died in 1874. Franklin Pierce who was the fourteenth president of the U. S. was born in New Hampshire in 1807. His father was of revolutionary fame. Mr Pierce was very genial, but very fickle and a great drinker. He was made president in 1853. He served one term. During his administration Arizona was purchased from Mexico for \$20,000,000. The Missouri Compromise restricting Slavery was repealed in 1854. He retired from his office and died at home in 1857. James Buchanan was the fifteenth president of our country. He was honest, kind and agreeable. He was the

only bachelor president we have ever had. During his administration the Slavery Question grew more and more exciting. Kansas was admitted as a free state. At Harper's Ferry Old John Brown was hanged for attempting to excite an insurrection among the Slaves. In 1860 Prince Albert of Wales who is the eldest son of Victoria visited the country. He was greatly respected by the people. Buchanan retired from his office in March 1861 and died at Wheatland, Lancaster Co Pa. in 1868. Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president and was inaugurated in 1861. He was very kind, forgiving, wise and patriotic. When he was a very poor boy he was honest and industrious and at last rose to his high position. In his administration occurred the great battle of Gettysburgh in this state. It lasted three days 1st, 2nd, 3rd of July, 1863, and was a great victory for the Union army under Gen Meade. Lincoln was assassinated by Wilkes Booth in a theatre in Washington 1865. His death was regretted by the people of every nation. Andrew Johnson who was the seventeenth president, was born in very poor circumstances in North Carolina in the year 1807. He was made president in 1865. He was an unpopular president. He was too honest and obstinate to be managed by the politicians who hated him. The chief event of his administration was the capture of Jefferson Davis, while he was endeavoring to make his way through Georgia he was taken prisoner to Fortress Monroe. Alaska was purchased from Russia for \$7,000,000. Mr Johnson died in 1875. Ulysses S. Grant who is the eighteenth president of the U. S. was born in Ohio in 1822. He was inaugurated in 1869 and re-elected president in 1872. He will hold office eight years. He will retire in March 1877. He served in the army almost all his life and never lost a single battle and was a very successful soldier. He is a somewhat unpopular president. He is fitted better for Military than for Civil life. During his term the Alabama claims against England have been settled, the Modoc Indian war occurred in which Gen Canby was killed by Capt Jack. There was a grand fair in this city called the Centennial exhibition for the republic is one hundred years old. It



began on 10th of May and it closed on 10th of November. The people visited it from almost every nation. I can't tell who will be the next president of our country. I want to have a good and honest man whoever it may be.

EVA A. J.

18 years old—born deaf—under instruction 6 years.

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#### ASTRONOMY.

Astronomy is a mathematical science which enables us to study the heavenly bodies, their magnitudes, distances and motions. It was rudely studied by the people of antiquity and some of their observations were kept more than twenty four hundred years before the christian era. This science is spoken of in the Old Testament which tells us of the creation, and says that the sun, moon, and stars were created by our Almighty Father on the fourth day. Job, a native of Chaldea, mentioned the names of Arcturus, Orion and Pleiades fifteen hundred years before the christian era and these stars have retained those names ever since. Thales, a wise philosopher, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, first taught astronomy in that country, and in the course of a few years another Greek philosopher Pythagoras taught it and firmly believed his theory was right, but his system was not believed by men who considered themselves as having pre-eminence in the science. An Egyptian philosopher, named Ptolemy, who lived two hundred years before the time of the birth of Christ, was a teacher of astronomy and had finished his system before Pythagoras taught. His system tells us that the earth is in the centre of the universe, and the sun and planets revolve around it once every twenty four hours, but it was found out to be wrong. However it continued to be taught for fifteen hundred years until the system of the present day was adopted by Nicholas Copernicus, a Prussian astronomer in 1510. His system which is like that of Pythagoras who taught five hundred years before the birth of Christ, was, at first, disbelieved but afterwards acknowledged throughout Europe. It teaches that

the sun is in the centre of the system while all the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune revolve around it in different orbits. Mercury is the nearest to it while Neptune is the farthest away. Though the Ptolemaic system taught that the Earth was flat for 1500 years it has been proved to be a round body which revolves on its axis every twenty four hours and around the sun once in a year. Its sphericity is proved by 1st ships have often sailed around the world ; 2nd its shadow upon the moon when a lunar eclipse takes place is circular ; and 3rd when a ship leaves the land you lose sight of the hull first and then the top masts which would not be the case were the earth flat. The revolution of the earth upon its axis from west to east causes the sun to appear to revolve around it from east to west whereas we know the sun stands still while the earth revolves around it. The Solar System consists of the sun and all the worlds revolving around him, eight primary planets ; ninety-eight small asteroides, twenty-one secondary planets and a great number of comets. Planets do not shine of their own light but by reflecting the light of the sun. The Earth has one moon, Jupiter four, Saturn eight, Uranus six, and Neptune two ; these satellites revolve around them. The Asteroides are very small bodies revolving around the sun between Mars and Jupiter and are so small that they are not seen to the naked eye ; however many have been found by the aid of telescopes, but no doubt they would have remained unknown to the astronomers if it had not been for those instruments. The Sun, the most prominent of all the heavenly bodies, occupies the centre of the Solar System, around which all the planets and comets revolve and by which their motions are directed and controlled. It is the most brilliant body that human eyes can gaze upon and distributes light to all the planets. In the midst of a family as a father it has never stopped directing, regulating, and watching its children. It does a great deal of work for us, and the planets which revolve around it. It affords the heat that warms our planet ; allows the earth to float through the heavens without interruption, leads

it in its own paths and bestows on it years, months, and seasons. It also makes the darkened earth splendid and bright and causes the inhabitants to be awakened and makes the morning dews, the wind of the air, and the rain of the clouds. Mercury derived its name from the god which the ancient Greeks regarded as the god of thieves. It is the nearest to the sun being but 35,000,000 miles from it, and its diameter is 2,960. It takes it twenty four hours to revolve around the sun ; its years are eighty eight days long ; its seasons are twenty two days, and its months a little over seven. After Mercury, Venus exceeding all the planets in beauty and splendour is 68,000,000 miles from the sun, revolving around it in 224 days and rotating upon its axis in 24 hours. It has two Springs, two summers, two autumns, two winters which take place every year. The Earth upon which we live is a spherical body like an orange, being a little flattened at the poles and is encompassed by an atmosphere forty five miles high. Its diameter is 8,000 miles, and its circumference is 25,000. Mars the fourth planet from the sun is the smallest of the heavenly bodies except Mercury. His distance is 145,000,000 miles from the sun and he revolves on his axis in  $24\frac{1}{2}$  hours and revolves around the sun in 23 months. Jupiter is a very large planet and is 495,000,000 miles from the sun and his diameter is 90,000. It takes him twelve years to revolve around the sun and ten hours to rotate on his axis. Saturn, the largest planet except Jupiter, is 909,000,000 miles from the sun and revolves around him in thirty years and rotates upon his axis in a little over ten hours. Uranus is the seventh planet from the sun being 1,828,000,000 miles distant, and revolves around the sun in a little over eighty four years. Neptune the last planet is 2,850,000,000 miles from the sun and goes around the sun in  $164\frac{1}{2}$  years. Though the moon belonging to the earth is one of the smallest of all the heavenly bodies it seems as if it were larger than the sun because of its being nearer to the earth, its distance is 240,000 miles from it. It does not shine by its own light but by reflecting the light of the sun. Nothing lives on the moon for it has no atmosphere, it contains no vegetable and animal

life but mountains and volcanoes are visible by the aid of telescopes. Comets are thin bodies revolving around the sun and their motions in their revolutions differ greatly. Some have very beautiful tails, while others have none, they therefore look different in form and appearance from the other bodies in the heavens. Many have been discovered by astronomers by telescopic examination. How wonderful must be the power of God who guides all these heavenly bodies in their courses and how profoundly we should honor and fear Him!

CARRIE M. C.

17 years of age—lost hearing at 4 years—under instruction 8 years.

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LIFE IS SHORT.

As we look back upon the pages of the world's history, we see how departed ages have rolled over nations, how centuries have come and gone, and are filled with wonder and amazement at the many changes that have taken place. The mighty have fallen and the weak become strong; kings and princes have ruled and died, and great men have flourished and disappeared. Nations have triumphed and been overthrown, kingdoms exalted, and empires destroyed. But in all these years that have visited our globe we see that man, the great actor, has existed for only a short time and then passed away and become as the dust of the earth; thus it has been and so it shall be till man shall exist no more. There are millions who have lived and died, whose names have been forgotten centuries ago, and the only thing that can remind us of their former existence is their names chiselled on the remains of some decaying, crumbling tomb-stone, set up to commemorate their virtues. Life after life has passed and faded, each has borne its part of pain and sorrow, and received its share of pleasure; each has labored and filled its niche in the temple of the world and then quickly passed away like the white cloud which we see quietly sailing along the lovely blue sky. By the deaths that occur around us daily, we are constantly reminded of the sad but undeniable truth that life is short, and that the dis-

tance from the cradle to the grave is but a span. The happiest time in life is childhood when the years fly most swiftly. Show me a person advanced in years who is not always ready to tell of his happy boyhood years, when his merry companions were "joyous urchins" and the world seemed so bright and gladsome and each flower and plant which met their eyes was a wonder unthought. He still cherishes with fond pleasure the freaks and whims of his childhood. The little ones come to us but for a time and then become men and women. But what happiness and merriment they shed around—they are like the sunbeams which glide in and out our apartments dancing merrily up and down the room making everybody happier and better.

While our ancestors lived the warm bright rays of the glorious sun shone down upon them just as it shines upon us to-day, the flowers withered and bloomed, and the branches of the trees were bared and again they were clothed in green and decked out in their beautiful colored leaves in autumn; the beautiful snow came and went and even so at this day life is offering us those same attractions of nature that she placed at the feet of our forefathers and awaits to present to coming generations. They abide but we pass away.

Life is short; it will be but a very short time before the human heart will stop its beating, only a little while and the busy hands and feet will be at rest; only a little while and the mind will cease to think and plan; a short span of pain and pleasure and the eyes will be closed in their last quiet and unbroken sleep of eternal rest. Life is the school of experience in which we learn the lessons that fit the soul for eternity and though it be brief and uneventful there is time for us to prepare for a higher and better existence. It is a journey over which we are travelling to a home where are peace and joy and everlasting happiness. Time will not wait for us, it keeps steadily on in its flight while we and all animated beings fall by the way victims of its ravages.

We come and go quickly and those whom we were wont to love and caress will in time cease to mourn for us; we disappear

and are forgotten like the gentle shower which after it has fallen and refreshed, cleansed and moistened the earth is no more thought of when the gleams of sunshine burst forth from the clouds and spread their brightness over the land. How truthful are the words of the Psalmist, "As for man, his days are as grass; as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth.

"For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know it no more."

LIZZIE B.

17 years of age—lost hearing at 5 years—under instruction 5 years.

#### THE EXISTENCE OF GOD.

The belief in the existence of some being, superior to man, on whom he is dependent, and who demands his worship, is so universal, that it may almost be said to be an instinct of our nature. This being is God. All people, in all countries, whether civilized, or barbarous, have some idea of such a being, and worship him according to their notions of what he is; but they don't all worship one God. The civilized, or christian nations, all worship the only true and living God, while among the barbarous and Pagan nations, a great many different Gods are worshipped. One nation, worships idols made of wood, stone, brass, silver, or gold. Another worships the sun, and other heavenly orbs, while another, believes in the religion of the false prophet Mohammed. The reason why, the uncivilized people in barbarous countries, worship so many different Gods, may be put down to their want of the "Bible," which tells about the only Supreme Being, whom all the Christians, no matter of what denomination, worship; and so rude are the notions and so dark the intellects, of the barbarians, that they can form no conception of the Christian God. I said that all people of all countries worship a God. But they do not all do so. There are a number of people, who doubt that there is any God at all, and who laugh at all who believe so. These persons are called Infidels, or Atheists, and are found in all quarters of the globe, but to the shame of an enlightened people be it said, that the greater number are found in civilized coun-

tries. The Atheist declares, there is no God, that life ends with death, that after death all is a blank, and that the idea of a place like heaven, is only a fiction of the imagination. In his opinion, all believers, in the existence of God, are insane fanatics, who, when they build churches, &c &c, are only wasting their money. Let us ask the infidel and inquire "Who made the world, and all the beautiful things, that it contains"? He will answer, "It never was made, but grew so." Ask him who made man, and he will answer, "Man is descended from an inferior being." Here he is caught in his own trap, for if you ask him, who made the inferior being, he confesses that he does not know. After the Infidel has exhausted all his arguments, he asks, "how do you know that there is a God, since you believe in his existence?" Our answer is, we know that there is a God, by his works. We cannot with our eyes, behold his presence, we cannot even look steadfastly on the sun, his glorious emblem; but we can in every part of the globe, trace the plain vestiges of his power, wisdom, and benevolence. Wherever you see a plant, wherever you see an animal, there you discover God. In the deepest part of the Atlantic Ocean, in the boundless wilds of Africa, upon the snowy summits of the Alps, and along the vast range of the stupendous Andes, he may be traced. His power and wisdom are shown in the formation of the fragrant rose, and towering oak; in the gentle lamb and in the roaring lion; in the melodious nightingale, and in the rapacious vulture. Who can behold, a statue, or painting, without concluding that there was a sculptor, and a painter; who can look at a house, ship, or garment, and not understand, that there was a weaver, a carpenter, and an architect? All things that are, indicate some cause from whence they sprang. A man, might just as well doubt, that there be a sun, when he sees his beams gliding on the earth, as to doubt, that there is a God, when he sees his works. Look at the vast arch above us, and inquire who made all those shining lights, and who supports them with so much order and regularity. Let us turn to the Bible and find the answer in the XIX Chapter of Psalms, 1

verse, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work."

"There is a God all nature speaks,  
Through earth, and air, and seas, and skies;  
See, from the clouds his glory breaks,  
When the first beams of morning rise!"

The wisdom of God, in the works of nature, is no less evident than his power. Throughout the whole, of his boundless creation, there is no irregularity, or confusion; so wisely, are all the parts of the immense system of the universe, adjusted; so wisely are all their complicated movements directed; so admirably suited are all the properties of inanimate nature, and all the instincts of living creatures, to the situation they are destined to fill, that all is harmony, beauty, and order. The history of nature indeed, so far as our imperfect researches can extend, is the history of providential goodness to all created beings. It must be obvious, to every capacity, however mean or unenlightened, who beholds the light of the sun, the verdure of the fields, and the resplendent varieties of creation that God is perfect; and that all his works are good. If we admire the skillful, contrivances of our fellow beings, and are astonished at the productions of human ingenuity, what shall we think of the wisdom, which planned the arrangements of nature and provided for their uninterrupted courses? If it be a folly to deny the existence of God, is it not a folly, not to worship God when we acknowledge his being? To fear God and to keep his commandments is the whole duty of man. Again if we acknowledge the existence of God, will it not be our wisdom, since we acknowledge his being, often to think of him. It is the black mask of a fool, "God is not in all his thoughts," Psalm x—iv— If we believe in the existence of God, we must abhor Atheism, and work zealously for him, 1: because he commands it, 2: the wants of the world call for it, and 3: our happiness, hereafter, will be proportioned to our zeal. This is a Scriptural truth, and those acquainted with the Bible will know where to find it.

JACOB M. K.

16 years of age—lost hearing at 11 years—at school 1 year.



# LIST OF PUPILS

CONNECTED WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

## MALES.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Allabough, Brewster R.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Allen, Corey	Meshoppen,	Wyoming.
Anthony, Alvin W.	Bangor,	Northampton.
Austin, William P.	Montrose,	Susquehanna.
Avery, John F.	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Baer, John A.	Town Line,	Luzerne.
Baker, George B. McC.	Beaver Meadow,	Columbia.
Barker, Rowland M.	Ebensburg,	Cambria.
Bell, Jacob C.	Conshohocken,	Montgomery.
Biegel, Joshua E.	Bedford,	Bedford.
Bitler, George W.	Zion's Grove,	Schuylkill.
Bitner, George B. McC.	Port Royal,	Juniata.
Blanckensee, Henry	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Boland, John	Dunmore,	Luzerne.
Bond, Lewis L.	Jermyn's,	Luzerne.
Botzum, John	Reading,	Berks.
Boucher, Henry C	Glade,	Somerset.
Bowers, Geo. B. McC.	Millersburg,	Dauphin.
Bradley William H.	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Brandt, Harry	Trenton,	Mercer, N. J.
Brennan, George	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Brinkley Clarence C.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Britton, John A.	Scott,	Luzerne.
Brookmire William	Freehold,	Warren.
Brown, Walter F.	Youngsville,	Warren.
Brown, Joseph	Newtown,	Bucks.
Bruthi, Joseph	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Buch, Frederick,	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Burckhard, Christian	New Holland,	Lancaster.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Burge, William	Dunmore,	Luzerne.
Butler, William A.	Ralston,	Lycoming.
Callahan, Lewis W.	Allegheny City,	Allegheny.
Campbell, Samuel H.	Waterloo,	Juniata.
Campbell, Charles	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Christman, Jefferson	Allentown,	Lehigh.
Cochran, Geo. B. McC.	Newton Hamilton,	Mifflin.
Cole, Charles	Blooming Valley,	Crawford.
Collings, Edward Z.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Cooper, Thomas D.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Connolly, Patrick	Beaver Falls,	Beaver.
Coyle, James J.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Crawford, Cyrus	Titusville,	Crawford.
Crawn, Bethuel	Swartswood,	Sussex, N. J.
Crum, Willis E.	Coalmont,	Huntingdon.
Cummings, John P.	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
Daily, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dawson, Samuel L.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Decker, Peter	Tunkhannock,	Wyoming.
Deise, John P.	Lock Haven,	Clinton.
Delaney, Michael	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Delp, Thomas D.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Detweiler, John P.	Plymouth,	Luzerne.
Devlin, Thomas	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Devereaux, Harrison.	Sugar Grove,	Warren.
Dolph, Jesse O.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Doughten, William W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dunmore, Frederick	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dwyer, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Eaton, Charles S.	Wilkesbarre,	Luzerne.
Eisele, John F.	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Enty, Samuel	Shamokin,	Northumberland.
Faulkner, William A.	Shrewsbury,	York.
Faust, Nathan	Auburn,	Schuylkill.
Feine, Terrence	Espyville,	Crawford.
Fell, Lyndell	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
Finn, Michael	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Daniel	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Joseph	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dennis E.	Lyona,	Crawford.
ck, John J.	Litiz,	Lancaster.
ck, Lewis W.	Litiz,	Lancaster.
2, John F.	Salem,	Salem, N. J.
Frank M.	Springfield,	Bradford.
John	Yardleyville,	Bucks.
Edward	Glassborough,	Gloucester, N. J.
Philip	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia,
g, Henry W.	Litiz,	Lancaster.
k, Isaac H.	Milton,	Sussex, Del.
Edwin	Ursina,	Somerset.
William C.	Catawissa,	Columbia.
c, William	Allegheny City.	Allegheny.
Joseph W.	Gettysburg,	Adams.
d, Bird J.	Hellam,	York.
Homer J.	Lyona,	Crawford.
l, William H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
7, Alfred	Harrisburgh,	Dauphin.
dobler, Joseph	Mount Joy,	Lancaster.
17, Thomas	Princeton,	Mercer, N. J.
21, William E.	Milton,	Northumberland.
, Hendrick B.	Bordentown,	Burlington, N. J.
Andrew	Rochester,	Beaver.
1, Robert	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Franklin K.	West Chester,	Chester.
Thomas E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
John S.	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
smith, Geo. F.	New Castle,	Lawrence.
r, Jacob M.	Scranton,	Luzerne.
George E.	York,	York.
Charles T.	Glen Rock,	York.
Julius	Reading,	Berks.
Henry B.	Manheim,	Lancaster.
William	Catasauqua,	Lehigh.
orge N.	Allegheny City,	Allegheny.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Lennox, Frank C.	Orange,	Essex, N. J.
Lewis, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Lipsett, William H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Lohse, William L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Longenberger, Chas. W.	Watsonstown,	Northumberland.
Lucabaugh, Oliver F.	Summit,	York.
Lupolt, Jacob A.	Short Mountain,	Dauphin.
Lyng, Edwin M.	New Brunswick,	Middlesex, N. J.
McDonough, John	Hyde Park,	Luzerne.
McElhare, Geo. B. McC.	Green Village,	Franklin.
McKenzie, Thomas F.	Meyer's Mills,	Somerset.
McMenamin, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McMickle, Francis H.	Deckertown,	Sussex, N. J.
McMickle, Morris C.	Deckertown,	Sussex, N. J.
McMonigle, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Maginnis, Willie	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Magnin, Alfred	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Mallick, Herbert M.	North East,	Erie.
Manner Daniel	Brady,	Indiana.
Manning, Lincoln	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Maroney, Edward	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Marshall, Charles McC.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Mathews, William	Jersey City,	Hudson, N. J.
Miles, William A.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Miller, John C.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Moody, Frank W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Morley, Paul S.	Sharpsville,	Mercer.
Morris, Louis	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Morrison, Howard R.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Murphy, William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Myer, Albert A.	Lehigh Gap,	Carbon.
Myers, Jacob	Williamson,	Franklin.
Natter, Theodore	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Nickels, John P.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Nieman, James A.	Obeyville,	Allegheny.
North, Edwin W.	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Oakes, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Henry	Lawsville Centre,	Susquehanna.
John	Phoenixville,	Chester.
Henry	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
John, Clement D.	Birdsboro,	Berks.
John E.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Samuel	South Easton,	Northampton.
Timothy	Ephrata,	Lancaster.
Charles A.	Cherry Hill,	Erie.
William	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
Braham L.	Tylersburg,	Clarion.
Bach, Paul	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
James	Pine Grove,	Schuylkill.
Henry D.	Kintnersville,	Bucks.
William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
James L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Hilton E.	Cochran's Mills,	Armstrong.
Henry	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Frank A.	Muhlenberg,	Luzerne.
John, Harry T.	Emporium,	Cameron.
John, Samuel K.	Phillipsburg,	Warren, N. J.
John H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
John, George C.	Gallitzin,	Cambria.
Charles H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
John, Frederick	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
John, Albert	Oak Hill,	Lancaster.
John, James A.	Green Grove,	Luzerne.
John, John W.	Shoemakersville,	Berks.
John, Charles H.	Brinkerton,	Clarion.
John, William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
John, Charles H.	Patterson,	Juniata.
John W.	Elk Lake,	Susquehanna.
Henry R.	Harrisburgh,	Dauphin.
Lincoln	Columbus,	Warren.
Bruce M.	Muncy,	Lycoming.
John, Charles H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Harry R.	Carlisle,	Cumberland.
John, Newton M.	Centre Road Stat'n,	Crawford.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Stapleton, John H.	Everett,	Bedford.
Stites, George B.	Rio Grande,	Cape May, N. J.
Stodd, Thomas	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
Sullivan, Daniel	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Swift, Charles C. S.	McLane,	Erie.
Thompson, Wm. J.	Milroy,	Mifflin.
Toole, James	Swedesboro,	Gloucester, N. J.
Tyre, William S.	Laurel,	Sussex, Del.
Wallace, Wm. H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Ware, John H.	Turnersville,	Gloucester, N. J.
Warrington, Greensbury	Georgetown,	Sussex, Del.
Weaver, John H.	Nebraska,	Forest.
Weaver, William A.	Nebraska,	Forest.
Weidman Michael,	York,	York.
Widaman, Benj. F.	Irwin's Station,	Westmoreland.
Williams, George E.	Braddock's,	Allegheny.
Williams, James	Pittston,	Luzerne.
Williams, William	Woodbury,	Gloucester, N. J.
Wilson, Edward	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Wisotzkey, Wm. C.	Gettysburg,	Adams.
Yontz, PERRY A.	Standing Stone,	Bradford,
Young, James T.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Zang, George, jr.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Zeigler, Robert M.	Carlisle,	Cumberland.

## FEMALES.

Anderson, Alice,	Livermore,	Westmoreland.
Anspach, Susan E.	Host,	Berks.
Atkin, Eliza J.	Tidioute,	Warren.
Aultz, Juniata E.	Mount Union,	Huntingdon.
Bacon, Ida C.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Barnitz, Camilla A.	York,	York.
Barstow Sarah E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Bauchnecht, Rosina D.	Reading,	Berks.
Beninger, Lydia A.	Auburn Centre,	Susquehanna.
Bennett, Mary L.	Newark,	Essex, N. J.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Agnes,	Sharpsville,	Mercer.
Epitola E.	Saegersville,	Lehigh.
Ed, Lilly	Trenton,	Mercer, N. J.
Abella	Reimersburg,	Clarion.
Ida B.	York,	York.
Harriett L.	Dunmore,	Luzerne.
El, Mary J.	Waterloo,	Juniata.
Ellen A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Bridget	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Marrie M.	Roxborough,	Philadelphia.
Anna	Platea,	Erie.
Ham, Martha J.	Bower,	Clearfield.
Er, Lydia	Fertility,	Lancaster.
Er, Catharine	Fertility,	Lancaster.
Enelia	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Eda C.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Hannah	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
Emma S.	Patterson,	Juniata.
Maggie	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Mary A.	Harrisburgh,	Dauphin.
Sarah A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Louisa	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Maria	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Ed, Susan M.	Easton,	Northampton.
Mary	Laddsburg,	Bradford.
Ed, Mary J.	Espyville,	Crawford.
Ed, Phoebe	Zollarsville,	Washington.
Ed, Catharine	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Ed, Elizabeth	Johnstown,	Cambria.
Ed, Mary R.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Ed, Mary J.	Milford,	Pike.
Vannettic C.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Ed, Catharine	Telford,	Bucks.
Annie	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Ed, Agnes	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Ed, Teressa E.	Carlisle,	Cumberland.
Ed, Carrie C.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Goelitz, Amanda R.	South Easton,	Northampton.
Goodyear, Emaline	Cameron,	Cameron.
Gorman, Maggie	Pittston,	Luzerne.
Graff, Katie	New Oxford,	York.
Hall, Laura B.	Zollarsville,	Washington.
Hammel, Mary L.	Camden,	Camden, N. J.
Hand, Annie	Shenandoah,	Schuylkill.
Harper, Frances	Gloucester,	Camden, N. J.
Hatch, Alta M.	Corry,	Erie.
Helman, Withelmina	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia,
Herr, Barbara	Columbia,	Lancaster.
Hewlings, Lizzie L.	Mantua,	Gloucester, N. J.
Hiestand, Maggie K.	Hellam,	York.
Hoese, Elizabeth	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Hogenmiller, C. F. A.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Hopfer, Ida M.	Scott,	Luzerne.
Houck, Rose	Reading,	Berks.
Houck, Katie	Reading,	Berks.
Houghny, Maggie	Princeton,	Mercer, N. J.
Hughes, Emma J.	Tansborough,	Camden, N. J.
Hyde, Carrie J.	Bell's Run,	McKean.
Imschweiler, Catharine	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Jack, Eva A.		Mercer.
Jacobs, Angeline	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Kelly, Mary	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Kepp, Agnes A.	Allentown,	Lehigh.
Kintzle, Isadora	Tamaqua,	Schuylkill.
Kinzie, Ida L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Korper, Elizabeth	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Krantz, Emma	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Kuhlman, Mary	Ursina,	Somerset.
Lebo, Sarah	Bridgeville,	Allegheny.
Leiby, Laura L.	Goldsboro,	York.
Levan Caroline C.	Alburtis,	Lehigh.
Levering, Retta T.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Lewis, Catharine	Morris' Run,	Tioga.
Lilly, Rosa E.	Klecknersville,	Northampton.



NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Luella H.	Concord,	Franklin,
Cornelia	Thurlow's Station,	Delaware.
My, Ann	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
e, Sarah J.	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
uld, Catharine,	Dunmore,	Luzerne.
ney, Susan E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ghlin, Everina E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
, Regina J.	Brady,	Indiana.
gh, Carrie	Morris' Run,	Tioga.
Catharine O.	Reading,	Berks.
Theresa	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Emma C.	Scranton,	Luzerne.
, Mary A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
s, Lizzie	Williamsport,	Lycoming.
lizabeth,	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
, Jemima	Hyde Park,	Luzerne.
attie E.		Bradford.
ra J.		Bradford.
ch, Sarah E.	Camden,	Camden, N. J.
Mary A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Mary,	Ephrata,	Lancaster.
lla E.	Highspire,	Dauphin.
ler, Agnes	Reading,	Berks.
Mary L.	Spinnerstown,	Bucks.
Hannah R.	Lock Haven,	Clinton.
n, Emma K.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ary J.	Lower Augusta,	Northumberland.
r, Christina	New Castle,	Lawrence.
, Louisa	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon.
er, Elizabeth	Trumbauersville,	Bucks.
ane P.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Maggie H.	Port Monmouth,	Monmouth, N. J.
rbara	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
, Ida J.	Clinton Dale,	Clinton.
ll, Louisa E.	Shoemakersville,	Berks.
, Emma J.	Upland,	Delaware.
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NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Sloate, Emma P.	Elk Lake,	Susquehanna.
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Smith, Elizabeth E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Smull, Martha W.	Pottstown,	Montgomery.
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Stein, Martha E.	Heilmansdale,	Lebanon.
Stephenson, Hannah E.	Downingtown,	Chester.
Sterner, Anna R.	Schuylkill Haven,	Schuylkill.
Straub, Mary	Erie,	Erie.
Stuart, Amanda	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
Stumpf, Mary J.	Brady,	Indiana.
Tarbit, Catharine	Columbia,	Lancaster.
Thoman, Lilly A.	Codorus,	York.
Tighe, Annie	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Trumbower, Sarah E.	Telford,	Montgomery.
Veasey, Eliza F.	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
Von Slavich, Annie	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Weil, Janette	Wilksbarre,	Luzerne.
Wentz, Ellen S.	Strinestown,	York.
Werts, Mary E.	West Port,	Clinton.
Westerhood, Elizabeth	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Westerhood, Jeanette B.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Whitman, Hettie K.	Reading,	Berks.
Wilson, Anna H.	Frackville,	Schuylkill.
Woodall, Ann E.	East Nanticoke,	Luzerne.
Young, Leonora C.	Breinigsville,	Lehigh.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and eighty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred and forty dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and are reopened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time all the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins the class after its formation.

Payments are required to be made in advance every six months, and a bond given to the Institution (approved by the Treasurer) within six months after the admission of the pupil, to be signed by the applicant, and a responsible surety, who must be a resident of Philadelphia or its vicinity, when it is possible.

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children before the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them after it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the names of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years; and before they can be admitted, satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out, it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the state fund is limited; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

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## STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Applications for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made to the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances, and capacity of the deaf mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years, which may be extended in certain cases to eight years.

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## STATE OF DELAWARE.

Application for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the State. The term allowed is five years which may be extended by the Governor to eight years.

### QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions :

What is the name of the child? (Mention the whole of its name.)

What is the age of the child? (Mention the year, month, day and place of birth.)

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside? (Mention the County and nearest Post-Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child?

Are any of them deaf and dumb?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, or is it known that there have been any deaf or dumb, either on the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinated?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles or whooping cough?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease? If so, how and at what age?

Was there any relationship between parents before marriage?

### SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, BEQUESTS, &c.

Life Subscriptions, . . . . .	\$20.00
Annual Subscriptions, . . . . .	2.00

Received by any member of the Board of Directors.

Donations to the Library, of Books, Maps, Pictures, &c., and to the Cabinet of Apparatus, Specimens, Curiosities of Nature and Art, will be received at the Institution.

### SCHOLARSHIP.

A Donation or Bequest of \$5,000 will found a Scholarship, which shall bear the donor's, or such other name as he may designate.

### FORM OF A DEVISE OR BEQUEST.

I give, devise, and bequeath to "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," &c.

## DONATIONS.

- George W. Childs, Esq.—Books
- Miss Mary N. Logan—A large Picture (framed), “Centennial Memorial of American Independence.”
- Mrs. Mary Campbell—Books (3 vols.)
- Miss Mary Gibbons—Specimens of Natural History.
- Hon. Philippe da Motta, Brazilian Commissioner of Education—Specimens of work done by pupils of the Rio de Janeiro Institution for Deaf and Dumb; also, Books, Maps, &c.
- Goodell, Braun & Waters—Allowance on Lawn Mower (\$8)—
- Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.—Allowance on Sewing Machines (\$147.50).
- American Button-Hole Sewing Machine Co.—Allowance on Sewing Machine (\$100).
- Caleb F. Clark, Esq.—A portrait of Capt. John S. Jones, dec'd, who bequeathed the Institution all his Real Estate after the death of his wife.
- I. P. Morris, Esq.—Tickets to the Zoological Gardens, for all the pupils.
- Spruce and Pine Street Passenger Railway Co.—Tickets for the pupils to and from Fairmount (at any time) at half price.
- Lady's Book—L. A. Godey, Esq.
- Home Magazine—T. S. Arthur.
- Saturday Evening Post.
- Harper's Magazine—Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
- Deaf Mutes' Journal—H. C. Rider, Esq., Mexico, N. Y.
- Mutes' Chronicle (2 copies)—Ohio Institution.
- Deaf Mute Mirror (2 copies)—Michigan Institution.
- Kentucky Deaf Mute (2 copies)—Kentucky Institution.
- Goodson Gazette—Virginia Institution.
- Mute Journal of Nebraska—Nebraska Institution.
- Deaf Mute Index—Colorado Institution.
- Kansas Star—Kansas Institution.
- Deaf Mute Advance—Illinois Institution.

## REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

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The Building Committee having been continued to give completeness to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, it seems proper that a final report be made to the Board of Directors, that the contributors may have full information about the existing Institution.

Most of the old buildings, having been erected more than half a century ago and maintained with a view to the most rigid economy, were incomplete, inadequate to the requirements of the Institution, and dangerous to the health of its inmates. The subjects of heating and ventilation were, at that time, hardly considered, and the present method of excluding rats was not then adopted. The old buildings were so overrun with such vermin, that on the removal of plaster ceilings under the main floors, the stench was so offensive as to sicken the workmen, and to reveal the danger of a pestilence that had been ignorantly incurred. After ascertaining the fact that rats will not inhabit buildings when their access to the ground is wholly cut off, the Committee remedied this so thoroughly that not a rat is to be found about the existing institution. The floors of the basements are made of a cement termed lithogen, the upper stratum of which is composed of white sand and Portland cement in equal quantities. The basement rooms in the old building are used for dining-rooms for the officers, for the boys and for the girls, and for bathing-rooms, with separate enclosed bath-houses on the girls' side of the building; also, for store-rooms, kitchen, two sculleries, bakery and bread-room.

The basement in the new building is almost on a level with the ground, and has very large windows on each side, giving an abundance of light and air. That under the north building, which is used for boys, is their work-shop, where they acquire

the trades of tailoring and shoemaking. A part of the room is used by the tailor and shoemakers who work there continuously, whilst the boys only work at allotted times, between the morning and afternoon session of school. The basement under the south new building is a very complete laundry, with most of the modern appliances, including the use of steam. The washing is done by hired people, but the ironing with the aid of the girls pupils. The half of the basement under the school-houses, on Fifteenth street, is reserved for instruction in other trades and occupations, when the Directors are prepared to introduce them. The other half of the basement is used for storing coal, and for furnaces and for four reservoirs of pure air, forced down from the roof by an inexpensive contrivance, that gives a pressure, when the wind blows, superior to any resistance, on the windward side of the building. By this contrivance there is a steady flow of air, warmed by the furnaces, into each school-room. This arrangement will also be efficacious during warm weather, by supplying the school-rooms with pure air at a low temperature. Ventilation in the school-rooms, dormitories and sitting-rooms is further promoted by several ventilating shafts—nine of them being four and a half feet each in the clear, and sixty feet high. The products of combustion are conveyed up these shafts in iron pipes, which terminate three feet below the top of the chimney, which is reduced in size by a gradual slope to quicken the exit both of the foul and the heated air. These shafts ventilate the kitchen, sitting-rooms, the play-rooms, and especially the dormitories. In the latter there are four large openings at the floor adjoining the external walls at each end of the building. The beds for the children are arranged head to head, in the middle of the room, because the breath being  $30^{\circ}$  warmer than the surrounding air, ascends to the ceiling and passes over to the cold external walls on each side of the room; it then descends, and is immediately drawn off by the large shafts, in which an active upward current is induced by the hot iron pipes, and also by the peculiar arrangement at the top of the shaft, which is capped in a manner highly promotive of ventilation. This



arrangement of beds, favors the use of the windows, which would otherwise let the cold air fall upon the heads of the children. It also enabled the Committee to furnish each girl located in the new building with a separate room, in which she can attend to her devotions and ablutions in private.

The wash-room of the boys was taken from a dark, damp cellar, and is now a large, well-lighted apartment, on the main floor of the building.

A branch sewer is built in the court between the two buildings, the inlets into it being so thoroughly protected by traps that no sewer-gas can possibly reach the inhabited portions of the buildings.

The water-closets are perfectly free from all offensive odor, as the draught is downwards into ventilating shafts, and the water is drawn off from the closets twice every day. The boys have urinals of the most approved pattern, with lips to prevent drip, and it is very satisfactory to find that the rudest boys, from the most uncivilized portions of the State, are thus induced to acquire habits of propriety. The separate water-closets for the school-rooms, and in the two well-lighted and cheerful Infirmaries, are ventilated into shafts, where there is an induced current by the use of heat.

The health of the children is further promoted by two large play-rooms, on the main floor of the new buildings adjoining the rooms in which the girls work and the boys prepare their school lessons. In these rooms each child has a large closet with a lock, the key to which is in possession of the child, who thus has a receptacle for its little treasures. It is believed that honesty is promoted when a child finds that its possessory rights are respected. No people on earth are honest who have no right in property. In suitable weather the girls exercise in their yard, which is fifty feet wide by 350 feet long, with a southern exposure. The yard for the boys, of equal dimensions, having a northern exposure, enables them to keep up a skating-rink through all the cold weather.

The fire-escapes are also very complete, each range of build-

ings having three stone stair-cases—one in the middle, another between the school-houses and the dormitories, and the third between the front building and the dormitories. That in the middle is guarded by two iron doors on each side, between the new and the old building.

The officers of the Institution occupy rooms connected with the childrens' dormitories at each end and in the middle, therefore every catarrhal affection is heard at night and receives immediate attention, and timid children are comforted.

The propriety of erecting the new buildings in the city was questioned by many; but nearly all unprejudiced persons are now satisfied that it was a wise movement, for the following and other reasons.

Children deprived of hearing and speech, receive their education mainly through the eye, for which a large city has great advantages. The location of the new building on Broad Street, one of the great thoroughfares of the city, affords the pupils peculiar facilities for witnessing processions and city life. The windows have been cut down to the floor, and spacious verandahs placed outside of them, that the pupils might have every reasonable facility. The mental activity of teachers is quickened by contact with their fellows, and by lectures and other intellectual advantages afforded in a city. There are also religious and moral influences exerted by the visits of Directors, and of the experienced ladies who co-operate with them in watching over the Institution. Such visits would of necessity be less frequent had the Institution been placed outside of the city. Its location is thoroughly healthful and airy, being surrounded by four streets, one of them being Broad Street. The children are absent during the most of the summer, and the location being free from malarial influences and within the reach of skilled physicians, nurses, and medical appliances, the health of the pupils will compare favorably with that of any Institution located in the country.

Safety is promoted by the use of gas manufactured from coal, instead of the so-called gases, whose specific gravity is greater

than that of air. The abundant supply at all seasons of the year of good water, gives the present location a decided advantage over most of the other sites that were brought under consideration. The Institution can be more economically administered in the city than in the country, because the prices of almost every article used in the Institution are lower here than in the neighborhood.

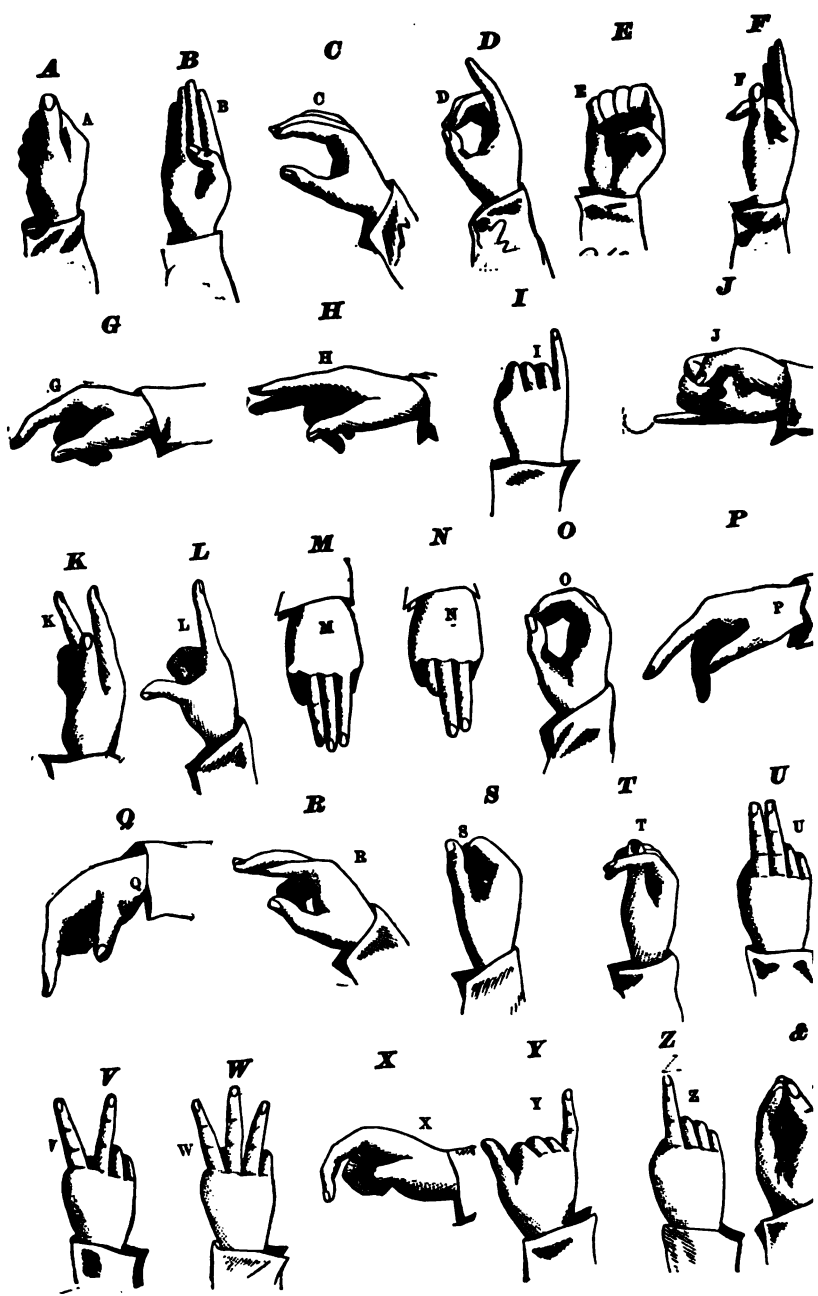
The unanimous approval of the building and appliances by the Principals of other similar Institutions given at their convention, held in Philadelphia last summer, was very gratifying. Dr. J. B. Biddle, the experienced physician of the Institution, reports that in his opinion the remarkable exemption from disease this year, is mainly attributable to the effective system of ventilation that is in operation.

On behalf of the Committee,

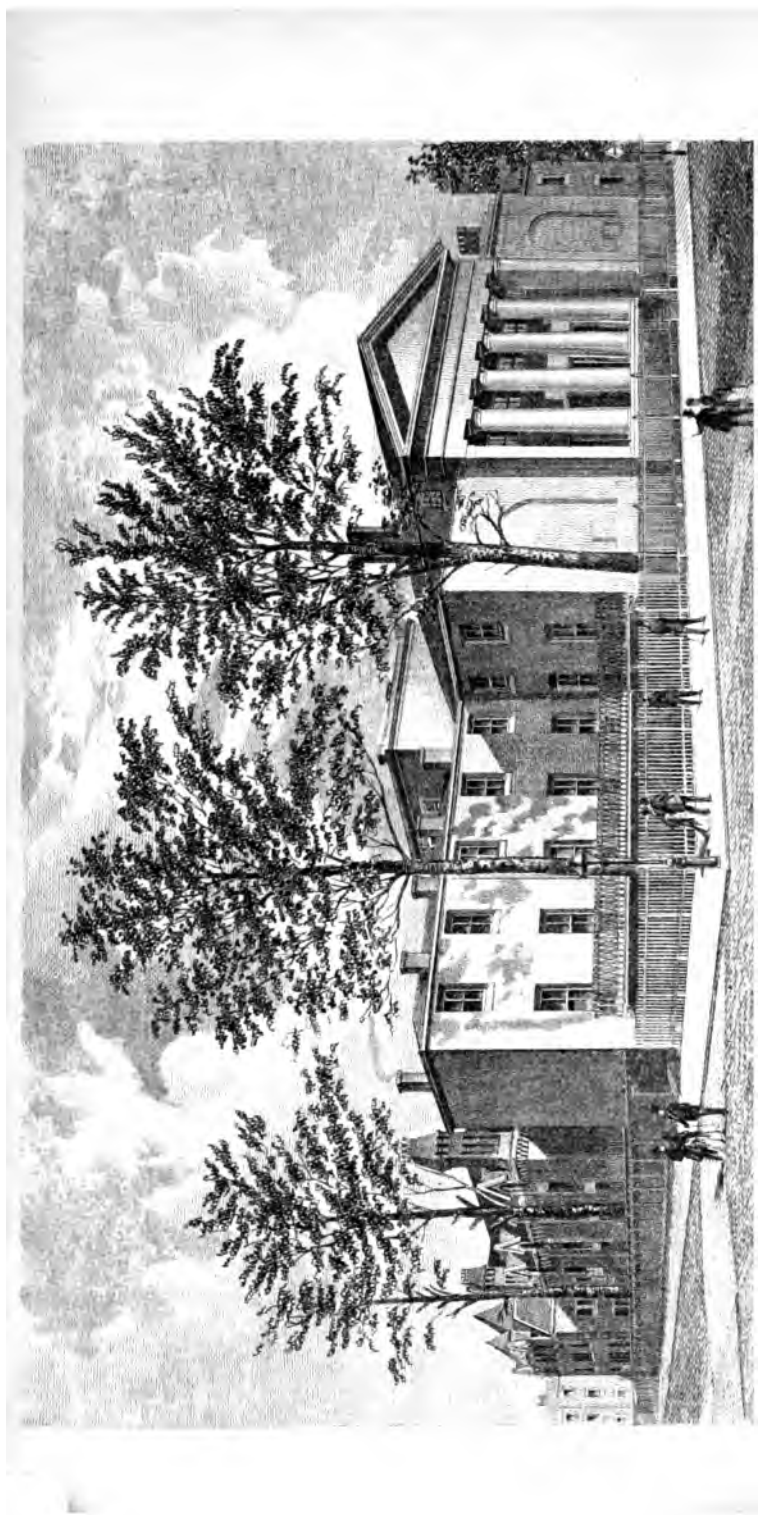
WM. WELSH, *Chairman.*



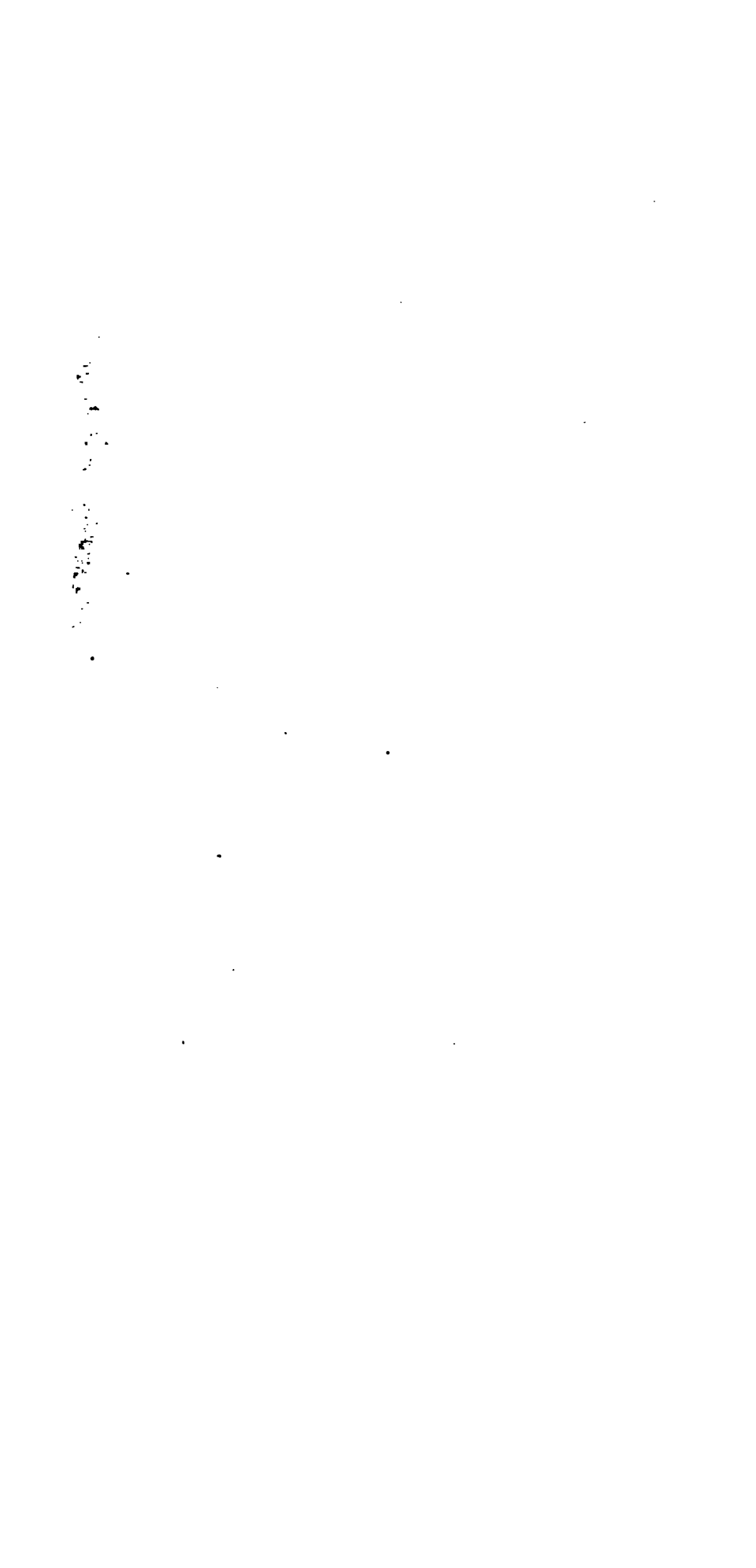




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THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
DEAF AND DUMB  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1877.

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1878.



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**JOSHUA FOSTER.**

**INSTRUCTORS,**

BENJAMIN D. PETTENGILL,	HENRY S. HITCHCOCK,
JOSEPH O. PYATT,	REBECCA H. CROPPER,
T. JEFFERSON TRIST.	SOPHIA KNABE,
THOMAS BURNSIDE,	LYDIA EDGAR,
JACOB D. KIRKHOFF,	LAURA NELSON,
A. L. C. CROUTER,	ANN P. COULTER,
JOHN P. WALKER,	MARY E. ZIEGLER,
A. L. PETTENGILL,	JAMES MILNOR PRAFF,
GEORGE L. WEED, JR.,	EDWARD B. CRANE.

**SUPERINTENDENT,**

**BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, JR.**

*Matron*—GERTRUDE A. KIRBY.

*First Assistant Matron*—SALLIE R. BRIGGS.

*Second Assistant Matron*—EMMA V. STEVENSON.

*Housekeeper*—LYDIA T. HALLOWELL.

*Steward*—DAVID J. STEVENSON.

*Superintendent of Shoe-Shop*—ADAM S. HINKLE.

*Superintendent of Tailors'-Shop*—GEORGE T. WARD.

# REPORT.

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TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA: TO THE BOARD OF  
COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES OF THE STATE OF  
PENNSYLVANIA: AND TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE  
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

The revolving year admonishes the Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, that the time has arrived for them to communicate to the patrons of the Institution, an account of its condition. It contained on the 1st of January last 316 pupils, viz.: 180 boys and 136 girls,

Admitted during the past year, 39 boys and 32 girls.

Discharged during the past year, 31 boys and 30 girls.

Remaining on the 1st instant, 188 boys and 138 girls.

Of the whole number of pupils,

280 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania.

26	“	“	“	New Jersey.
7	“	“	“	Delaware.
2	“	“	“	City of Philadelphia.
9	“	“		their friends or by the Institution.
1	“	“		Crozer Scholarship.
1	“	“		John Wright Scholarship.

The specimens of the compositions of the pupils, which will be found in the Appendix, show their proficiency, and will, we think, afford much gratification to those who may read them.

No change has been made in the number of the classes.



To the great regret of the Directors, the bill which had passed the House of Representatives, making an appropriation for the education and maintenance of the indigent deaf mutes of the Commonwealth, was not acted upon in the Senate. Thus no provision was made by the State for this important and benevolent purpose. The Directors were placed in a most responsible and unpleasant position. To discharge the State pupils and reduce the corps of teachers, could not fail to be attended with the most disastrous consequences. To deprive these children of silence and misfortune of the inestimable blessing of education, would be to consign them to lives of wretchedness and comparative uselessness, and the Commonwealth to the loss of their services. Uneducated, the deaf mute is almost entirely cut off from intercourse with his fellows, and from a knowledge of his Creator; but enlightened by judicious instruction, he is prepared to discharge his duties to himself, his country and his God. The Directors did not hesitate to continue the State Pupils in the Institution, who were then under instruction, and to admit such applicants as were suitable. The Directors are persuaded that this course will be cordially approved by the Legislature, and that immediate measures will be adopted to re-imburse the Institution for the expenditure thus incurred.

The provision now made by the Commonwealth is for the education of indigent deaf mutes between the ages of ten and twenty years.

The pupils have generally enjoyed excellent health. Not a single death occurred during the year. For particulars of the cases of indisposition, the Report of the Medical Attendant is referred to.

The hygienic condition of the Institution is carefully attended to, a skilful and experienced physician and a careful infirmarian attend upon the sick. All the new pupils are, on their admission, examined by the medical attendant and vaccinated whenever in his opinion necessary.

The pupils are furnished with an excellent diet; clothing suitable to the season and well-ventilated chambers, and enjoy full opportunity for exercise in the open air. Their literary education is superintended by experienced instructors, their moral and religious, with parental solicitude, by the Principal and Matron.

As the time allotted for mechanical instruction is very limited, few trades can be introduced. Shoe-making and Tailoring are those now in operation. Efforts are making to add other suitable employments to these.

In the art of drawing the pupils are making satisfactory progress under Miss Edgar. Some of them exhibit considerable talent. The semi-mutes are instructed in articulation under the Bell System, by Mr. Crane and Miss Cropper, and it is hoped, are deriving much benefit.

The Treasurer's account, herewith submitted, exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the Institution. The latter are guarded with watchful care. It is the earnest desire of the Directors that the former should be increased. They appeal to the wealthy and benevolent to contribute to this noble Charity, and they cordially invite them to visit the Institution on Thursday afternoons and witness the blessing that education is conferring on the deaf mute. The late generous John P. Crozer founded two scholarships for the benefit of deaf mutes of Delaware County, and another scholarship has been founded from a legacy of the late John Wright. These scholarships will afford

the means of education to many persons, through a long series of years, for centuries, we hope. Who can calculate the benefit such a scholarship would confer? If every county in the State would found such a scholarship how many would be blessed? While the State has acted with great liberality, she has restricted her bounty to indigent deaf mutes between the ages of ten and twenty years. Cases not unfrequently occur, which do not fall within the provisions of the Act of Assembly. There is now on the foundation of the Institution, a pupil from Indiana County whose age did not entitle her to be received on that of the State. She is now under that instruction which is calculated to promote her usefulness and happiness. Could the affluent and humane, out of their abundance, exercise their beneficence better than in establishing scholarships? Their aid is invoked. Five thousand dollars will found a scholarship; additional life members are desired; twenty dollars is a life subscription. As the deaf mutes now form a considerable class, it necessarily follows that upon some, however deserving, the hand of misfortune will press heavily. A fund has been formed by some benevolent ladies to aid those former pupils of the Institution, who are deserving and require assistance. The present fund is very inadequate for the accomplishment of the object for which it is designed. Its enlargement is needed, and warmly commended to the favorable consideration of the benevolent. The management of the fund is entrusted to the Directors of this Institution.

The deaf mutes greatly prefer to associate with each other; and it is important that a comfortable home should be provided for each sex, where those who have no other suitable places of abode could be properly provided for at a moderate cost to them.

Such an establishment does not fall within the province of the

Directors of a literary institution, but the interest felt for the pupils while under the immediate care of the Directors does not wane on their leaving the school, and the Board, always alive to whatever will advance the welfare of the mute, will be gratified by any measures which will promote their welfare.

It has been deemed advisable to create a new office, that of Superintendent, in consequence of the greatly increased number of pupils, and to relieve the Principal of a portion of his onerous duties. This officer will be entrusted with a general supervision of the buildings and general economy of the household, under the direction of the Principal.

The Report of the Principal is commended to the consideration of the friends of the Institution. To the Ladies' Committee the Board tender their acknowledgments for their valuable services.

It affords the Directors great satisfaction to state that the institutions throughout our country are in a flourishing condition, and the reports recently received from that of Paris are highly gratifying.

It is the painful duty of the Directors to record the death of their lamented friend and colleague, Abraham R. Perkins. This sad event unexpectedly took place on the evening of Monday the 10th day of December, at his residence in Spruce Street. Mr. Perkins was born on the 24th of May, 1805, in Newcastle County, Delaware, was educated under that celebrated teacher Samuel Gummeré, in Burlington, New Jersey. His education being finished, he entered the counting-house of Mr. Charles N. Bancker. In 1826 he entered into business with his brother, under the firm name of T. I. & A. R. Perkins, which continued until the death of his brother. He then formed the firm of Perkins & Co., and was in business, except during a short interval, until

s death. In all the relations of life he was exemplary. He devoted no small portion of his time to benevolent objects, was for several years a Director of the Public Schools of Philadelphia, for a long time a Manager of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, took a prominent part in the organization of the Bank of Chester, and was its first President. For nearly a quarter of a century he was Treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church, and for thirty-five years a Trustee. He was also a Manager of the Presbyterian Insurance Company. Sincere, upright and benevolent, he was beloved by his family and friends, and esteemed and respected by the community.

In surrendering up their trust to the contributors, the Directors invoke the blessing of the Almighty on the Institution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

*President.*

ATTEST: JAMES J. BARCLAY,

*Secretary.*

*Philadelphia, January 1st, 1878.*



For Receipts from September 30, 1876, to September 30, 1877.

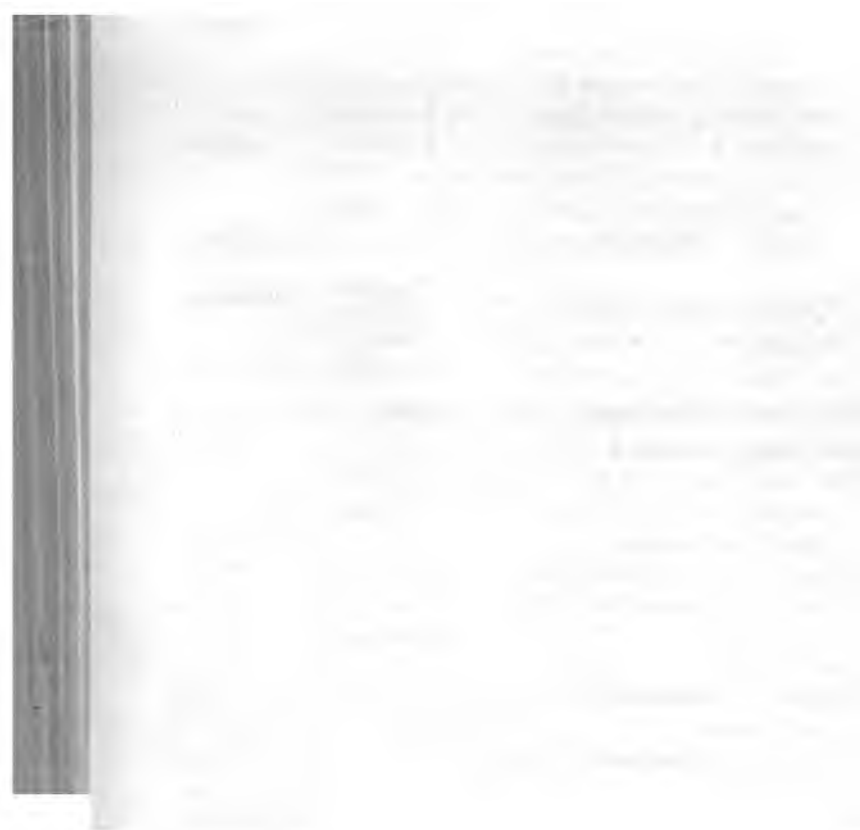
**Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in account with S. Weir Lewis, Treas.**

CR.

1876	By Balance due the Institution.....	\$13,646.53
Sept.30	By Cash received to this date viz :	
1877	The State of Pennsylvania for Indigent Pupils,viz.:	
Sept.30	from March 1, 1876, to Sept. 1, 1876, \$35,505.00	
	from Sept. 1, 1876, to March 1, 1877, \$33,816.90	69,321.90
	Also on account of Tuition and Support of Indigent Pupils from March 1, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1877, (\$36,812.50) on account.....	21,534.31
	First Instalment due July 1, 1876, } For New Buildings and Alterations.	25,000.00
	Second " " July 1, 1877, }	25,000.00
	The State of New Jersey, } For Indigent.....	6,437.12
	The State of Delaware, } Pupils.....	1,710.00
	The Guardians of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia two City Warrants of \$270 each, (\$540, uncollected.)	
	John Wright Scholarship Fund.....	240.00
	Crozer Scholarship Fund, No. 1.....	240.00
	" " " No. 2.....	240.00
	Pay Pupils.....	4,863.71
	Interest, Contributions and Life Subscriptions.....	4,715.76
	Jones's Estate.....	1,459.50
	Parents and Guardians for transportation.....	175.00
		<hr/>
		<b>\$174,583.83</b>
		<hr/> <hr/>
1877	By Balance brought down.....	26,314.33
Oct. 1.	(Also two City Warrants for \$270 each.)	

E. E. Philadelphia, October 1st, 1877.

S. WEIR LEWIS, Treas.





## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

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To the President and Directors of the

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN:—At the date of the last Report, the number of pupils in the Institution was three hundred and sixteen. During the year 1877, there were admitted in all, seventy-one; discharged, sixty-one; leaving the number at present in the Institution, three hundred and twenty-six.

The following tabular statements will present the statistics for the past year in a form convenient for inspection.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of pupils December 31st, 1876, . . . . .	180	136	316
New pupils admitted in 1877, . . . . .	38	29	67
Pupils re-admitted, . . . . .	1	3	4
Total population during the year, . . . . .	219	168	387
Number dismissed during 1877, . . . . .	31	30	61
Remaining on December 31st, 1877, . . . . .	188	138	326

The whole number pupils are supported as follows, viz.:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By the State of Pennsylvania, . . . . .	161	119	280
" " New Jersey, . . . . .	18	8	26
" " Delaware, . . . . .	5	2	7
" the City of Philadelphia, . . . . .	1	1	2
" the Crozer Scholarship, . . . . .	...	1	1
" the John Wright Scholarship, . . . . .	...	1	1
" Parents or the Institution, . . . . .	3	6	9
<b>Total,</b> . . . . .	<b>188</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>326</b>

Those supported by the bounty of the State of Pennsylvania, are from the following-named Counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Allegheny .....	5	3	8	Lebanon .....	...	2	2
Armstrong.....	1	...	1	Lehigh.....	...	3	3
Beaver.....	2	...	2	Luzerne.....	18	16	34
Bedford.....	2	...	2	Lycoming.....	3	2	5
Berks.....	4	8	12	McKean.....	...	1	1
Blair.....	2	...	2	Mercer.....	...	2	2
Bradford.....	4	3	7	Mifflin.....	1	...	1
Bucks.....	3	2	5	Monroe.....	...	1	1
Cambria.....	2	...	2	Montgomery.....	2	4	6
Cameron.....	1	2	3	Montour.....	...	1	1
Carbon.....	1	1	2	Northampton.....	2	1	3
Centre.....	...	1	1	Northumberland.....	3	1	4
Chester.....	2	2	4	Perry.....	...	1	1
Clarion.....	2	1	3	Philadelphia.....	42	21	63
Clinton.....	1	3	4	Potter.....	1	...	1
Columbia.....	1	...	1	Schuylkill.....	8	11	19
Crawford.....	4	...	4	Snyder.....	...	2	2
Cumberland.....	1	...	1	Somerset.....	2	2	4
Dauphin.....	3	...	3	Susquehanna.....	6	1	7
Delaware.....	...	1	1	Tioga.....	...	2	2
Erie.....	2	3	5	Warren.....	2	...	2
Forest.....	2	...	2	Washington.....	...	1	1
Franklin.....	1	...	1	Wayne.....	4	...	4
Huntingdon.....	1	...	1	Westmoreland.....	1	1	2
Juniata.....	3	2	5	Wyoming.....	1	1	2
Lancaster.....	6	3	9	York.....	4	6	10
Lawrence.....	1	1	2				
				<b>Total.....</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>280</b>

Of the sixty-six counties of the State, fifty-four have representatives in the Institution. Indiana County, though not appearing in the above table, has one pupil supported by the Institution. All the counties in the Eastern half of the State, except Pike, Sullivan, Union and Adams, are represented here; and last year we had one pupil from Pike and two from Adams. The eight Western counties which have no pupils here, are probably most of them represented in the West Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, situated at Turtle Creek, Allegheny County.

The pupils supported by the bounty of the State of New Jersey, are from the following Counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Burlington.....	1	...	1	Middlesex.....	...	1	1
Camden.....	2	2	4	Morris.....	1	1	2
Cape May.....	1	...	1	Salem.....	2	...	2
Cumberland.....	...	1	1	Sussex.....	3	...	3
Essex.....	2	1	3	Warren.....	2	...	2
Gloucester.....	2	1	3	Total.....	18	8	26
Mercer.....	2	1	3				

Those supported by the bounty of the State of Delaware, are from the following Counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Castle.....	2	2	4
Sussex.....	3	...	3
Total.....	5	2	7

The sixty-seven new pupils admitted during the year, came from the following Counties, viz. :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Allegheny.....	1	2	3	Northumberland.....	2	..	2
Berks.....	1	..	1	Perry.....	..	1	1
Blair.....	2	..	2	Philadelphia.....	5	4	9
Bradford.....	3	..	3	Potter.....	1	..	1
Cameron.....	..	1	1	Schuylkill.....	2	1	3
Centre.....	..	1	1	Snyder.....	..	2	2
Chester.....	..	1	1	Susquehanna.....	4	..	4
Delaware.....	..	1	1	Wayne.....	2	..	2
Erie.....	..	1	1	York.....	1	1	2
Juniata.....	1	1	2	Burlington, N. J.....	1	..	1
Lancaster.....	1	..	1	Camden, ".....	1	..	1
Lebanon.....	..	1	1	Cumberland, ".....	..	1	1
Luzerne.....	2	5	7	Essex, ".....	1	..	1
Lycoming.....	1	1	2	Middlesex, ".....	..	1	1
Mercer.....	1	..	1	Morris, ".....	1	1	2
Monroe.....	..	1	1	Salem, ".....	1	..	1
Montgomery.....	1	..	1	Warren, ".....	1	..	1
Montour.....	..	1	1	New Castle, Del.....	1	..	1
				Total.....	38	29	67

## SEX AND AGE.

Of the new pupils admitted, 38 were boys and 29 were girls. The general average age on admission was 12.6 years; the age of the oldest boy was 19 years; age of the oldest girl, 19 years; age of the youngest boy, 6 years; of the youngest girl, 7 years.

## ORDER OF BIRTH.

The order of birth of the new pupils admitted is exhibited in the following statement; also of the congenital mutes separately:

OF ALL ADMITTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	CONGENITAL MUTES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
First.....	8	8	16	First.....	2	4	6
Second.....	3	6	9	Second.....	1	1	2
Third.....	6	3	9	Third.....	1	...	1
Fourth.....	8	3	11	Fourth.....	2	...	2
Fifth.....	2	1	3	Fifth.....	1	...	1
Sixth.....	3	2	5	Sixth.....	1	1	2
Seventh.....	4	2	6	Seventh.....	1	2	3
Eighth.....	1	2	3	Eighth.....	...	1	1
Ninth.....	1	1	2	Unknown.....	1	...	1
Unknown.....	2	1	3				
Total.....	38	29	67	Total.....	10	9	19

## PARENTAGE.

The nativity of the fathers and mothers of the new pupils is exhibited in the following statement:

AMERICANS.	Fathers.	Mothers.	FOREIGNERS.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Pennsylvania.....	39	38	Ireland.....	12	11
New Jersey.....	2	3	Germany.....	5	5
New York.....	2	2	England.....	2	...
Delaware.....	...	1	Wales.....	1	1
Maine.....	1	...	Canada.....	...	1
Massachusetts.....	...	1	Unknown.....	2	2
Virginia.....	...	1			
Unknown.....	1	1	Total Foreigners.....	22	20
			Total Americans.....	45	47
Total Americans.....	45	47			
			Total.....	67	67

## CAUSES OF DEAFNESS, Etc.

The following statement will show, of the new pupils admitted, the number who were congenital mutes, cause of deafness in

others, age at which hearing was lost ; also age when admitted and how supported :

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.											New Pupils Admitted.				
	Congenital.	Scarlet Fever.	Spotted Fever.	Catarrhal Fever.	Disease of Brain or Ears.	Diphtheria.	A Fall.	Measles.	Convulsions.	Iritis.	Blow from a Snow-ball.	Scrophula.	Sickness.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Pupils Admitted.....	19	9	13	3	8	1	5	2	1	1	1	3	38	13	25	67
<b>AGE WHEN DEAFNESS OCCURRED :</b>																
Congenital.....	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
Under 1 year.....	...	3	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 and under 3 years.....	...	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
3 and under 5 years.....	...	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2
5 and under 7 years.....	...	5	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
7 and under 10 years.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 and under 15 years.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>AGE WHEN ADMITTED :</b>																
6 and under 10 years.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 and under 12 years.....	8	1	35	...	2	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	13	13	13
12 and under 15 years.....	8	6	5	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	16	16	16
15 and under 20 years.....	3	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
<b>How SUPPORTED :</b>																
By State of Pennsylvania.....	17	8	12	2	6	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	3	30	30	30
" " New Jersey.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	6	6	6	6
" " Delaware.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
" Parents.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
<b>SEX :</b>																
Boys.....	10	2	6	2	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	38	38	38
Girls.....	9	7	7	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	29	29	29
Total.....	19	9	13	3	8	1	5	2	1	1	1	3	38	29	67	67

Of the sixty-seven new pupils admitted, nineteen, or 28.35 per cent. were born deaf, and seventeen, or 25.37 per cent., lost their hearing before they were three years of age ; so that thirty-six, or 53.73 per cent., may be considered as practically congenital mutes : 10, or 14.92 per cent., lost their hearing before the age of five years, and the same number before the age of seven.

## HEREDITARY TENDENCIES.

Eight of the pupils were from families containing each more than one deaf mute.

One family has two deaf mute children, both boys.

One family has two deaf mute children, a girl and a boy.

Three families have each three deaf mute children.

One family has four deaf mute children, three girls and a boy. The parents were second cousins.

One family has five deaf mute children, four boys and a girl. The parents were first cousins.

One family has six deaf mute children, all girls. The parents were distantly related before marriage. They are natives of Ireland, where the children were born.

## RELATIONSHIP BEFORE MARRIAGE.

In one case, the parents were first cousins. They have five deaf mute children.

In one case the parents were second cousins. They have four deaf mute children.

In one case, the parents are said to have been distantly related. They have six children deaf and dumb.

## DEAF MUTE PARENTS.

In one case, both parents are deaf mutes, and both were either born deaf or lost their hearing in infancy.

## RELATIONS WHO ARE DEAF MUTES.

In one case, the mother has a sister and a brother who are mutes.

In one case, one of the parents has a deaf and dumb nephew or niece.

In one case, one of the parents has a deaf mute sister.

In one case, the mother has two deaf and dumb nephews.

## PUPILS DISCHARGED.

There were sixty-one pupils discharged during the year, viz thirty-one boys, thirty girls. Their time of residence in Institution, and how discharged, are shown as follows:

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN THE INSTITUTION.								NUMBER DISCHARGED		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Boys.	Girls.	
	YR.	YRS.	YRS.	YRS.	YRS.	YRS.	YRS.	YRS.			
Time out.....	...	...	...	...	1	14	15	3	3	18	21
Removed by Parents.....	1	4	1	4	2	3	3	...	...	13	9
Number Discharged.....	1	4	1	4	2	4	3	14	15	3	3
										31	30

Of the sixty-one pupils discharged, thirty-nine, or 64.75 per cent., completed their full term. Of the twenty-two who before their time was out, three have entered other institutions, three left on account of impaired health or defective eyesight, two, on account of incapacity to learn; two, because their parents had removed out of the State; and the rest, mostly boys, from desire on their part or that of their parents to engage in work. Of the whole sixty-one pupils, the average time of their residence in the Institution was a little over five years.

## HEALTH, Etc.

The general healthfulness of the inmates of the Institution during the past year, speaks well for the location, the drainage of the buildings, the ventilation, the means employed for securing cleanliness of the person and of the premises, the food, and of particular and general care exercised to avoid everything which might invite disease. There were but two or three cases of very serious sickness, and no death occurred.

What was said in the last Report, of the general behavior of the pupils, may be truthfully and emphatically repeated in this. No relaxation of effort or weakening of desire on the part of pupils to maintain good order, diligence in duty, and general good conduct among themselves, has been observed; on the other



trary, success has appeared to stimulate endeavor to reach a higher standard of excellence, and the result has been the maintenance of a very commendable state of discipline.

#### THE SHOPS.

The superintendents of the shops have had as many of the boys at work as they could attend to, and as much work has been done and of as good a quality as in any former year. While the number of boys in the Institution has largely increased, the number of workers in the shops has necessarily remained substantially the same, and until some other trades are introduced, or additional hands are employed to assist in teaching those already in operation, the majority of the boys must remain unemployed in handicraft.

#### THE SCHOOLS, Etc.

A vacancy having unexpectedly occurred in the corps of teachers, Mr. A. N. Pratt, a gentleman who has had several years of experience in teaching the deaf and dumb in another Institution, was engaged to fill the place. He began work on the 15th of October.

In regard to the main object for which the pupils are here, it may be said that while the results of the past year have not been all that could be desired, they are believed at least to have approximated what could reasonably be expected. Earnest and faithful work on the part of the teacher has uniformly been followed by a commendable degree of progress in learning on the part of the pupil, and the results which have been realized will, it is thought, compare favorably with those of former years.

So far as known, no new or better means or method of teaching deaf mutes has been recently devised or discovered. It still remains true as at the beginning, whatever the system or method, that patient, persistent hard work is the only condition upon which much success can be anticipated; and so it ever will be.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA FOSTER, *Principal.*

*December 31st, 1877.*

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

No. 331 SOUTH SEVENTEENTH STREET, }  
PHILADELPHIA, 5th Dec., 1877. }

*To the President and Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania  
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honour to submit the following Report of cases treated in the Institution during the past twelve months. The general health of the children was good. No epidemic occurred, except a slight one of chicken-pox, during the months of October and November. One death occurred, 12th December, 1876, of typhoid fever, Joseph Flamer, colored, aged thirteen years. This was reported in the last Annual Report of the Board. All the newly admitted were vaccinated.

DISEASES TREATED.	No. OF Boys.	No. OF GIRLS.
Abscess of scalp, . . . . .	3	2
Bronchitis, . . . . .	10	4
Chicken-pox, . . . . .	9	3
Convulsions, . . . . .	2	
Epilepsy, . . . . .	1	
Fracture of the Arm, . . . . .	1	
Heat-stroke, . . . . .	1	
Intermittent fever, . . . . .		
Pleurisy, . . . . .		
Pneumonia, . . . . .	2	.
Gastric fever, . . . . .	5	.
Typhoid fever, . . . . .	2	1
Whitlow, . . . . .		3
Wounds of face, . . . . .	1	1
Vaccinated, . . . . .	35	26
	—	—
Total, . . . . .	72	53

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,

J. B. BIDDLE, M. D.,  
*Physician to the Institution.*

# COMPOSITIONS.

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UNCORRECTED.  
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A woman saw a little dog. She went to the little dog. She picked up the little dog. The little dog bit her. She was angry. She threw the little dog down. The little dog died.

MICHAEL T.

Born deaf—13 years old—under instruction 4 months.

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The girls have a play room. I went to the school room. I study my lessons try to improve fast. Five in the afternoon girls are all dismissed. I sit at table and sew a dress. I dismissed. The girls all went to Supper. The woman say grace. The girls ate the bread and butter and tea and milk. I dismissed went to wash the dishes and all went to sit table and study my lessons at night. All dismissed and went to the chapel. Man say grace and dismissed. I went to bed soon.

LIBBIE R. F.

Born deaf and dumb, June 20, 1863—under instruction 3 months.

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STORY.

One day a rich lady in winter. She asked her father for the skates. One day he put on his hat. He went into the store. He told the man about the skates. The man took the skates out of the box. He showed them to the father. He came out of the store. He was walking in the street and carried them to his home. The lady saw her father. Her father told her about

the nice skates. He gave the skates to the lady. She was glad and happy. She put the skates on her shoes. She came out of the house. She was skating on the ice. Boys and Girls saw the nice young lady skating on the ice. They admired the lady. They were jealous at the lady. Her father looked at the young lady skate on the ice. She skated gracefully. The lady took off her skates—she went to her father. She talked with her father. They were glad and well.

NELLIE E. G.

12 years of age—lost hearing at 2 years—under instruction 15 months.

A BOY & A HORSE.

A boy walked on the ground. He sat on the bench. He looked at the tree. He went to the tree. He climbed the tree. He stole the apples. He put the apples into his pockets. He came down the tree. He went to the bench and sat on it. He ate the apples. He walked on the ground. He saw the horse. He ran to the horse and led the horse to a rock and stood on it and mounted the horse and the horse ran very fast. The horse was frightened. He fell on the ground and the horse ran away. The boy's leg was broken and he could not walk away. He cried. He screamed. A gentleman walked in the country. He saw the boy. He went to the boy. He saw his leg was broken. He carried the boy into the house. He went to bed. A doctor came to him. He set his leg. The doctor went out of the house. In a few days his leg was well.

M. C. McM.

Born deaf—12 years old—under instruction 1 year.

A man put on his hat. He opened the door. He shut the door. He went out. He walked in the street. He went into the street.

a store. He saw a pretty blue book and bought it. He liked it. He walked in the street. He dropped the blue book. The girl was honest and found the book. She ran. She pulled his coat. He turned and looked at the girl. He gave it to the girl. She thanked him. He opened the door and shut it. She walked in the street. He went home. The girl speak to the woman. The woman arose from the chair. She put the plate and cut bread and pies. She sat down on the chair and ate bread and butter. The woman arose from the chair. The girl washed the dishes. The girl went to open the door and shut the door. The woman sewed the clothes. The man fed the horse with corn. The horse ate the corn. He mounted the horse. He rode to the woods away.

SARAH E. T.

11 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 1 year.

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STORY.

A man put his hat on his head. He went and opened of the door. He walked out of the house. He walked to the store and looked at the window at the pretty things. He went in the store and looked in the glass box at the pretty things. He bought a gold ring for his wife. He walked out of the store and put it in his pocket. He went to the house. He took off his hat and hung it on a nail. His wife sat on a chair and sewed her dress. He sat on a chair. He took out the gold ring in a small white box and handed to his wife it. She think small mouse in the small box. She took the gold ring in the small box. She put it on her finger. She said, I like a gold ring, and thanked the kind man.

MARY K.

13 years old—lost hearing at 15 months—under instruction 1 year and 4 months.

## ABOUT A THIEF.

A bad boy lived in Frest. One day he walked in the field. He got his gun. He aimed at the farmer's cow. He shot at the cow and killed it. He ran to the cow. He took his knife out of his pocket. He cut the cow's neck. The cow bled very much. He carried the cow to his home & hid it and soon he called his father and his father came to him. His father was poor. His father was hungry. His father was very glad to get a cow. His father and he skinned the cow. His cook cooked the meat. The family ate it but the bad boy did not tell the farmer about the cow. Several farmers went into the field to look for the cow and the farmer hunted for his cow. He did not find his cow. He knew the boy killed his cow. He went to the house. He knocked on the door. A man came to the door. He opened the door and saw the farmer and asked what he knocked for. He told him there was a bad boy.

The poor man told his son to run away. The farmer asked him if the boy killed his cow. He told him yes. He told the farmer his son ran away into the city. He went to the city. He hunted for the bad boy. He called the constable. The constable came to him. He caught the bad boy and led him to the judge. The farmer told the judge the boy killed his cow and ate it. The judge sent the bad boy to prison. He stayed a long time.

JOHN W

Congenital—16 years old—under instruction 1 year.

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My brother and sisters and I went to the mountain to the woods. We picked many wild raspberries. We ate many. We played on the mountain and in the woods. We went to the water. My brother waded in the water. My sisters and I waited my brother waded in the water. My sister and I sat down on the grass. She called my brother and he came out of the water. My brother with sisters and I went home. We

ate dinner After dinner We washed the dishes. My sisters and I went to play on the grass. We went home in the afternoon. We were a little tired.

MARY C. F.

13 years old—lost hearing at 16 months—under instruction 2 years and 3 months.

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MY COUNTRY HOME.

Last August, my father moved into the country. I jumped off the wagon, and went into the garden. I went into the house. My dog Prince, jumped into the window, and looked very happy. By and by two wagons come to our house full of furniture. The men took the furniture out of the two wagons, and put it into the house. My sister Lizzie cooked dinner. Willie and Lizzie and I ate dinner. I fed my dog. After dinner I wanted to see my home. Willie and sister Lizzie, and I, & my dog Prince, went to the brook. We were very much pleased to live in the country. In the evening my father came home and we ate supper. After supper, we went to bed. The next morning, I got up & washed, and combed. I dressed myself. After breakfast, I called my dog, and we went into the field. I picked some blackberries, & put them into my basket. I carried them to my father in the shop. He ate them. I took some into the house and gave them to my mother. I like to be kind to her. After dinner, Willie and I played in the orchard, and barn, and woods. We caught frogs, and threw them into the brook. I took my dog, and put him into the brook to swim. The dog jumped out of the water. One day, my dog caught two pigeons. A colored man shot him. It made me very unhappy. I loved my dog. I like my nice country home very much. We have plenty of fruit. I would rather live in the country than in a city.

MARY L. B.

11 years old—lost hearing at 1 year—under instruction 2 years.

## A POOR OLD MAN.

Several years ago, an old man lived in New York. His name was Henry. He had no shoes. He had no coat, and hat. It was winter. He sat on the pavement. He was very sad. He had no father, and mother, and sisters and brothers. They were all dead. He was very hungry. A gentleman looked at the old man. The gentleman pitied him. He asked the old man why he did not go home. He told him he had no home. The gentleman asked the old man to go home with him. He went to his house. He told his wife to get some bread, and meat for him. She brought the bread, and coffee, and meat, and gave it to the man. After he ate it, she told him to stay all night. And by the gentleman bought a new coat & hat & shoes & stockings for him. He took the clothes & thanked the gentleman. He was glad. He liked the clothes. He wore them. He went to church. He heard the singing. It was sweet music. The man loved it. After church, he went to the gentleman's home again. He lived there & worked for him. The gentleman paid him and he was happy. He never was cold & hungry again. He told all the people that the kind gentleman had saved his life.

LIZZIE D. W.

14 years old—lost hearing at 18 months—under instruction 2 years.

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One day a boy went to a farmer's house. He asked the farmer for an apple. The farmer let him. He took his basket. He went to an apple-tree. He put his basket on the ground. He climbed up the apple-tree. He picked up the apples that fell on the ground. He climbed down the apple-tree. He gathered some apples in the basket. A dog saw the boy steal. The dog barked at an old man. The old man looked at the dog and the boy. The old man took his stick. He whipped the dog. The dog ran away and went into the small house. The boy took his basket of apples.



He went into the house. He put his basket of apples on a box. His mother thought he stole some apples. She went to the farmer's house. She asked the farmer. He said "a good boy." She was disappointed. She returned home. She said the boy was all right. His mother and father were very happy him.

COREY E. A.

Born deaf—14 years old—under instruction 2 years.

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A HUNTER.

Some months ago, there was a man named John in Wisconsin but he had no home, because he was poor. He said that he would get work in the iron shop. He asked a master to get to work at the shop. The master said "Yes." John was glad for he got work. He worked in the shop seven years. But he asked the master to leave his work. The Master let him leave his work. He asked him "Why did you leave your work?" He said that he was very tired. He said that he let him leave his work for rest. John thought he liked a hunter best. He wanted to marry a lady called Sarah, whom he loved very much but he said he loved God better than the lady because God was kind to them. He married her. He went to live with her in a house. He bought a new gun for 75 dollars in the city. He began to go from the city to the country for wild animals and he sought to see a bear. He had seen it but it did not see him because it looked at a large ice. He went near it, then he shot at it but it did not die because its body was all hard. It felt hurt, then it saw him and it was angry for him. He shot at it again and again. It died. He was glad. He could not carry it home. He could not put it on the wagon because it was heavy very much. He told seven men to help it on the wagon. They said "Yes." He was glad because they did so. They took it to put it on the wagon in about twenty minutes because it was very much heavy. He thanked them because they put it on it. He separated from them to go home. He rode the wagon home

from the country to the city. He knocked at the door. His wife heard the noise at the door. She went to open it, then she saw him. She said "What did you do?" He said the Bear was in the wagon. She said that she wanted to see it. She went to see it then she told him it was very much heavy. He said "Yes." She said that she liked to eat it. He and some men put it in the house, then he thanked them. He and his wife cut it. They cooked pieces of it on the stove. She put them on the table, then they ate them for their dinner. After dinner he talked with her about the Bear and himself. They said the Bear was good for food. They ate it every day because they wanted to be strong. He began to work at the shop some years. He became old. He had eight children. One of the eldest children began to work at a Carpenter shop but his father did not work at the Shop.

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN M.

Age 15 years—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 2 years.

One evening a negro lived in a house. He was sitting on a chair. He filled his pipe. He smoked the tobacco. He patted and stroked the dog. He stood on the floor. He went to the door. He went out of the door. He looked at the stars. He saw no people. He went into the house. He took his pipe out of his mouth. He put his pipe in his pocket. He took his hat and coat. He put his hat on his head. He put on a coat. He went out of the house. He was between two fields. He walked on the ground. He whistled out of his mouth. He was hungry and loved the water-melon. The water-melons at in the fields. He went to the fence. He climbed up the fence. He saw no people. He climbed down on the ground. He went to the water-melons. He thumped the water-melons. He took one water-melon. He put the water-melon on his arm or on the ground. He took his knife out of his pocket. He cut the water-melon. He ate the water-melon. He heard a farmer. He kneeled on the ground. A farmer sat down in a wagon.

The horse went to the fence. The farmer went to the fence. He climbed up the fence. He climbed down on the ground. He went to the water-melon. He thumped the water-melon. It was good. He took the water-melon. He took no knife out of his pocket. The knife in that house. He saw a devil, but the negro kneeled on the ground. He threw the water-melon at the devil, but the negro. The negro stood up on the ground. The negro ran away. The farmer was afraid. He ran away. He ran to the fence. He climbed up the fence. The farmer climbed down on the ground. He went to the wagon. The farmer sat down in the wagon again. The horse ran away. The horse went to the house. The farmer jumped on the ground. He went into the house. He told story about the devil, but the negro. The negro was cunning and sly. People laughed at the farmer. The farmer was crazy. The farmer was very afraid.

GEORGE C. S.

14 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 2 years.

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#### A STORY OF A THIEF.

A rich man had his wife at his house. One night they went to the bed to sleep. About midnight a thief went to the house to rob many things in the house. He began to climb over the fence. He looked for there was no person in the street. There were all persons asleep in the houses. He saw a ladder. He put the ladder against the window. He opened the window very easily. He did not make any noise. He got into the bedroom. He crept under the bed. The man's wife heard the thief under the bed. But the man was very sound asleep. She awaked the man. The man broke his sleep. She told him there was a thief in the bedroom. The man said to her there was a dog in here. They began to sleep. The thief stole much jewelry. He came down and ran away. The next morning the wife found no

jewelry in the drawers. The man was shamed. He saw the ladder against the window. The wife was not ignorant. She was prudent. W. H.

14 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 3 years.

ABOUT A BOY AND A GIRL.

Several years ago, a boy and a girl who were named George and Eddia lived in Cuba in New York. They were not rich. They had their mother and father. They asked them to pick a great many black-berries and they told them to be careful. They were very glad. They saw two little pails under the table, took up them and went out of the house. They talked about the black-berries in the woods. They walked away near many trees. They saw many red leaves on the ground. They were some tired and at last they arrived at the woods. They went to the bushes and saw many black-berries on the bushes. They put two pails on the ground and stone. They started to the bushes, saw the black-berries on them and were very glad. They came back to their pails and took them from the ground and stone. They went to them, picked the black-berries and put them into them. They were full of the black-berries. They thought, they wanted other pails but they had not. They planned to cut the bark of a tree. They saw a little nice tree. George told Eddia to go home. He had a sharp knife, took it out of his pocket and cut the bark of the tree. He found a large stick on the ground, went to it and threw it on the bark for a long time. He took it off. It looked like a pail. He was very glad but soon he saw a panther sit on a large branch. He was very much afraid of the panther but soon he planned to go to the bushes. He cut a stick and put it into the ground. The panther jumped from the tree to it and it was killed by him. He was very glad but he did not carry it. He went to his home. He told his father he killed the panther. His father and he

went to it. They carried it to their home. He was famed about the panther in the woods. He was very brave. Many people praised him.

H. C. B.

Age 13 years—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 3 years.

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Several years ago a lady lived in New York she thought she would go to visit her friend. She changed her dress. She walked in the streets. She saw her friend and was glad to see her. She talked with the lady. She was very happy because she talked with her. After tea she said she must go home. Then she went to the table and took a hat from it and carried it to the lady. She put her hat on her head. Then she went to the door and opened it and went out of the house. She said Good bye to her friend. She was afraid that somebody would catch her because it was almost dark. She determined to take a walk in the street. A robber followed her. She did not know that he followed her. He told her to stop in the street. She looked back and saw the robber. She was frightened. She fell on the pavement. The robber was glad the lady fell, while he sought for her money. He put his hand into her pocket and took money out of her pocket. He was glad to get money. Then he ran away. By and by the lady awoke and looked and missed the robber. She got up and ran to the house. She told her parents about the robber who stole her money. Her parents thanked God that their daughter had escaped. She did not care or her money.

AMANDA S.

Age 19—born deaf—under instruction 4 years.

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A few days ago a policeman who was walking in New York happened to see three and nasty drunkards lying in the street. Then he went near them and told them to get up but they did not hear for they were asleep. The policeman took his billy

and struck them on the feet. Then they all awoke and asked the policeman what he wanted. Then the policeman told them to get up. But they did not understand what he said and made signs. The policeman found that they were deaf & dumb. Then he led them to the station house and told the judge that he had found the three drunkards lying down on the ground. He told him that they were deaf & dumb. Then the judge wrote on a paper and asked them their names and they told him their names without shame. Then he wrote on the paper again and asked them if they were drunk. They answered, Yes. Then the judge told them they must pay a fine and asked them if they had any money. Then they got very sober and said No— The judge told the policeman to put them into prison. Now they are in prison in New York. I am ashamed of the deaf & dumb drunkards because I am also deaf as them. I would like to have all deafmutes good and never get drunk or in prison. God does not love drunkards or murderers or wicked people.

KATIE T.

Age 17—lost hearing at 6 years—under instruction 4 years.

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A LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 5th 1877.*

MY DEAR UNCLE.

I embrace the present opportunity to write a letter to you. Every thing is moving along pleasantly, at the Institution. We have a large number of pupils here now, they are generally orderly, and well behaved. I will try to write an interesting letter, and I hope that you will be pleased to peruse it. A week ago, on Saturday, I went in the roads in the country with a boy from this deaf and dumb Institution, about eight miles, I saw a locomotive which was running very fast on the rail-road-tracks, for several minutes. We returned in the same roads, then I perceived the hickory-nuts in the road near the woods. We

gathered some hickory-nuts from the ground, we put them into our pockets, our pockets were full of hickory-nuts, and we walked along in the roads home, about eight miles, at night, and we were very tired, about 7 o'clock at night. I had nuts enough in my closet, a short time since. Last Saturday I was going through the streets in this city with my friend, named Mr. H. T. Robertson, we were pleased to walk along for pleasure, and then we turned to go to the Institution. We have school on Saturday morning, but we have no school in the afternoon on Saturday. We are free, and we amuse ourselves in different ways, some take a walk, some take a ride, some play at some game, and some visit their friends. Some good officers often perceived the bad company of boys who were saucy, they were angry, they reproved the lazy boys, because they frequently disobeyed the officers. Some foolish boys who were lazy, sometimes spent their time in idleness. How are you getting along on your farm? We are not allowed to play in the sitting-room, because we hinder others from learning their lessons well, but we have a good play-room to play in. There are eighteen teachers here, and they are good. My class-mates are all in this school-room now. Mr. Thomas Burnside is my tutor, he often teaches us good lessons, he say he wants us to try to study our lessons well, and then we improve some every day. I hope that my brother and parents are in the enjoyment of good health at home. I am getting along well with my studies, I try to learn my different lessons well, and I improve some every day of my life. Thursday November 29th will be Thanksgiving day, we shall have no school on that day, because it is a usual holiday. We shall have a good time, at play, and we anticipate a great deal of pleasure. We always have plenty of good food to eat, but I suspect, on that day, we shall have a better dinner than usual. I am fond of good-living, but I do not make a glutton of myself, because it is wrong to be gluttonous. I prefer clear weather, because I always feel better, when the weather is light, and bracing, than when the weather is dull and relaxing. It is autumn at present, and the leaves are falling from the trees. Is your brother Mr.

Lafayette P. well now? I have a new English Grammar, Holy Bible, dictionary, etc, and I can learn the use of the dictionary. I wrote letters to my uncles Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Ebenezer, in Nebraska and Illinois, and I sent them to them. I think that I will get letters from them in a short time, and I will be pleased to peruse them, and I will be happy. I should like to travel to see them in the west. I entered the Permanent Exhibition twice, I looked at many different things in it, but I was somewhat astonished to see that there was not a great many different things in, like the Centennial Exposition, a year ago which was better, than the Permanent Exhibition now. To-day it is cloudy, for this season of the year, and it is now very cold now. The pupils like to be attentive to the explanation of Mr. Joshua Foster, who is the principal of this Deaf and Dumb Institution, and he frequently explains beautifully in the chapel about some story, advices, etc, in the evening. I am sorry I have often delayed to write a letter to you, and I hope you will excuse me. Miss Lydia Edgar teaches us to draw some new designs, every Tuesday, afternoon, and we endeavor to draw the good designs. The boys and girls are well now, and the officers and teachers are well at this Deaf and Dumb Institution. I have an idea that there are about, in all, one hundred and eighty-six boys and one hundred and thirty-two girls here in this Institution. Health is a great blessing. Sickness is a great misfortune. I want to acquire more knowledge of many different branches because I wish to become intelligent. I hope you will answer this letter soon, and do not defer it too long. My health is very good at present, and I hope I shall continue well, for I do not like to be sick. I hope that you are well at home. I send my love to you all at home. Give my kind regards to all enquiring friends. Hoping that this letter may find you all well at present, I shall now close it, for I imagine it is long enough.

I remain your affectionate nephew.

PAUL S. M.

Age 15 years—lost hearing at 2 years—under instruction 4 years.



## WHAT I KNOW ABOUT NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

What is the definition of Natural Philosophy? The definition of Natural Philosophy is the science, that has for its object the properties, powers, and mutual actions of the natural bodies, and the laws and operations of the material world ; also it treats of the reason of things, according to the laws of nature. It is a difficult subject to study at first. It causes our minds to be cultivated, and it causes us to be very happy, when we understand the reason of anything. Without it, we would not comprehend the philosophy, consequently we would know only little ; therefore, this proves that we are beginning to understand and know the reason of some things, by means of natural philosophy. In ancient times, many philosophers, who were Grecians, wrote many reasons of the things in the books, yet now the modern philosophers know better than they did, because the former sometimes wrote the reasons, by means of their own suppositions only, but the latter have changed from what the former had said, and prove the reasons better than they did. Some philosophers use the astronomical instruments, which show them where and how the celestial bodies move, and the others use the microscope and other instruments, and meditate a great deal.

The usual name of everything, that exists, or, occupies space, is called Matter. How many forms or conditions are there in matter? There are four different forms or states in matter : viz, the solid, fluid, vesicular, and gaseous or æriform states. How do the different things exist in these four different conditions? Such substances, exist in the solid form, as sand, stones, iron, steel, gold, paper, hair, cotton, leather, wood, and so forth. Matter, existing in the fluid form, is in water, milk, molasses, tinctures, spirits, liquors, etc. All substances, in the vesicular condition, are such as, clouds, smoke, fogs, mist, &c. All things, existing in the gaseous or æriform state, are such as, air, gas, steam, etc. There are some different things, that exist in the gaseous form, in the air, but I do not know what they are called ; and we can not see them, because our eyes are not

adapted to see them. All substances, or, matter is composed of very minute particles, or atoms formed together by the different degrees of cohesion. We can not see an atom in the air, for it is so extremely minute that our eyes are not good enough to see it. A few substances are transparent, but most of the things are opaque: glass and clean water are transparent, and iron, gold, platinum, brass, &c., are opaque, because they have dark bodies.

I am going to relate to heat and light. What are the four most important sources of heat? The four principal beginnings of heat are the Sun, Electricity, Chemical Action, and Mechanical Action. Which of these produces the greatest heat? Electricity produces the greatest heat, because it has the greatest repulsion of heat. Wood has latent heat, *id est*, the trees while they are growing, receive the heat from the rays of the sun; they retain the latent heat in their bodies, and they remain in this condition. But when the wood from them is set on fire it will begin to burn, and produce the heat: this heat is developed by Chemical Action. When two pieces of wood are rubbed together continually, it will produce great friction, and then the wood will commence to ignite and let its latent heat go out this heat is developed by Mechanical Action. When a room is very cold, why is it so? Because there is an absence of heat Heat expands every thing, that is, it makes it larger, but cold contracts each object, *i. e.*, it makes it smaller. What is heat? It is not known what it is, but scientists call it Caloric.

What is light? It is unknown what it is. It is said that Sir Isaac Newton supposed light to be very minute particles, or atoms of matter, that moved from the luminous bodies. But now the other philosophers and scientists believe it to be an elastic medium, undulating in the spaces between the heavenly bodies. The vibrations of the air produce the sensation of sound it is the same as the vibrations of the light which produce the sensation of sight. The modern philosophers' and scientists opinion of this, is inclined to the undulatory theory. It is very difficult to tell what light and heat are.

How many primary colors are there? There are seven ele

mentary colors, which we can see and which are in the light we see: namely, Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, and Red. What gives colors to all substances? Light causes all objects to be of the different colors, because without it, they have no colors. All things have no colors of themselves, without depending on the light, for they all depend on the light for their colors. There can be no colors without light, because if you shut all the doors and windows of a room you will not be capable to see any colors there, for there is no light. But when you open them all, you will find and see the colors there, that is, there is light; for this reason, there can be no light without colors.

What is the reason that the smoke goes up, and besides falls down through the air? It is, because, when the air is cool and clear, the smoke is lighter than the air, therefore it ascends through the air; but when the air is warm and damp, then the smoke is heavier than the air, consequently it descends through the air.

When a body of water is equal to that of stone, what will happen, if you put that stone in the water? It will sink in the water, because of having a greater weight than the water. If you put a piece of stone into a tumbler, that is exactly full of water, what will be the effect upon the water? Some of the water will have to run over the rim of the tumbler; and thus proving that the piece of stone is heavier than the water.

B. R. A.

Age 16—lost hearing at 2 years—under instruction 3 years.

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#### EDUCATION.

It was God's will to bring light upon this darkened sphere at the first day of his Creation and it is believed to be the same will of his that we will live in light and make our minds enlightened too through knowledge which is attained by instruction. To educate the children which are born with little knowledge is the most important duty of parents and guardians.

Doors of common Schools, charitable Institutions and colleges are unfastened and thrown wide open for the little children to come and be educated and listen to the true and worthy words of their instructors. There is scarcely one objection that has ever come out of the lips of the least or greatest against education. All nations have found Instruction and Education unbounded sources of blessing. The nations of ancient and present times may be compared in this respect ; these periods are greatly differed from each other. In ancient times there were not many schools and books to be read. Only the children of royal and aristocratic families were able to educate themselves while the poor had to live to old age in ignorance. There was a very little knowledge about the almighty and allwise ruler of this vast globe and his subjects. Poor and rich both saw many wonderful works of the Great Being but the former had no idea that all things were made by Divine hands. Astronomy and Philosophy had been kept in silence and darkness for a great many years till Education that sought to improve human Beings awoke these two sister sciences from their long repose. Nations have been greatly changed from ancient times. Log huts are turned into white marble and red brick houses ; planks thrown across the rivers for bridges are thrown away and great gigantic iron bridges are laid above the waters of the mighty Mississippi, the beautiful Ohio and others. Tedious riding on horseback and in uncomfortable stages from one place to another is stopped. Cars have been invented by educated. Electricity and its power which had been a mysterious secret are found out at last by men not ignorant. These men were the possessors of great genius, who bent themselves to education for many years.

There are bountiful means of educating ourselves by travelling away from one's native land into another among romantic ruins once a powerful and mighty kingdom or empire among the lonely mountains where human steps are not always heard on the tedious elevated roads upwards to their snowy summits, & traveller is sure to find much interest in uncivilized and unenlightened countries. In the heathen land the Omnipotent has

certainly adorned his work with dazzling beauty and wealth in spite of its inhabitants' ignorance and an educated traveller will return from his long journey with more and more knowledge. To go into different classes of society among educated gentlemen and ladies, taking a share of their conversation, to be in large libraries filled from the first shelf to the topmost with readable books brings great advantage to one's mind. A good student who has no idea of any out door pleasure for his body will be found sitting before a table with his unfolded book learning its wise words with equal care and attention.

The man who has an extraordinary taste for reading and improving himself will not be tempted to go to the public corners where crowdies, gossips and public speakers are gathered, his mind will always be at work.

Books have spoken of great men who though poor from infancy to manhood with not one penny in their possessions to admit them to school and college have been raised to high positions, their reputations known through all enlightened lands. This was done through self instruction. Surrounded by many luxuries, we are not made to indulge in their beauties while our minds remain in a state ignorant and uninstructed.

The Creator has ornamented the heavens with wonders as well as the Earth and we are to educate ourselves about the perfect magnitude, size, form and revolution of the heavenly ornaments as we do these little earthly wonders, visible to the naked eye. We can examine one important thing after another and we can tell what they are after having studied them; but the great Being is not to be taken lightly. The Bible teaches us "Happy are those who are taught in their early days to adore and reverence the Omnipotent, Omnipresent and Omniscient God.

NETTIE W.

Age 19—lost hearing at 7 years—under instruction 5 years.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia is the name of a city, which is in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania. It is the second city of this coun-

try, and is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. It is about one hundred miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The streets of the city are broad, and straight, and they are paved with stones, which were taken out of the bottom of some principal rivers. The dwellings, which are neat, and clean looking, in appearance, are built mostly of brick, and white marble, is used for the door-steps, window-sills, and sometimes for the whole buildings. Some of the houses are built of timber, and some have wooden-steps for their entrances. The reason, why this is so, is because the people, who live in those houses, are too poor to buy better houses. Notwithstanding this, they keep them in order, and also they will not let any body come in, with dirty feet. The side-walks are of brick, and some are of flag-stones, and they are often swept, and cleaned by the persons, whose residences are placed on the same pavement. Philadelphia has several beautiful squares for the people, when hot, go there to sit down, and get cool, under the fine trees. The principal square is Washington Square, which is a little south-west from the Old State House. It is surrounded by iron railing, with four principal entrances. I was there several times, and I assure you that it is very cool there. Independence Square, is in the rear of Independence Hall, and it is a beautiful square. Its paths are made of nice flag-stones, and the flowers are beautifully surrounded by grass. It has no such seats as Washington Square, but only a few at the side of Independence Hall. The trees are nicely spread out so as to keep off the heat of the sun, but most of the trees have lately been taken down. There is a drinking fountain there, which has quenched the thirst of thousands of human beings. Independence Hall, is celebrated as the place, where the Declaration of Independence, took place, and it is well-known as the Old State House. In front of it, it's side-walk, is the statue of Gen. George Washington. The principal streets of Philadelphia are, Broad, Chestnut, Walnut, Market, Arch, Vine, Race, and Springgarden sts. &c. From the east to the west, each street is named by the following numbers, First, Second, Third, &c except Broad st, which is the only

unnumbered street. This is, because Broad st has a straight, and broad line, and many principal houses are there. The celebrated men of this city, called this aristocratic street, Broad st. Our school is situated on that street, and so are the Academy of Music, Horticultural Hall, St George's Hotel, The Colosseum, The Ridgway Library, and some other principal Institutions. The Old State House, is on Chestnut st, and that street is crowded with people nearly every day. Market st, is also crowded, but not as much as the former. This street has two railway tracks running along east, and West. At Broad, and Market sts, is being built a very large white marble-stone building. It is to be the City Hall, and it is said it will be the largest, and most splendid building of the kind in the world. I have seen men working there for nearly seven years, and it will not be completed before several years yet. Philadelphia is noted for its large foreign and domestic trade, but the latter predominates. The commerce of this city is expected to be great in future, because many steamships have been lately built by some of this state's ports. This city is sometimes called the Quaker City, and the word "Philadelphia" is spoken of in the Holy Bible. It is a town of Asia minor. Last year, Philadelphia was proudly crowded by many aliens, who came here for the purpose of visiting the Centennial Exhibition. Philadelphia has several principal suburbs, such as West Philadelphia, Manayunk, Germantown, and Frankford. Fairmount Park, belongs to this city, and it is the largest park in the world. I could tell you a great many other things about Philadelphia, and also I could tell you more about the buildings, but I must stop now so as to let your eyes have a rest.

JAMES T. Y.

Age 16—born deaf—under instruction 5 years.

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#### THE FLY.

The fly is a small insect, and is a beautiful specimen of the handiwork of God. It is a very pretty insect when we come to

examine it through the microscope, though it is not very large. It has two glass like wings which are quite transparent and sparkle in the sun like diamonds and show almost every color of the rainbow. It has six legs but it appears to me that it cannot run much faster than some other insects of its own size who have only two legs. They are not all of the same size. The blow fly is the largest I think and is greatly disliked, as it always spoils meat when it gets on it. Butchers have to be very careful of their meat in Summer and keep it shut up in a cool place from this fly or it will get spoiled and then they lose several hundred dollars. We only see the fly in Summer and always comes in the worst time when we are cross and illnatured from the heat and to add to our illnature a fly comes at us and crawls over the face or bites our hands and faces. They are one of the worst pests we have in Summer, but when we come to consider it aright we find that they are very useful for all that. We may be walking in the street and our eyes may see a heap of dirt from which issues an offensive odor, this we may observe is covered with flies, thus we see that they devour a great deal which if there were no flies would in all probability be very injurious to us and it is most likely that disease would arise from it. Flies often get into our tea and coffee and other things in Summer, this is very provoking and it turns my stomach to drink tea, coffee or water, which a fly has fallen into. Flies come to our houses in great numbers especially on Sundays in Summer because then all the stores are closed and they cannot get into them as they do on week days. They infest grocery stores on account of the great number of sweet things such as sugar molasses, and sweet fruit which are there. Flies almost always retire to rest at the setting of the sun and always begin to move about at the first appearance of dawn and always come to the beds of lazy people to wake them up. There are a great many insects that get their living by eating flies. The spider eats flies and also the dragon fly. The common toad which we so often see hopping about in our gardens gets its living chiefly by catching flies and devouring them. We may upon considera-



tion see that God has in his wonderful wisdom created the fly to be of use to man, beasts, and also to reptiles of various kinds. So although they trouble us we should bear the annoyance with perfect patience as we cannot doubt that on the whole this little creature was made by God for the wisest purpose and for our good.

HARRY B. B.

Semi-mute—under instruction 5 years.

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#### THE NEW YEAR.

The year 1877 died at 12 o'clock M. last night and then another year was born. It began on this first day of January. Oh how fast time flies! Good bye old year! On the last evening of the year on the 31st of December, a great many people went about the streets of this city in disguises of masks and clowns and old women's old clothes. They were called masqueraders. They had a very pleasant time, I suppose. Some people who were the members of the masquerades broke open the doors of their friends' houses and made a bad disturbance among the citizens who were up in their bedrooms. They amused themselves by doing this and making noise. I hope that the new year may be better than the old year that was unlucky in some respects. The times during the old year were hard and therefore a great many people could not get work and suffered very much from poverty. What a pity! Now is the time, our teachers say to make good resolutions at the beginning of the new year. From 25th of Dec to Jan 1st the speaking children have no school, but we have only two days of holiday. I said to a great many ex-pupils and pupils "I wish you a Happy New Year" and To me was said by them "The same to you." I think that we shall have better times in 1878 than in 1877. On New Year's Eve, many people celebrated it by firing guns when the old year went away. The old year will never return to us as if it is a dead person. We must be thankful to God for taking care of our lives in the

past, but we do not know how long we shall live in future. Now is the time to prepare for death by obeying the commandments of God and His golden laws and repenting of our sins. On New Year's Day in this Institution, the gifts were taken from the christmas tree and distributed to each of the pupils. In the evening Mr. Foster exhibited the electrical machine but it did not work very well, because the weather was not very cold. Some pupils received electrical shocks from the machine. In my opinion, several people who were born on New Year's day were endowed with rich presents and gifts by the friends that wanted to celebrate their birthday by that means. I believe that some of the pupils have made good resolutions for the beginning of the new year. We must be more diligent in our studies. We must not waste too much time in talking. We must be more punctual. Now is the time to make good and fast improvement during the new year that it may be better than the old year. Can you tell me what were the most important events of the year of 1877? Yes Sir. The most important events of that year were the Civil War in Europe, the capture of Plevna, the surrender of Osman Pacha the hero of Turkey, the Declaration of War against Turkey by Russia, Persecutions of the Christians in Turkey, the United States Steamer "Huron" was wrecked on the coast of North Carolina in November. During our vacation, there was a dreadful bloody riot in Pittsburgh where I live. I saw the corpses when they were taken from the riotous places, also the biggest fire in the United States took place in Pittsburgh. Loss \$10,000,000. I also saw it which raged fearfully from the evening of 21st of July to July 23d. The Rail road riots were happening over all the country in the day of the 21st of July and Mr. Hayes became President in March 1877. After the close of Grant's second term, he made a tour to Europe. We had a short difficulty with Mexico and there were a great many people who suffered with the yellow fever in Savannah, Georgia and also in Fernandina, Florida, the Capture of Chief Joseph, the brother to Sitting Bull took place in October and the Boston Base Ball Club won

a prize for the championship of the United States of America. I am sorry to hear that a great many people are now living in the alms houses in the United States, caused by being poor, from the hard times that therefore they could not get any employment. I enjoyed myself on New Year's Day well enough but felt so dull all the time that I wished badly to go to school. Some of the pupils had a good time in playing dominoes, checkers, chess, etc, etc. Some of them played in the yard and some others went out into the streets by the permission of our beloved principal. Vacation is not far off. Some of the pupils will soon go home and never return to school. All things earthly are passing away. "Heaven and Earth shall pass away, but the words of God shall not pass away says the Bible.

LEWIS W. C.

Age 16—lost hearing at 1 year—under instruction 6 years.

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ABOUT MYSELF.

When I was a little girl & I was very ignorant like an animal. I could not write nor read, but I had learned the manual alphabet. I was born in West Towanda. My father told me that when I was three years old I went out to play in the garden. A tub was full of water. I stood by the side of the tub & suddenly I fell into it. I screamed very little loud I was nearly drowned, but my father instantly took me from the tub. I was saved. I don't remember anything when I was a little girl. My parents moved to Camptown Bradford Co. They remained there for several years. I was very fond of candy. I was in the habit of buying candies. I asked my mother if she had any money. She gave me some money. I bought candies every week. One day while I was in a road near the store I did not hear a gentleman drive the wagon. I was pleased to look at the Susquehanna river. By & by two horses ran over me. I stooped down & the carriage ran over me. I was not hurt. He laughed at me. He talked with me. He did not know

that I was deaf. I was provoked at him. He went away. I started to go home. Pretty soon I saw a boy who put on a mask on his face. I thought that he was a devil. I was afraid that he would catch me and kill me. I trembled by him. I didn't know that he was joking. Instantly I ran home. I was very tired. I escaped from the devil. I determined to stay with my mother because I was afraid that the devil would catch me. My parents moved to Rushville Susquehanna Co. I gave a great deal trouble to my mother. I was a bad girl & disobeyed her. Some years ago while I ate breakfast I quarrelled with my sister Eva and slapped her. My mother perceived that I slapped her. She whipped me. I cried. She laughed at me because I cried very ugly. I was angry with her. I left my house. I took a board & threw it at the door & broke it. My mother was frightened by it. She was going to whip me, but I ran away. I came home again. Pretty soon I saw my mother coming. She reproved me. I went up stairs. She took a stick. I knew that she was going to whip me. I perceived my father's gun on the floor. I took it. I frightened her. I showed it to her. I thought that I would have fun with her. She was frightened by the gun. She went into her bed-room. I laughed at her. When my father came home. She told him about me. He whipped me severely. I never troubled my mother again. I have grown up. I remember when I was a bad little girl. I try to be a good girl.

HATTIE E. P.

Age 17—born deaf—under instruction 6 years.

#### INDUSTRY.

Industry is habitual diligence in any employment. It is a law of God, and an ordinance of Heaven that man shall work.

It is a certain law that in the sweat of the brow, shall bread be eaten. God made labor or toil necessary, and his law is to all the nations to be prosperous. Those who will not work, shall

not eat. God is so wise and powerful that He has made this all for man to be industrious, and this makes man wise, and healthy, as well as wealthy. The way to be industrious, is to go to bed early and rise early, and toil hard all day. The farmer is always steady at his work in his field, the blacksmith at his forge, the lawyer at his laws, and the student with his books to make themselves honorable, as well as to make money. But there are thousands of people who would not touch these employments for they are afraid that they would injure their minds and hands.

What will they do with the minds and hands which God has given them? Would he be pleased to see them so careful about them? not to touch anything that must be done by them? Why! they are foolish to think so. God made them only to be busy all the time. One who works not, should bear in mind that he will be told "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, and learn its ways, and be wise." I am aware that sometimes a poor man has made his fortune in a single day, and is at the top of the mountain from poverty to wealth. But I think it is not right to be so rich, have such magnificent things as mansions, jewells, fine houses, &c.—all his own,—and not to help the poor and needy. It would please God more than anything on earth if we should help them for He would say to us, "You have done well to the poor as you have unto me."

There are many who are anxious to be rich at once, they leave their work, the farmer, his plough, the mechanic, his workshop, the tradesman his store, to make haste to be wealthy instead of being contented to toil along the old way adding month by month to increase the fund intrusted in the bank. There is a ready way to get rich in a few days, but it must positively be illegal, it is, by passing counterfeit money, robbing, and going to a gambling saloon to win money, but as months roll on, it becomes a curse to him, and his children. But a man may become suddenly rich by inheriting a fortune. The only safe way to wealth which young man can have, is by industry,—by working diligently, and honestly. This will make him industrious

and honorable. Remember that Industry is honorable, and Idleness disgraceful. If we will glance at those great men who have been successful in making a large fortune, we will find that they have been men of industry, rising up early in the morning, and toiling very hard during the day; their minds, and hands have been busy at their work, and they have become successful in business. Suppose if they had not done so, what would they be then. They would never have become great men. If you have something to do, never let it go till to-morrow. There is only one best way—it is to sit down, and finish it to day if you can. If you should let it go for tomorrow, you will always find something in your way.

Why are there so many drunkards, gamblers tramps around the world? They are caused by idleness only, no other way. Industry will surely make men honorable and industrious and homes happy. If there be a man who has made a fortune in only a few years, and he be asked how he did this in so short time, he will reply that he was always punctual in his appointments, and never late in his shop. I tell you, that there is plenty of employments that men can have. Try to invent something or make something that will make money. President Washington was not ashamed to acknowledge that he worked on his farm,—from this he went to the presidency, and when his two terms were up, he went back again to toil. Whatever your business may be, serve it well. Don't neglect it for anything, ever for sudden wealth, which will tempt you to fall. If you want to be very successful in life, toil industriously, and patiently and you will find it a sure way.

Children should grow up to be industrious and useful for in time when they want to work, they will always find plenty to do.

I think Industry is a most honorable trait of character, and always makes homes happy.

Let us ascend the mountain if it be dangerous, and never turn our heads backward to idleness, which chases us hotly to snatch us down. Let us live an industrious life, thus God will be wel

pleased for we shall have done well with the talents which he has given us.

ALICE E. A.

Age 19—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 6 years and 3 months.

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THE OCEAN.

How well I remember the keen sense of enjoyment and even rest, the feelings of reverential awe and wonder that filled my heart when strolling along by the side of the restless Atlantic during the months of summer and fall.

When clear I would join the crowd of delighted visitors who thronged the shore some sitting in groups and others promenading along the margin of the water all evidently enjoying the rest which the grand view, the quiet of the place, and the cool Ocean breeze gave them.

My only company was the Ocean whose color was blended with the blue of the sky with its puffs of white clouds which hung over the white caps of the sea. The clouds seemed to be moving, the waves were moving and the ships which the sea bore on its breast and whose white sails appeared just above the horizon were moving along with the wind.

As I looked I could see nothing but a mighty expanse of water. The water that washes our eastern shores, that dashes against the rocks and cliffs of a thousand lands unseen, that stands majestic the master of the field and holds powerful sway on the space between the land in the east and this western Hemisphere. Oh! Ocean why do you hide such a world of wonders untouched treasured away at the bottom of your fathomless depths? Why do you look so kindly upon the millions of creatures who possess life and dart past each other through your dark waters and act so unfriendly to man who when he dares to throw himself upon your mercy is swallowed up by your treacherous waves. How can your billows roll so calmly along your surface and yet so angrily lash and surge and roar with the

tempest while the crash of your thunder and flash of lightning pierce the frail helpless barks which you throw high in the air toss about and treat with humiliating torture. Ah before that brave Italian moored his bark safely along your waters did you glory in the thought that man dare not cross your domain and laugh with cruel delight at the frightful tales they told of the frightful monsters which existed in your bosom? If so, great has been your mistake; for since then many a gallant ship has crossed your wintry deep and braved your rocks and storms even when your waters seemed about to be rent asunder.

Why is man your bitterest enemy? Have those Ocean nymphs who inhabit your embrosial palaces of coral and diamonds decreed that as he interferes with your harmony and cruelly siezes upon your swimming creatures so shall they feed on the flesh of humanity. If you be thus embittered and thirst for revenge woe to him who is thrown to the mercy of your waves to be seized for their prey because of having dared to pry into the secret realms of your wonderful depths.

What messages from distant shores do your breakers bear? Are you trying to sound the praises of the azure skies, the sunny climes and the glorious wilds of other shores or are you rolling triumphant at the fate of an other noble cargo. Oh! wild wild waves how cruel you are and yet how fascinating when so blue and calm we can see your silvery shining surface neath the tender light of the pale moon.

S. LIZZIE B.

Age 18—lost hearing at 5 years—under instruction 6 years.



## LIST OF PUPILS

CONNECTED WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1877.

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### MALES.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Adams, Ulysses G.	Wrightsville,	York.
Allabough, Brewster R.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Allen, Corey	Meshoppen,	Wyoming.
Anthony, Alvin W.	Bangor,	Northampton.
Austin, William P.	Montrose,	Susquehanna.
Avery, John F.	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Babcock, Ernest M.	Jackson,	Susquehanna.
Baer, John A.	Town Line,	Luzerne.
Baker, George B. McC.	Beaver Meadow,	Columbia.
Barker, Roland M.	Ebensburg,	Cambria.
Bell, Jacob C.	Conshohocken,	Montgomery.
Biegel, Joshua E.	Bedford,	Bedford.
Bitler, George W.	Zion's Grove,	Schuylkill.
Bitner, George B. McC.	Port Royal,	Juniata.
Blanckensee, Henry	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Boland, John	Dunmore,	Luzerne.
Botzum, John	Reading,	Berks.
Boucher, Henry C.	Glade,	Somerset.
Bowers, George B. McC.	Millersburg,	Dauphin.
Bradley, William H.	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Brandt, Harry	Trenton,	Mercer, N. J.
Brennan, George	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Brinkley, Clarence C.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Britton, John A.	Scott,	Luzerne.
Brookmire, William	Freehold,	Warren.
Brown, Walter F.	Youngsville,	Warren.
Brown, Joseph	Newtown,	Bucks.
Bruthi, Joseph	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Buch, Frederick	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Burckhard, Christian	New Holland,	Lancaster.
Burge, William	Dunmore,	Luzerne.
Butler, William A.	Ralston,	Lycoming.
Callahan, Lewis W.	Allegheny City,	Allegheny.
Campbell, Samuel H.	Waterloo,	Juniata.
Carney, Isaac R.	Woodstown,	Salem, N. J.
Christman, Jefferson	Allentown,	Lehigh.
Clark, John G.	Williamsburg,	Blair.
Cochran, George B. McC.	Newton Hamilton,	Mifflin.
Cole, Charles	Blooming Valley,	Crawford.
Colgan, John	Susquehanna,	Susquehanna.
Collings, Edward Z.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Cooper, Thomas D.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Connolly, Patrick	Beaver Falls,	Beaver.
Coyle, James J.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Crawn, Bethuel	Swartswood,	Sussex, N. J.
Crum, Willis E.	Coalmont,	Huntingdon.
Cummings, John P.	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
Dailey, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Davidson, Samuel	Boonton,	Morris, N. J.
Davis, Allen M.	Newberry,	Lycoming.
Davis, William H.	West Middlesex,	Mercer.
Deise, John P.	Lock Haven,	Clinton.
Delaney, Michael	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Delp, Thomas D.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Detweiler, John P.	Plymouth,	Luzerne.
Devlin, Thomas	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dolph, Jesse O.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Dolph, Frank E.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Doughten, William W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dunmore, Frederick	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Early, Patrick	Scranton.	Luzerne.
Eaton, Charles S.	Wilkesbarre,	Luzerne.
Eisele, John F.	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Enty, Samuel	Shamokin,	Northumberland.
Faust, Nathan	Auburn,	Schuylkill.
Feine, Terrence	Espyville,	Crawford.
Fell, Lyndell	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
Finn, Michael	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Fisher, Daniel	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Flint, Dennis E.	Lyona,	Crawford.
Frederick, John J.	Lancaster,	Lancaster.
Frederick, Lewis W.	Lancaster,	Lancaster.

	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
hn F.	Salem,	Salem, N. J.
n	Yardleyville,	Bucks.
rd	Glassborough,	Gloucester, N. J.
arles F.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
p	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
el H.	Shamokin,	Northumberland.
s E.	Elizabeth,	Essex, N. J.
enry W.	Litiz,	Lancaster.
aac H.	Frankford,	Sussex, Del.
in	Ursina,	Somerset.
n	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
illiam	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
ph W.	Gettysburg,	Adams.
ird J.	Hellam,	York.
er J.	Lyona,	Crawford.
illiam H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
fred	Harrisburg,	Dauphin.
thomas	Princeton,	Mercer, N. J.
William H.	Coudersport,	Potter.
illiam E.	Milton,	Northumberland.
William T.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
drick B.	Bordentown,	Burlington, N. J.
ew	Rochester,	Beaver.
bert	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
hard E.	Beverly,	Burlington, N. J.
illiam H.	Standing Stone,	Bradford.
i	Mahanoy City,	Schuylkill.
k H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
klin K.	West Chester,	Chester.
ias E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
S.	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
h, George F.	New Castle,	Lawrence.
ob M.	Scranton.	Luzerne.
les T.	Glen Rock,	York.
is	Reading,	Berks.
N.	Allegheny City,	Allegheny.
n	Catasauqua,	Lehigh.
nk C.	Orange,	Essex, N. J.
liam H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
am L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
er, Charles W.	Watsontown,	Northumberland.
n M.	East Smithfield,	Bradford.
Oliver F.	Summit,	York.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Lupolt, Jacob A.	Short Mountain,	Dauphin.
McCullough, Joseph W.	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
McDonnell, Patrick	Archbald,	Luzerne.
McDonough, John	Hyde Park,	Luzerne.
McElhare, Geo. B. McC.	Green Village,	Franklin.
McGahan, Aloysius	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McMenamin, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McMickle, Francis H.	Deckertown,	Sussex, N. J.
McMickle, Morris C.	Deckertown,	Sussex, N. J.
McMonigle, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Maginnis, Willie	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Magnin, Alfred	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Mallick, Herbert M.	North East,	Erie.
Manner, Daniel	Brady,	Indiana.
Manning, Lincoln	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Maroney, Edward	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Marshall, Charles McC.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Miles, William A.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Moody, Frank W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Morley, Paul S.	Sharpsville,	Mercer.
Morris, Louis	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Morrison, Howard R.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Murphy, William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Myer, Albert A.	Lehigh Gap,	Carbon.
Myers, Jacob	Williamson,	Franklin.
Natter, Theodore	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Nickels, John P.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Nieman, James A.	Obeyville,	Allegheny.
North, Edwin W.	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Oakes, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Oakes, Dennis	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
O'Friel, Charles B.	Altoona,	Blair.
O'Hara, Henry	Lawsville Centre,	Susquehanna.
O'Neill, John	Phoenixville,	Chester.
O'Neill, Owen	Wyalusing,	Bradford.
Orth, Henry	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
O'Shea, Michael	Washington,	Warren, N. J.
Parlaman, Clement D.	Birdsboro,	Berks.
Pollock, John E.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Price, Samuel	South Easton,	Northampton.
Purvis, Timothy	Ephrata,	Lancaster.
Quinn, Thomas	Shamokin,	Northumberland.
Rablin, Charles A.	Cherry Hill,	Erie.

	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
am	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
am L.	Tylersburg,	Clarion.
1, Paul	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
es	Pine Grove,	Schuylkill.
ry D.	Kintnersville,	Bucks.
iam	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
s L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
n E.	Cochran's Mills,	Armstrong.
sphen F.	Prompton,	Wayne.
ank A.	Muhlenberg,	Luzerne.
Harry T.	Emporium,	Cameron.
1, Samuel K.	Phillipsburg,	Warren, N. J.
George C.	Gallitzin,	Cambria.
rles H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Frederick	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ert	Millersville,	Lancaster.
s A.	Green Grove,	Luzerne.
ohn W.	Shoemakersville,	Berks.
arles H.	Brinkerton,	Clarion.
Villiam	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Charles H.	Patterson,	Juniata.
Francis J.	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
1 W.	Elk Lake,	Susquehanna.
ry R.	Harrisburg,	Dauphin.
ohn	Columbus,	Warren.
ce M.	Muncy,	Lycoming.
es R.	Rush,	Susquehanna.
rge W.	Camden,	Camden, N. J.
les H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ry R.	Carlisle,	Cumberland.
ew	Lancaster,	Lancaster.
John H.	Everett,	Bedford.
rge B.	Cold Spring,	Cape May, N. J.
mas,	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
aniel	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
les C. S.	McLane,	Erie.
William J.	Milroy,	Mifflin.
hael	Conshohocken,	Montgomery.
es	Swedesboro,	Gloucester, N. J.
am H.	Laurel,	Sussex, Del.
Villiam H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
1 H.	Turnersville,	Camden, N. J.
1, Greensbury	Georgetown,	Sussex, Del.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Weaver, John H.	Nebraska,	Forest.
Weaver, William A.	Nebraska,	Forest.
Weidman, Michael	York,	York.
Weidner, Caleb	Lobachsville,	Berks.
Wetzler, Charles E.	Thompsontown,	Juniata.
Widaman, Benjamin F.	Irwin's Station,	Westmoreland.
Williams, George E.	Braddock's,	Allegheny.
Williams, William	Woodbury,	Gloucester, N. J.
Williams, James	Pittston,	Luzerne.
Wilson, Edward	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Winters, Joseph	Friendsville,	Susquehanna.
Wisotzkey, William C.	Gettysburg,	Adams.
Yontz, Perry A.	Standing Stone,	Bradford.
Young, James T.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.

## FEMALES.

Anderson, Alice	Livermore,	Westmoreland.
Annis, Alice E.	Erie,	Erie.
Anspach, Susan E.	Host,	Berks.
Aultz, Juniata E.	Mount Union,	Huntingdon.
Bacon, Ida C.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Barnitz, Camilla A.	York,	York.
Barstow, Sarah E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Baućknecht, Rosina D.	Reading,	Berks.
Beninger, Lydia A.	Meshoppen.	Wyoming.
Bennet, Mary A.	Newark,	Essex, N. J.
Berry, Agnes,	Sharpsville,	Mercer.
Biery, Capitola E.	Saegersville,	Lehigh.
Bloomfield, Lilly	Trenton,	Mercer, N. J.
Boyd, Arabella	Reimersville,	Clarion.
Brooks, Ida B.	York,	York.
Burge, Harriet L.	Dunmore,	Luzerne.
Clancy, Mamie E.	Providence,	Luzerne.
Collins, Bridget	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Crease, Carrie M.	Roxborough,	Philadelphia.
Cross, Anna	Platea,	Erie.
Cunningham, Martha J.	Bower,	Clearfield.
Denlinger, Lydia	Fertility,	Lancaster.
Denlinger, Catharine	Fertility,	Lancaster.
Derr, Amelia	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Dever, Ida C.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.

	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
annah	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
na S.	Patterson,	Juniata.
A.	Waterloo,	Juniata.
atharine A.	Olyphant,	Luzerne.
ggie	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
y A.	Harrisburg,	Dauphin.
A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
isa	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
a	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
usan M.	Easton,	Northampton.
Rachel E.	Muncy,	Lycoming.
y	Ladysburg,	Bradford.
J.	Espyville,	Crawford.
hebe	Zollarsville,	Washington.
Catharine	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
A.	Flanders,	Morris, N. J.
R.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Mary J.	Milford,	Pike.
rine A.	New Ringold,	Schuylkill.
ie L.	Millheim,	Centre.
nettie C.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
harine	Telford,	Bucks.
ie	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
agnes	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
sa E.	Carlisle,	Cumberland.
nda R.	South Easton,	Northampton.
maline	Cameron,	Cameron.
ggie	Pittston,	Luzerne.
	New Oxford,	York.
B.	Zollarsville,	Washington.
ry L.	Camden,	Camden, N. J.
e	Shenandoah,	Schuylkill.
nces	Gloucester,	Camden, N. J.
	Elk Creek,	Erie.
M.	Corry,	Erie.
helmina	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Louisa H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ra	Columbia,	Lancaster.
izzie L.	Mantua,	Gloucester, N. J.
ggie K.	Hellam,	York.
beth	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
, C. F. A.	Norristown,	Montgomery.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Hopfer, Ida M.	Scott,	Luzerne.
Houck, Rose	Reading,	Berks.
Houck, Katy	Reading,	Berks.
Huber, Emma	New Brunswick,	Middlesex, N. J.
Hughes, Emma J.	Tansboro,	Camden, N. J.
Hutcheson, Emma J.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Hyde, Carrie J.	Bell's Run,	McKean.
Imschweiler, Catharine	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Jack, Eva A.		Mercer.
Jacobs, Angeline	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Kelly, Mary	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Kepp, Agnes A.	Allentown,	Lehigh.
Kintzle, Isadora	Tamaqua,	Schuylkill.
Kinzey, Ida L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Kline, Sophia L.	Beaver Dam,	Snyder.
Korper, Elizabeth	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Krantz, Emma	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Kuhlman, Mary	Ursina,	Somerset.
Lebo, Sarah	Bridgeville,	Allegheny.
Leckrone, Sarah E.	York,	York.
Leiby, Laura L.	Wrightsville,	York.
Leffler, Hattie A.	Wilksbarre,	Luzerne.
Levan, Caroline C.	Alburtis,	Lehigh.
Levering, Retta T.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Lewis, Catharine	Morris Run,	Tioga.
Lilly, Rosa E.	Klecknersville,	Northampton.
Little, Luella H.	Concord,	Franklin.
Long, Cornelia	Thurlow's Station,	Delaware.
Macauley, Ann	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McClure, Sarah J.	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
McClurg, Drusilla H.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
McDonald, Catharine	Dunmore,	Luzerne.
McKinney, Susan E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McLaughlin, Everina E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Manner, Regina J.	Brady,	Indiana.
Middaugh, Carrie	Morris Run,	Tioga.
Miller, Catharine O.	Reading,	Berks.
Morris, Theresa	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Müller, Emma C.	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Murphy, Mary A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Nailor, Ella C.	Chester Springs,	Chester.
Nicholas, Lizzie	Williamsport,	Lycoming.
Orth, Elizabeth	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.



	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
nima	Hyde Park,	Luzerne.
o E.		Bradford.
		Bradford.
na B.	Millville,	Cumberland, N. J.
on	Media,	Delaware.
Sarah E.	Camden,	Camden, N. J.
	Ashley,	Luzerne,
y A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
y	Ephrata,	Lancaster.
Agnes	Reading,	Berks.
ry L.	Spinnerstown,	Bucks.
inah R.	Lock Haven,	Clinton.
J.	Lower Augusta,	Northumberland.
ristina	New Castle,	Lawrence.
nisa	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon.
P.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
I.	Beaver Spring,	Snyder.
gie H.	Port Monmouth,	Monmouth, N. J.
J.	Beechwood,	Cameron.
na	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
J.	Clinton Dale,	Clinton.
ouisa E.	Shoemakersville,	Berks.
ma J.	Upland,	Delaware.
garetta T.	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
na P.	Elk Lake,	Susquehanna.
e L. C.	Hamburg,	Berks.
abeth E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ha W.	Pottstown,	Montgomery.
abeth	Somerset,	Somerset.
na E.	Blaine,	Perry.
na E.	Heilmansdale,	Lebanon.
Hannah E.	Downingtown,	Chester.
na R.	Schuylkill Haven,	Schuylkill.
y	Erie,	Erie.
nda	Wilmington,	Newcastle, Del.
ry J.	Brady,	Indiana.
r A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
len	Jermyn,	Luzerne.
arine	Columbia,	Lancaster.
lly A.	Codorus,	York.
e	Carbondale,	Luzerne.
Sarah E.	Telford,	Montgomery.
giana	Stroudsburg,	Monroe.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Von Slavich, Annie	Scranton,	Luzerne.
Vought, Emma	Danville,	Montour.
Walter, Kate M.	Millbach,	Lebanon.
Weil, Janette	Wilkesbarre,	Luzerne.
Wentz, Ellen S.	Strinestown,	York.
Wertz, Mary E.	Westport,	Clinton.
Westerhood, Elizabeth	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Westerhood, Jeanette B.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Whitman, Hettie K.	Reading,	Berks.
Wilson, Anna H.	Frackville,	Schuylkill.
Woodall, Ann E.	East Nanticoke,	Luzerne.
Worrall, Sallie E.	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Young, Leonora C.	Breinigsville,	Lehigh.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and eighty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred and forty dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and are re-opened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time all the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins the class after its formation.

Payments are required to be made in advance every six months, and a bond given to the Institution (approved by the Treasurer) within six months after the admission of the pupil, to be signed by the applicant, and a responsible surety, who must be a resident of Philadelphia or its vicinity, when it is possible.

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children *before* the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them *after* it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the names of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years; and before they can be admitted, satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out, it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the State fund is limited; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Applications for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made to the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of ~~a~~ <sup>my</sup> two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances and capacity of the deaf mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years, which may be extended in certain cases to eight years.

## STATE OF DELAWARE.

Application for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the State. The term allowed is five years, which may be extended by the Governor to eight years.

## QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions:

What is the name of the child? (Mention the whole of its name.)

What is the age of the child? (Mention the year, month, day and place of birth.)

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside? (Mention the County and nearest Post-Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child?

Are any of them deaf and dumb?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, or is it known that there have been any deaf or dumb, either on the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinated?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles or whooping cough?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease? If so, how and at what age?

Was there any relationship between parents before marriage?

## SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, BEQUESTS, Etc.

Life Subscriptions, . . . . .	\$20.00
Annual Subscriptions, . . . . .	2.00

Received by any member of the Board of Directors.

Donations to the Library, of Books, Maps, Pictures, etc., and to the Cabinet of Apparatus, Specimens, Curiosities of Nature and Art, will be received at the Institution.

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## SCHOLARSHIP.

A Donation or Bequest of \$5,000 will found a Scholarship, which shall bear the donor's, or such other name as he may designate.

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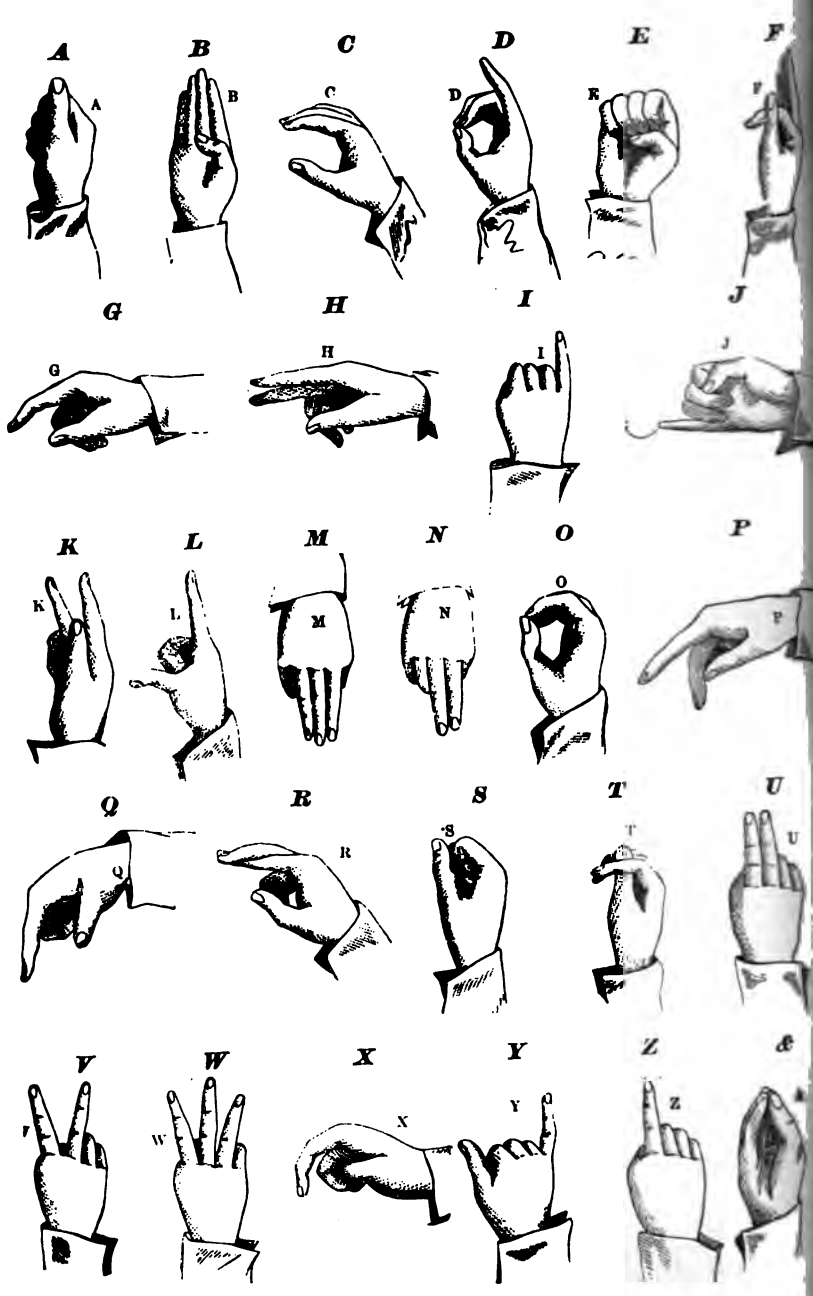
## FORM OF A DEVISE OR BEQUEST.

I give, devise and bequeath to "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," etc.

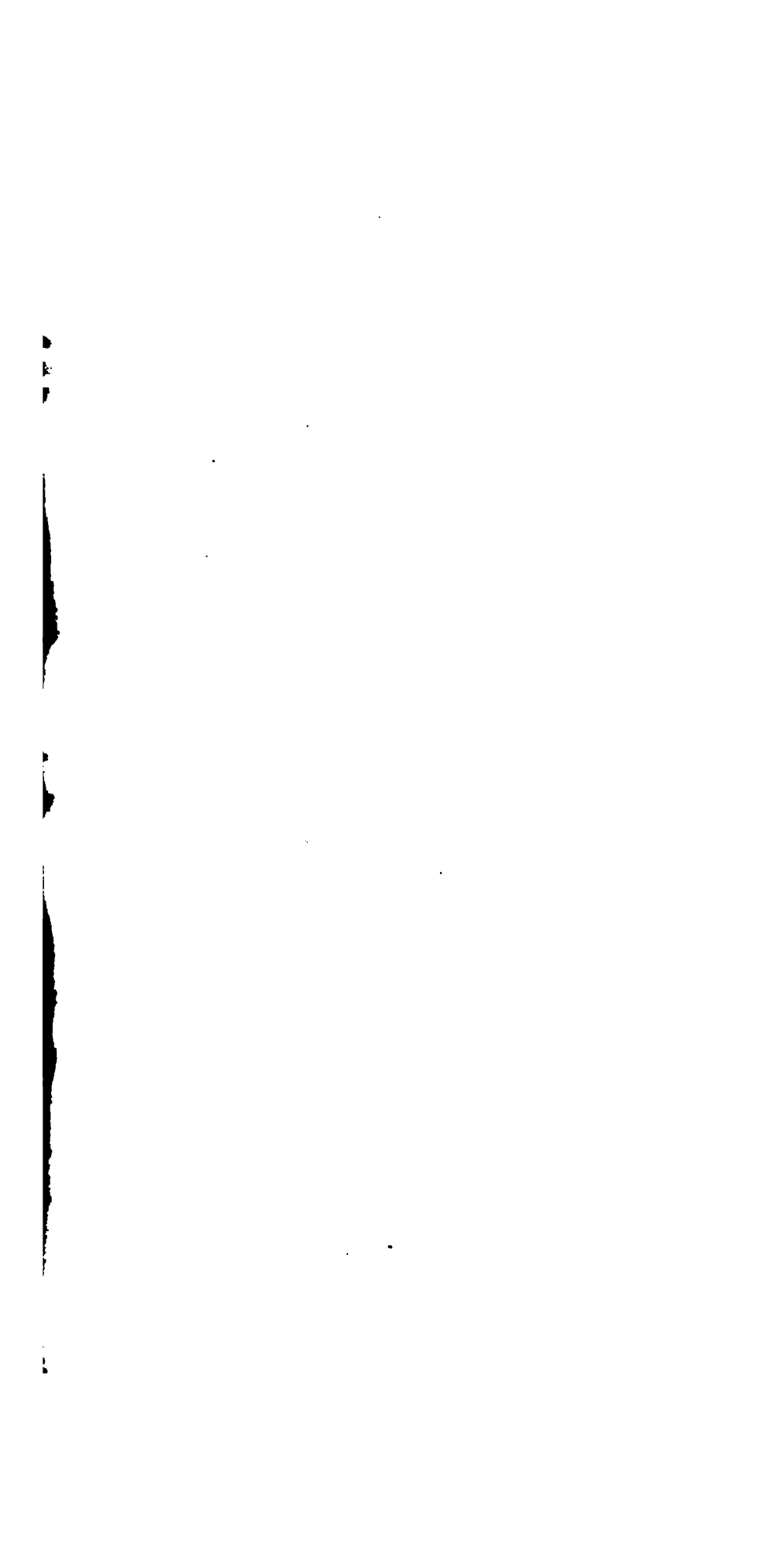
## DONATIONS.

- H. French, Esq.—Photograph (framed) of *Independence* as it originally appeared.
- E. C. Coxe, Esq.—Five sections of iron **T rails**, manufactured by Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.
- P. Morris, Esq.—Tickets to the **Zoological Gardens for all pupils.**
- Worcester and Pine Streets Passenger Railway Co.—**Tickets for all pupils to and from Fairmount (at any time) at half price.**
- Worcester's Book—L. A. Godey, Esq.
- Worcester Magazine—T. S. Arthur, Esq.
- Worcester Paper's Magazine—Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
- Worcester Mute's Journal—H. C. Rider, Esq., Mexico, N. Y.
- Worcester Teachers' Chronicle (2 copies)—Ohio Institution.
- Worcester Mute Mirror (2 copies)—Michigan Institution.
- Worcester Kentucky Deaf Mute (2 copies)—Kentucky Institution.
- Worcester Madison Gazette—Virginia Institution.
- Worcester State Journal of Nebraska—Nebraska Institution.
- Worcester Mute Index—Colorado Institution.
- Worcester Kansas Star—Kansas Institution.
- Worcester Mute Advance—Frank Read, Esq., Illinois Institution.
- Worcester State Tablet—West Virginia Institution.
- Worcester State Educator—New York Institution.
- Worcester Morning Dove—Miss A. B. Shaw.
- Worcester W. Childs, Esq.—Books for the Library.

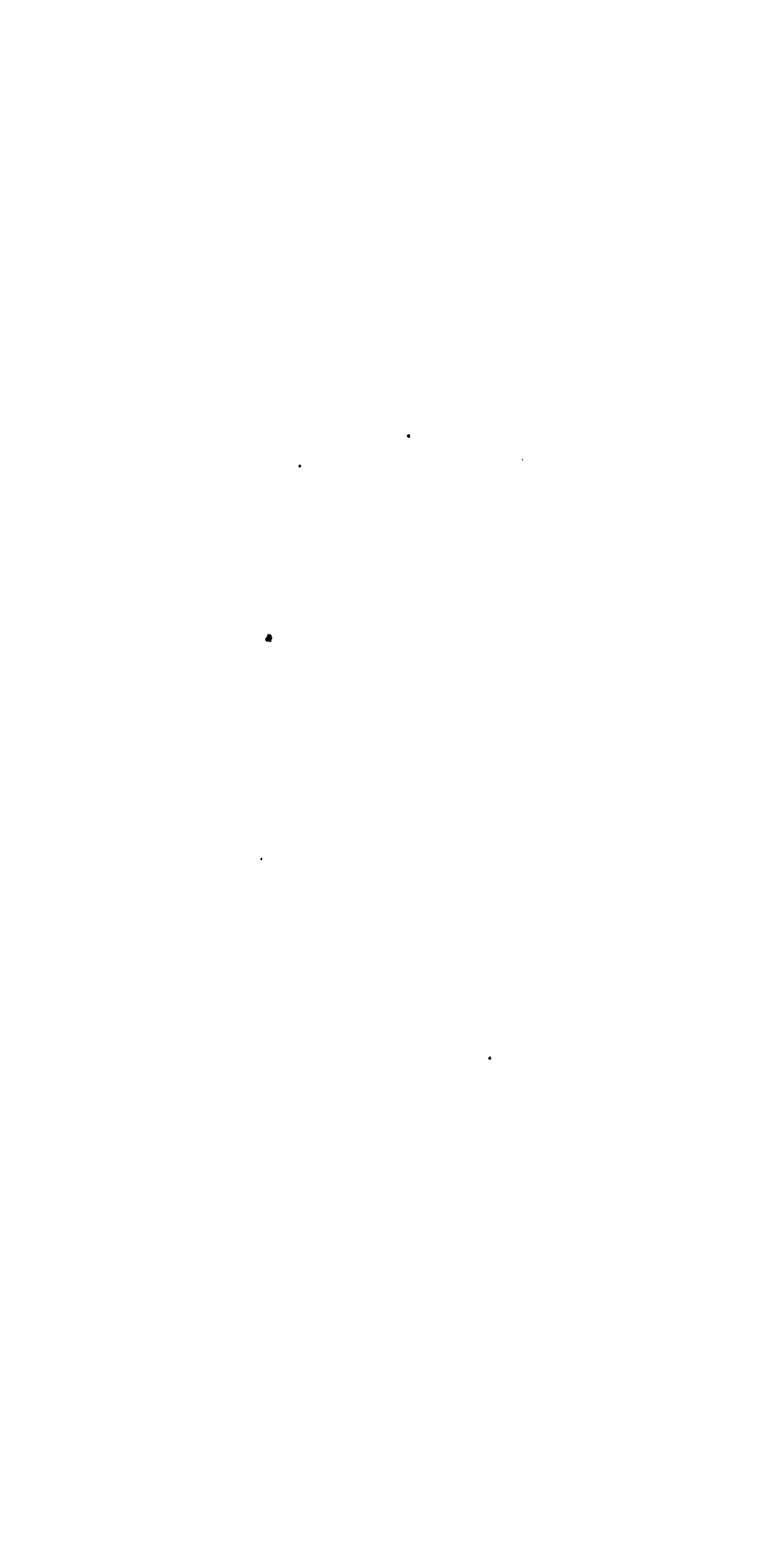


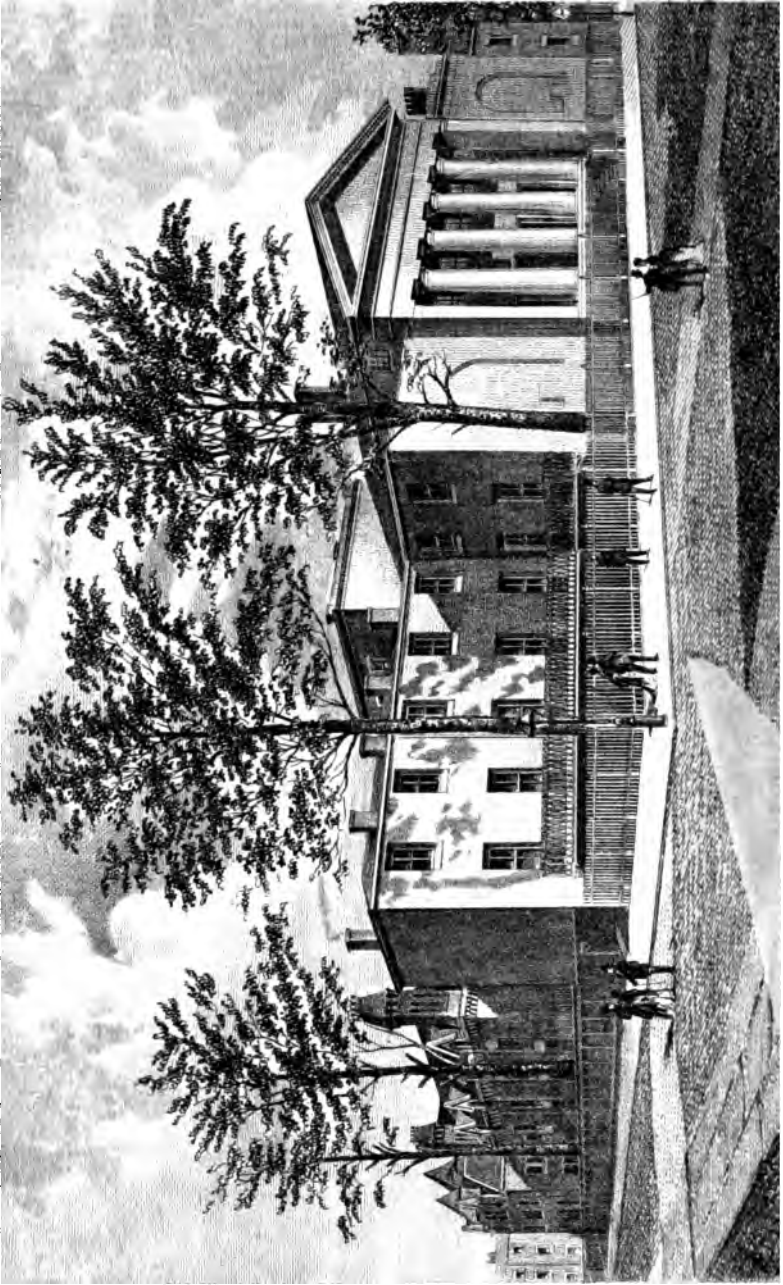






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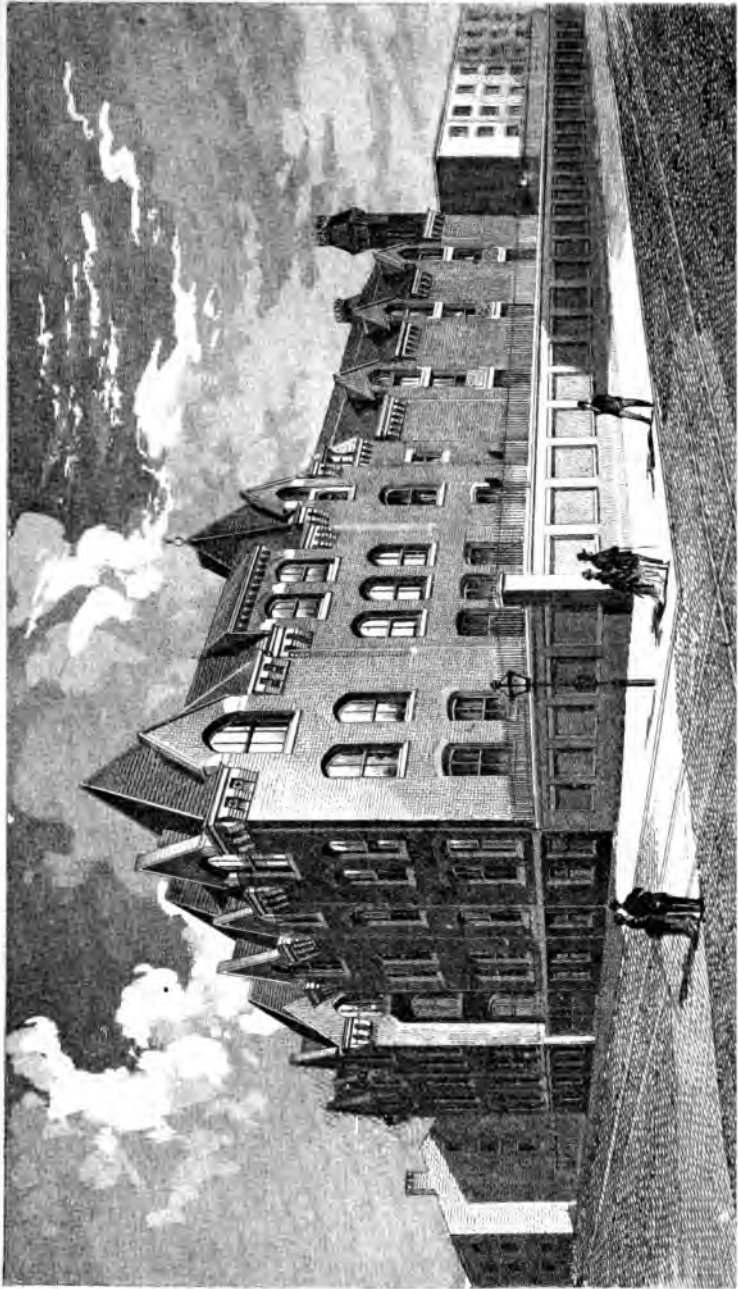














THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
DEAF AND DUMB  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1878.

PHILADELPHIA:  
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

FRANKLIN PRINTING HOUSE, 28 HUDSON ST.

1879.



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SECRETARY—JAMES J. BARCLAY.

TREASURER—S. WEIR LEWIS.

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T. Hewson Bache, M.D.,	William A. Porter,
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Joseph Patterson,	Atherton Blight,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Rowland Evans, of Montgomery,
Daniel M. Fox,	William G. Thomas,
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Stephen H. Brooke,	William Rudder, D.D.
Caleb J. Milne,	

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T. H. Bache,	W. G. Thomas.

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S. Weir Lewis,	H. L. Hodge,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Atherton Blight.
Emlen Hutchinson,	Rowland Evans,
William Rudder.	

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James J. Barclay,	Charles C. Harrison,
Henry A. Boardman,	Charles Wheeler,
William A. Porter.	

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George Sharswood,	C. J. Milne,
George A. Wood,	D. M. Fox,
W. H. Ashhurst.	

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Joseph Patterson,	D. M. Fox,
Samuel Bradford.	

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“ Margaret M. Duane,	Miss Eleanor C. Patterson,
Mrs. Richard D. Wood,	“ Mary Wells,
“ Edward Yarnali.	Mrs. Frederick Collins,
Miss Mary N. Logan,	“ James Lesley,
Mrs. Henry Reed,	Miss Mary J. Boardman,
Mrs. Henry C. Lea.	

# VISITING COMMITTEES FOR 1879.

---

## **JANUARY.**

Geo. Sharswood,  
I. Hazlehurst,  
Chas. Willing,  
H. Lenox Hodge.

## **FEBRUARY.**

Chas. Willing,  
H. Lenox Hodge,  
F. Mortimer Lewis,  
A. Blight.

## **MARCH.**

F. Mortimer Lewis,  
Atherton Blight,  
C. J. Milne,  
Chas. S. Lewis.

## **APRIL.**

C. J. Milne,  
Chas. S. Lewis,  
Wm. Rudder,  
S. Bradford.

## **MAY.**

Wm. Rudder,  
S. Bradford,  
James J. Barclay,  
D. M. Fox.

## **JUNE.**

James J. Barclay,  
D. M. Fox,  
W. G. Thomas,  
Chas. Wheeler.

## **JULY.**

W. G. Thomas,  
Chas. Wheeler,  
Wm. A. Porter,  
S. Weir Lewis.

## **AUGUST.**

Wm. A. Porter,  
S. Weir Lewis,  
Jos. Patterson,  
H. A. Boardman.

## **SEPTEMBER.**

Jos. Patterson,  
H. A. Boardman,  
Rowland Evans,  
T. H. Bache.

## **OCTOBER.**

Rowland Evans,  
T. H. Bache,  
G. A. Wood,  
S. H. Brooke.

## **NOVEMBER.**

G. A. Wood,  
S. H. Brooke,  
E. Hutchinson,  
W. H. Ashhurst.

## **DECEMBER.**

E. Hutchinson,  
W. H. Ashhurst,  
Geo. Sharswood,  
I. Hazlehurst.

**PHYSICIAN,**  
I. MINIS HAYS, M. D.\*

**CONSULTING PHYSICIANS,**  
GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.,                      JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D.,  
JOHN NEILL, M. D.,                              J. M. DA COSTA, M. D.

**CONSULTING OCUList,**  
WILLIAM THOMSON, M. D.

**CONSULTING AURIST,**  
CHARLES H. BURNETT, M. D.

---

In the place of John B. Biddle, M. D., deceased.

**PRINCIPAL,**  
**JOSHUA FOSTER.**

**INSTRUCTORS,**

<b>BENJAMIN D. PETTENGILL,</b>	<b>REBECCA H. CROPPER,</b>
<b>T. JEFFERSON TRIST,</b>	<b>SOPHIA KNABE,</b>
<b>THOMAS BURNSIDE,</b>	<b>LYDIA EDGAR,</b>
<b>JACOB D. KIRKHUFF,</b>	<b>LAURA NELSON,</b>
<b>A. L. E. CROUTER,</b>	<b>ANN P. COULTER,</b>
<b>JOHN P. WALKER,</b>	<b>MARY E. ZIEGLER,</b>
<b>A. L. PETTENGILL,</b>	<b>JAMES MILNOR PRATT,</b>
<b>GEORGE L. WEED, JR.,</b>	<b>JOHN H. PETTENGILL,</b>
<b>HENRY S. HITCHCOCK,</b>	<b>WILLIAM G. JENKINS,</b>
<b>EMMA GARRETT.</b>	

**SUPERINTENDENT,**

**BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, JR.**

*Matron*—GERTRUDE A. KIRBY.

*Assistant Matron*—S. R. BRIGGS.

*Housekeeper*—LYDIA T. HALLOWELL.

*Dressmaker*—ELECTA M. PETERS.

*Steward*—DAVID J. STEVENSON.

*Superintendent of Shoe-Shop*—ADAM S. HINKLE.

*Superintendent of Tailors'-Shop*—GEORGE T. WARD.

## REPORT.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb submit to the Legislature, to the Commissioners of the Public Charities, and to the Contributors, a statement of the condition of the Institution for the past year.

There were, on the 1st of January, 1878, 326 pupils in the Institution, viz.: 188 boys and 138 girls.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Since admitted, . . . . .	32	19	51
Readmitted, . . . . .	1		1
Discharged, . . . . .	30	23	53
Died, . . . . .	1	2	<del>3</del>
Remaining, . . . . .	190	132	<del>322</del>

Of the whole number of pupils

283 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania.

23 " " " " New Jersey.

4 " " " " Delaware.

2 " " " City of Philadelphia.

7 " " " their friends or by the Institution

The pupils are pursuing their studies with assiduity and success, and their conduct, with rare exceptions, is very commendable.



No change has taken place in the number of the classes.

On the 3d of July, Mr. Edward B. Crane retired from the service of the Board. He is succeeded by Miss Emma Garrett, as a teacher of articulation, and she promises to become a very efficient instructor. On the 16th day of August, Mr. Joseph O. Pyatt, a long-tried and faithful teacher, died very suddenly, lamented by his friends and associates, who entertained for him a high regard. Mr. W. G. Jenkins has been appointed to fill Mr. Pyatt's situation. He has already had upwards of three years' experience.

Dr. J. M. Da Costa has been appointed consulting physician, Dr. William Thomson consulting oculist, and Dr. Charles H. Burnett consulting aurist.

The hygienic condition of the Institution, under the charge of Prof. Biddle, is very satisfactory. It receives especial attention. At the request of the Directors, Dr. Biddle visited the farm of Mr. John S. Rogers, who supplies the Institution with milk. He found the dairy and its surroundings in excellent order. His communication to the Board, in relation to his visit, will be found in the Appendix, will be read with interest, and shows the care taken to preserve the health of the pupils. Dr. Biddle's medical report shows the cases treated, and their results, and will also be found in the Appendix. The pupils are furnished with an excellent diet, comfortable clothing, and innocent and instructive recreations. Those that have a taste for designing and drawing, are

instructed in that beautiful art, with a view of furnishing them with the means of future support.

The Institution is indebted to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Farnum, Mrs. Susan Farnum Wheeler and Mrs. Mary Farnum Brown, for a gift of ten thousand dollars, to perpetuate the memory of Mr. John Farnum, who for many years was connected with the Institution as a Director or Vice-President, and in these positions rendered it valuable service by his judicious course. To carry out the design of the generous donors, two scholarships bearing the name of John Farnum, have been founded. They will perpetuate his memory, and draw the attention of the affluent and benevolent to endow scholarships. The benefit they confer cannot be too highly estimated. They make provision for the education of Deaf Mutes through a long series of years, it is hoped, through centuries. Can a sum of five thousand dollars be more judiciously and beneficently appropriated? Those who cannot conveniently bestow such a sum, are cordially invited to aid the charity by becoming contributors for life; only twenty dollars are requisite for this purpose. The fiscal concerns are managed with a wise economy, which enables the Directors to reduce the charge made for the maintenance and education of the State pupils, from two hundred and seventy to two hundred and sixty dollars *per caput*, for the years 1879 and 1880. The Directors feel warranted in venturing to make this reduction to the State pupils only, as she has generously cherished the school and aided it when in need.

No little embarrassment has been felt in obtaining payment for the pupils with that punctuality which is essential to enable the Directors to carry on the Institution without being obliged to borrow money. This they have been compelled to do, at much inconvenience, and some loss. The Treasurer's account which accompanies this report, shows the receipts and expenditures for the past year.

If the Directors possessed the means, a very desirable improvement could be introduced in the mode of warming and ventilating the establishment. By heating by steam instead of furnaces, much greater security from fire would be attained, less dust would be carried into the different rooms, and a more regular and economic distribution of warmth procured. The subject of obtaining the necessary funds is respectfully presented to the consideration of the Legislature, the contributors, and all the friends of the Deaf and Dumb throughout the State.

The large number of pupils rendered the employment of an additional officer necessary, in order that the Principal might be relieved from a portion of his arduous duties. A Superintendent, Mr. Benjamin Hallowell, Jr., was appointed. His principal duties are to supervise the domestic economy of the establishment, to make such purchases as are ordered by the Board, to report to the Committee on the Household the condition of the Institution, etc. Mrs. Hallowell has been appointed Housekeeper, to perform such duties as are incident to

her office. Both of these officers are performing their duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

The Board have revised the Rules and Regulations for their government, and that of their officers.

The Directors have endeavored faithfully to discharge the important trust confided to them, by carefully guarding the young persons placed under their charge, by affording them all the advantages in their power to obtain an education calculated to fit them to discharge their duties, and to become useful and happy. Therefore, proper care is taken not only of their literary culture, but of their moral and religious training. While sedulous attention is given to impart a knowledge of the sacred truths of our Holy Faith, no sectarian teachings are permitted.

To the Reports of the Principal and Superintendent the Directors refer, as they contain interesting information.

The Board take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of the Ladies' Committee and of the consulting physicians. They cannot close their report without expressing their deep sympathy for the loss the brethren of the American Asylum have sustained in death of their excellent Principal, Edward Collins Stone, and hope that his successor may possess equal ability, zeal and fidelity as the lamented deceased.

On the 11th day of February last, the Institution was suddenly deprived of its lamented Vice-President.

... The Directors and the community, in the death of this excellent man, have sustained a great loss. The unfeigned sorrow expressed on this sad occasion, shows how highly he was appreciated by his fellow-citizens. The action of the Board in relation to this melancholy event, will be found in the Appendix.

It is much to be regretted that no addition has been made to the fund to aid Deaf Mutes who have been educated in the Institution, who are deserving, and who stand in need of assistance. It appears desirable that a home for the Deaf and Dumb should be provided, where they might obtain a comfortable living at a comparatively small cost, and enjoy each other's society, and have access to a well-selected library.

The members of the Legislature are again invited to visit the School, and see how great are the blessings it is conferring, not only on the pupils, but on the Commonwealth. The Directors feel assured that such a visit would afford the Representatives of the people the highest satisfaction.

They now surrender their trust into the hands of the Contributors, and invoke the continued blessings of the Almighty on this charity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

*President.*

ATTEST: JAMES J. BARCLAY,

*Secretary.*

*Philadelphia, January 1st, 1879.*

For Payments from September 30, 1877, to September 30, 1878.  
**Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in account with S. Weir Lewi**  
 Dr.

1877. Sept. 30.	To Cash paid to this date, viz :	
	Family expenses, provisions, etc.....	\$30,
	Materials for Clothing, Shoes and Furniture.....	6,
	Salaries.....	28,
	Wages and Labor.....	8,
	Repairs .....	5,
	Incidentals, including transportation of Pupils....	1,
	Amount returned to Parents and Guardians.....	
	Jones's Estate, Briefs and Examination Titles.....	
	John Farnum Scholarship Funds, Nos. 1 and 2,	
	\$10,000 U. S. 4½ per cent Loan .....	10,
	Balance due the Institution... ..	
		\$90.

Examined and found correct.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,  
 STEPHEN H. BROOKE, *pro tem.*, } Committee.  
 DANIEL M. FOX,

For Receipts from September 30, 1877, to September 30, 1878.  
**Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in account with S. Weir Lewis, Treas.**  
 CR.

7.	By Balance due the Institution.....		\$26,314.33
30.	By Cash received to this date, viz. :		
'8.	The State of New Jersey.....	} For Indigent Pupils.	6,999.87
30.	The State of Delaware.....		1,856.25
	The Guardians of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia.....		810.00
	Pay Pupils.....		3,247.80
	John Wright Scholarship Fund.....		240.00
	Crozer Scholarship Fund, No. 1.....		240.00
	“ “ “ No. 2.....		240.00
	John Farnum Scholarship Fund, No. 1.....		113.13
	“ “ “ No. 2.....		113.13
	Parents and Guardians, on account of Transporta- tion.....		559.26
	Interest, Contributions and Life Subscriptions.....		7,676.68
	Jones's Estate.....		1,771.44
	Amount returned on Bills, etc.....		72.17
	Donation from Elizabeth H. Farnum, Susan F. Wheeler and Mary F. Brown, in memory of John Farnum, dec'd.....		10,000.00
	Loans.....		30,000.00
	Amount paid by Parents and Guardians.....		70.50
	Sundry items, Matron, etc.....		49.57
			<u>\$90,374.13</u>
'78. .1.	By Balance brought down.....		418.67

E. E. Philadelphia, October 1st, 1878.

S. WEIR LEWIS, Treas.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the President and Directors of the

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb

GENTLEMEN:—On the 31st of December, 1877, there were the Institution three hundred and twenty-six pupils. During the present year, fifty-one new pupils have been admitted, and there has been one readmission; fifty-three pupils have been dismissed, and three have died; making the number present on the 31st of December, 1878, three hundred and twenty-two.

The statistics for the past year will be found in the following tabular statements:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of pupils December 31st, 1877, . . .	188	138	326
Number of new pupils admitted in 1878, . . .	32	19	51
Readmitted, . . . . .	1		1
Total population during the year, . . . . .	221	157	378
Number of pupils dismissed in 1878, . . . . .	30	23	53
Died, . . . . .	1	2	3
Number of pupils remaining on Dec. 31st, 1878, . .	190	132	322



The 322 pupils in the Institution are supported as follows,  
viz.:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By the State of Pennsylvania, . . . . .	167	116	283
“ “ New Jersey, . . . . .	16	7	23
“ “ Delaware, . . . . .	3	1	4
“ the City of Philadelphia, . . . . .	1	1	2
“ the John Wright Scholarship, . . . . .		1	1
“ the Institution, . . . . .		2	2
“ Parents or Friends, . . . . .	3	4	7
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>322</b>

The 283 pupils supported by the bounty of the State of Pennsylvania, are from the following-named Counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alleghany.....	4	3	7	Lawrence.....	1	1	2
Armstrong.....	2	...	2	Lebanon.....	...	3	3
Beaver.....	2	...	2	Lehigh.....	5	1	6
Bedford.....	1	...	1	Luzerne.....	5	4	9
Berks.....	6	6	12	Lycoming.....	4	2	6
Blair.....	3	...	3	McKean.....	...	1	1
Bradford.....	4	2	6	Mercer.....	2	1	3
Bucks.....	2	1	3	Monroe.....	...	1	1
Cambria.....	2	...	2	Montgomery.....	2	4	6
Cameron.....	1	2	3	Montour.....	...	1	1
Carbon.....	1	1	2	Northampton.....	2	1	3
Centre.....	...	1	1	Northumberland.....	2	1	3
Chester.....	1	2	3	Perry.....	...	2	2
Clarion.....	1	1	2	Philadelphia.....	46	23	69
Clinton.....	1	3	4	Potter.....	1	...	1
Columbia.....	1	...	1	Schuylkill.....	8	10	18
Crawford.....	2	...	3	Snyder.....	...	2	2
Cumberland.....	1	...	1	Somerset.....	2	3	5
Dauphin.....	3	...	3	Susquehanna.....	6	1	7
Delaware.....	...	1	1	Tioga.....	...	2	2
Erie.....	1	2	3	Union.....	1	...	1
Forest.....	2	...	2	Washington.....	...	1	1
Franklin.....	1	1	2	Wayne.....	5	...	5
Huntingdon.....	1	...	1	Westmoreland.....	1	1	2
Juniata.....	3	2	5	Wyoming.....	1	1	2
Lackawanna.....	14	13	27	York.....	5	6	11
Lancaster.....	7	2	9				
				<b>Total.....</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>283</b>

The twenty-three pupils supported by the bounty of the State of New Jersey, are from the following Counties, viz. :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Burlington .....	1	...	1	Mercer .....	...	1	1
Camden .....	2	2	4	Morris .....	1	1	2
Cape May .....	1	...	1	Salem .....	2	...	2
Cumberland .....	...	1	1	Sussex .....	3	...	3
Essex .....	2	1	3	Warren .....	2	...	2
Gloucester .....	1	1	2				
Hunterdon .....	1	...	1	Total .....	16	7	23

The four pupils supported by the bounty of the State of Delaware, are from the following Counties, viz. :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Castle .....	2	1	3
Sussex .....	1	...	1
Total .....	3	1	4

one new pupils were received from the following Counties, *i. e.*, their place of residence :

COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.	COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.			COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
.....	1	...	1	Camden, N. J.....	1	...	1
.....	2	2	4	Hunterdon, N. J.....	1	...	1
.....	1	...	1				
.....	...	1	1				
.....	1	...	1				
.....	...	1	1				
a.....	3	3	6				
.....	1	...	1				
.....	...	2	2				
.....	3	1	4				
.....	1	...	1				
y.....	...	1	1				
.....	...	1	1				
ia.....	10	5	15				
.....	1	1	2				
.....	...	1	1				
ia.....	1	...	1				
.....	2	...	2				
.....	1	...	1	Total of other States....	2	...	2
.....	2	...	2	Total of Pennsylvania.	30	19	49
.....	30	19	49	Number of new pupils.	32	19	51

AGE AND SEX.

51 new pupils admitted, 32 were boys and 19 were girls. The average age on admission was 11.4 years; the age of the youngest boy was 17 years; of the oldest girl, 14 years. The age of the youngest boy was 10 years; of the youngest girl,

## ORDER OF BIRTH.

The order of birth of the new pupils admitted is exhibited in the following statement; also of the congenital mutes separately:

OF ALL ADMITTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	CONGENITAL MUTES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
First born.....	11	4	15	First.....	5	3	8
Second.....	7	2	9	Second.....	2	1	3
Third.....	4	2	6	Third.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth.....	3	2	5	Fourth.....	2	.....	2
Fifth.....	2	1	3	Fifth.....	1	.....	1
Sixth.....	1	1	2	Sixth.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventh and upward.....	1	4	5	Seventh.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	3	3	6	Unknown.....	1	1	2
Total.....	32	19	51	Total.....	12	5	17

## PARENTAGE.

The nativity of the fathers and mothers of the new pupils, is exhibited in the following statement:

AMERICANS.	Fathers.	Mothers.	FOREIGNERS.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Pennsylvania.....	27	24	Ireland.....	10	10
New Jersey.....	1	2	Germany.....	7	8
Maryland.....	1	.....	England.....	1	2
District of Columbia.....	.....	1	Total Foreigners.....	18	20
Unknown.....	4	4	Total Americans.....	33	31
Total Americans.....	33	31	Total.....	51	51

The following statement will show, of the new pupils admitted, the number who were born deaf, cause of deafness <sup>ad-</sup> in

re at which hearing was lost; also age when admitted, supported.

STATISTICS OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.									NEW PUPILS ADMITTED.		
	Congenital.	Scarlet Fever.	Spotted Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Disease of Brain or Ears.	Paralysis.	A Fall.	Run over.	Unknown.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Is Admitted.....	17	10	11	2	4	1	2	1	3	32	19	51
DEAFNESS OCCURRED:												
Before admission.....	17	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	5	17
After admission:												
Under 5 years.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Under 5 years.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Under 7 years.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Under 7 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Under 10 years.....	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Under 10 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
ADMITTED:												
Under 10 years.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Under 12 years.....	10	6	8	2	3	1	..	1	1	19	12	31
Under 15 years.....	5	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	6	14
Under 20 years.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	5	..	5
BY STATE:												
State of Pennsylvania...	15	10	11	2	3	1	1	1	2	29	17	46
State of New Jersey.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
Institution.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
.....	12	5	6	1	2	1	2	1	2	32	..	32
.....	5	5	5	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	19	19
Total.....	17	10	11	2	4	1	2	1	3	32	19	51

HEREDITARY TENDENCIES.

Of the fifty-one new pupils are from families containing more than one deaf mute child.

Two families have each two deaf mute children, both boys.

Two families have each two deaf mute children, a girl and a boy.

One family has three deaf children, two boys and a girl.

## RELATIONSHIP BEFORE MARRIAGE.

In two cases the parents were first cousins. There was **one** child born deaf in each family.

In two cases the parents were fourth cousins. In one family there were two children congenitally deaf, and in the other, **one**.

## DEAF MUTE PARENTS.

In one case the parents are both deaf mutes from birth. **The** mother and a sister of the wife were born deaf.

## RELATIONS WHO ARE DEAF MUTES.

One boy has two great-uncles who are deaf mutes.

## HEALTH, Etc.

The statement in regard to the health of the inmates of the Institution during the past year, must differ very much from that contained in the report for 1877. In that, it was stated that there had been very little sickness, and no death; in this the record must be that—although no epidemic of any kind has visited us—there has been much sickness; in several cases the illness was very serious, and three pupils died in the Institution. One boy died of consumption at his home. On the 8th of January, Ida Louise Kinzey, seventeen years of age, died of typhoid fever. Catharine Gerhart, of Bucks County, died suddenly on January 18th, of typhoid fever. She was fifteen years of age, and had been at school somewhat over four years. A congenital mute of more than ordinary intelligence, she had made excellent progress in the acquisition of language, and was one of our brightest and most promising pupils. She was one of those children of whom we not unfrequently read, but so seldom meet: one who seldom, if ever, did anything which she knew to be wrong. The third death was that of George B. McC. Cochran, of Mifflin County. This occurred on the 14th of March. An ulcer in the neck caused the rupture of an artery, and death took

**place** in a few minutes. He was fifteen years of age, was a good **boy**, and had been at school about two years.

The discipline of the Institution continues in a satisfactory **state**, the pupils still taking a pride in maintaining order and **good** government among themselves, and in conforming to the **rules** and regulations established for their observance.

#### THE SHOPS.

**As** many boys have worked as the Superintendents could **attend** to and keep employed, and it is believed that the work **done**, both as to quantity and quality, will compare favorably **with** that of former years.

#### OFFICERS.

**At** the close of the term last summer, Miss E. V. Stevenson, for several years an Assistant Matron, resigned her position, to **enter** into new relations. She carried with her the good wishes of all connected with the Institution, for her health and **happiness**.

There have been several changes among the teachers. Mr. A. N. Pratt resigned, and his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. H. Pettingell. Mr. E. B. Crane, a teacher of articulation, left at the end of the term, and was succeeded by Miss Emma Garrett. Mr. Joseph O. Pyatt died on the 16th of August, and Mr. William G. Jenkins accepted the vacant place.

#### MR. PYATT.

Joseph O. Pyatt was born deaf, July 30th, 1811, in Pittsburg. He was admitted to this Institution as a Pennsylvania State pupil, November 15th, 1824, and remained at school about four years, leaving November 22d, 1828. After leaving the Institution, he learned the book-binding business at Pittsburg, and worked at it until he received from the Institution the **appointment** of Monitor and entered upon his duties, March 3d, 1834. From this date he served the Institution steadily as an

instructor until his death, a period of forty-four years and six months; he was thus one of the oldest teachers in the profession.

Mr. Pyatt was an efficient teacher and a good man. Naturally of a quick temper and sensitive to injury, his Christian principle and strength of will enabled him, especially in his later years, to hold the mastery of himself; and so, instead of being a fomentor of, or participator in strife, he became a lover and promoter of peace, and has, no doubt, inherited the blessing promised in the seventh of the beatitudes.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA FOSTER, *Principal* -

*December 31st, 1878.*



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.*

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith present for your consideration my report for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

The building and grounds are in a very satisfactory condition, with a single exception, which is now receiving the attention of the Board of Directors.

The furniture is also in good condition, excepting the ordinary wear.

The furnaces are kept going to their full capacity, and yet they do not furnish sufficient heat to warm the building, especially the school-rooms and sitting-rooms, it being impossible to keep the temperature in some of them above 62° in cold weather. For this reason, and also to facilitate the cooking and laundry arrangements, I strongly urge the necessity for the introduction of steam heating, washing and cooking apparatus.

I would also call your attention to the want of a proper ventilation of the whole building; the air in the dormitories, and sitting-rooms, and chapel, being so very impure at times, as to be almost unbearable.

The work in the shops has not been as satisfactory as I would wish, either in the quantity or quality of the articles made, principally, I think, from the short time, two hours, allowed each day for the purpose.

There are, at present, 27 boys working at shoemaking, and 27 boys at tailoring. They have made during the year 448 pairs of shoes, 469 pairs of pants, 142 coats, 12 vests, 134 jackets, and have repaired 919 pairs of shoes.

As stated, there are but 54 boys out of our whole number of

191, who are learning trades, as more than that number cannot be taught to any advantage the two trades already named, and as we have other rooms which can be utilized, I would be glad if the trade of printing could be introduced, which has been done in many other institutions of this kind, and proved very successful.

The entire sewing department has been placed under the care and direction of one head, viz., the dressmaker, and this has proved a very advantageous change.

The domestic department of the Institution is in a very satisfactory condition, with the one exception of cooking and laundry apparatus before referred to.

There have been several important improvements made during the year, tending to increase the efficiency and economical administration of the Institution, among which may be mentioned the dry goods store-room, replete with every convenience pertaining thereto; the linen room, for the proper storage and care of all the linen, blankets, etc., used in the Institution; a large refrigerator of the most improved design, capable of preserving all perishable articles used, with an average consumption for the year of 100 pounds of ice daily.

There have been also several changes and improvements tending to increase the comfort, health and happiness of the pupils among which may be mentioned: filters of 30 gallons capacity which have been placed convenient for each dining-room, and of 14 gallons capacity in each sitting-room, so that no matter how muddy the usual water supply has been, the pupils have had a full supply of bright, pure drinking water.

Each pupil has been furnished with a comb, hair-brush, tooth-brush, towels and pegs for hats and clothing, and it is gratifying to observe the increased personal attention.

Every precaution has been taken to guard against fire, having water-buckets always filled with water, hose and fire extinguishers in each dormitory, and the watchman is provided with a "tell-tale" clock, and is required to make a designated round at regularly stated times every night.

The inner walls of most of the building have been painted during the year.

The "diet table," a copy of which accompanies this report, approved by the Physician of the Institution, is varied in its character, and liberal in its allowances, and has proved entirely satisfactory.

In connection with the matter of diet, it will probably be of interest to you to know the amount of provisions consumed by our large family during the year, which was as follows :

Apples, 25 barrels.	Lemons, 9 dozen.
Asparagus, 72 bunches.	Maccaroni, 139 pounds.
Bread, 98,680 pounds.	Molasses, 600 gallons.
Cabbage, 2,764 heads.	Oysters, 67 gallons.
Corn-meal, 1,977 pounds.	Pork, 154 pounds.
Cottage cheese, 1,020 pounds.	Raisins, 181 pounds.
Dried fruit, 2,177 pounds.	Salad, 1,425 heads.
Egg-plant, 10 baskets.	Tomatoes, 1,126 gallons.
Fruit butter, 1,029 pounds.	Veal, 852 pounds.
Lard, 393 pounds.	Beans, 2,974 pounds.
Ice, 32,760 pounds.	Beets, 26 bushels.
Mutton, 14,289 pounds.	Beef shin, 7,050 lbs.
Onions, 51 bushels.	Coffec, 2,554 pounds.
Potatoes, 678 bushels.	Cranberries, 126 quarts.
Rice, 1,059 pounds.	Corn, 55 baskets.
Sausage, 200 pounds.	Eggs, 2,153 dozens.
Tea, 440 pounds.	Flour, 14 barrels.
Vinegar, 120 gallons.	Hams, 2,602 pounds.
Barley, 592 pounds.	Liver, 320 pounds.
Beef, 38,546 pounds.	Milk, 48,215 quarts.
Butter, 8,395 pounds.	Oat-meal, 1,358 pounds.
Cheese, 118 pounds.	Peas, 1,267 pounds.
Corn-starch, 64 pounds.	Poultry, 1,128 pounds.
Cucumbers, 12 baskets.	Sugar, 8,494 pounds.
Dried beef, 235 pounds.	Strawberries, 345 quarts.
Fish, 2,460 pounds.	Turnips, 69 bushels.
Grits, 1,662 pounds.	

I wish particularly to call attention to the kindness and liberality of the Directors of some of the City Passenger Railway Companies, viz. :

The Germantown, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street companies furnished *free* passes for all of our pupils and their caretakers, for the whole year of 1878. The Spruce and Pine, Chestnut and Walnut, and Race and Vine Street companies gave orders to pass all of the pupils and their care-takers, at a time, for half fare.

Among other kindnesses extended to the pupils, I wish mention that Dr. J. Gibbons Hunt gave an interesting exhibition of the stereopticon, which afforded great pleasure, and very instructive to the pupils.

The Permanent Exhibition Company sent a free pass for whole season of 1878, for all the pupils and their care-takers, Mr. I. P. Morris furnished free tickets for the Zoological Garden.

On the 26th and 27th instant, Mr. W. C. Coup, of the Equicurriculum, admitted all of the pupils and their care-takers free of charge, to his interesting exhibition.

Believing that the officers of the Institution have been governed by a desire to do all for the best interests of the cause which they are engaged, I hope that we may, under the guidance of Providence, be encouraged in our work, and endeavor to increase our usefulness from year to year.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, JR.,  
*Superintendent.*

ND DUMB.

	DAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
Children may have	½ pint.	Milk.....	½ pint. Milk.....
	8 oz.	Oat-meal Porridge.8 oz.	Grits.....8 oz.
	5 oz.	Bread.....	5 oz. Bread.....
	¾ oz.	Butter.....	¾ oz. Butter.....
	2 oz.		
Dinner the substitute Veal or at a roast in lieu of	¾ pint.		Pea Soup..... ¾ pint.
	6 oz.	Fish.....8 oz. or Corned Beef.....6 oz.	Boiled. or Stewed. } Beef.6 oz.
	8 oz.	Potatoes.....8 oz.	Potatoes.....8 oz.
	4½ oz.	Cabbage.....5 oz.	Onions.....2½ oz. or Beets.....1½ oz.
	4 oz.	Bread.....4 oz.	Bread.....4 oz.
		Rice Pudding.....6 oz.	
Children may have	½ pint.	Milk.....	½ pint. Milk.....
	5 oz.	Bread.....	5 oz. Bread.....
	2 oz.	Butter.....	¾ oz. Molasses.....
	7 oz.		Cottage Cheese.....



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

No. 331 SOUTH SEVENTEENTH STREET, }  
 PHILADELPHIA, 31st Dec. 1878. }

*To the President and Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania  
 Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:*

**GENTLEMEN:**—I have the honor to submit the usual Annual Report of cases treated in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. This Report includes all cases treated from 1st December, 1877, to this date. There has been much serious sickness, and this I cannot but believe to be, in some degree, attributable to the crowded condition of the Institution. Three deaths have occurred:—1. Ida Kinzey, of typhoid fever, January 8th, 1878; 2. Catharine Gerhart, of typhoid fever, January 16th, 1878, and 3. George B. McC. Cochran, from an abscess of the throat, which discharged into the wind-pipe, March 14th, 1878. William Thomson was ill for many weeks, with empyema, and, after an operation for the withdrawal of the pus from the chest, was removed from the Institution by his father. At this date, there is no serious sickness in the Girls' Department. In the Boys' there are two cases of pneumonia and one of pulmonary hemorrhage. From the great prevalence of sickness through the months of November and December, I deferred vaccination of the new admissions, which will be done early in January.

CASES.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Abscess of ear, . . . . .	1	
“ scrofulous, . . . . .		2
“ leg, . . . . .	1	
“ throat, . . . . .	1	
Bronchitis, . . . . .	15	12
Concussion of brain, . . . . .	1	
	—	—
Carried forward, . . . . .	19	14

CASES.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Brought forward, . . . . .	19	14
Congestion of lungs, . . . . .	1	
Convulsions, . . . . .		1
Diarrhœa, . . . . .	4	2
Empyema, . . . . .	1	
Epilepsy, . . . . .	1	
“ petit mal, . . . . .		
Erysipelas of head, . . . . .		
Fracture of arm, . . . . .	1	
Gastric fever, . . . . .	20	
Gastritis (acute,) . . . . .		
Hemoptysis, . . . . .	2	
Intermittent fever, . . . . .	5	
Ophthalmia, . . . . .	4	
Pneumonia, . . . . .	8	
Rheumatism, . . . . .		
Tonsillitis, . . . . .	20	1
Typhoid fever, . . . . .	2	
Ulcer of leg, . . . . .	1	
Wounds (lacerated,) . . . . .	3	
Total, . . . . .	92	94

Respectfully submitted by

J. B. BIDDLE, M.D.,

*Physician to the Institution*

No. 331 SOUTH SEVENTEENTH STREET, )  
PHILADELPHIA, 8th Oct., 1878. )

*To the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for  
Deaf and Dumb:*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the resolution of Board on the subject, I visited the farm of Messrs. Rogers & Williamson, from which the supply of milk for the Institut



ght. It is situated in Delaware County, about ten miles  
 st of the Schuylkill, at Market Street, in a fine rolling  
 7, and has excellent pasture land. I carefully examined  
 rces of all the water on the place, and can report that all  
 3 absolutely free from the possibility of contamination  
 rivies, manure piles or refuse heaps of any kind. The ar-  
 ients for housing the milk are good, as regards cleanliness  
 ntilation, and the vessels and utensils used appeared scrupu-  
 clean. They are washed with the water of the spring-house  
 ch they are kept. The cows presented a healthy and well-  
 pearance. Besides grass and hay, corn-fodder, ship-stuff  
 idian-meal only are used as food. No brewery or distillery  
 ever brought to the farm.  
 nsider all the surroundings of the milk supply thoroughly  
 ctory.

I am, very respectfully,

J. B. BIDDLE, M.D.,

*Physician to the Institution.*

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, held on the 13th of February, 1878, the President, the Hon. George Sharsw stated that the meeting had been called to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of their friend and associate, William Welsh, Vice-President of the Institution.

The Secretary, after some preliminary remarks, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

**RESOLVED**, That in the death of William Welsh this Institution has lost an active and earnestly devoted friend ; the country an enlightened and pure patriot and an eminent philanthropist ; the untutored sons of the forest a fearless advocate, who exerted his strenuous endeavors to defend their rights and redress their wrongs ; the poor and needy a generous benefactor, who sympathized with them in their distress and relieved their necessities ; the young, a judicious friend, who zealously advocated all measures calculated to improve their scholastic, moral and religious education.

**RESOLVED**, That as a mark of respect for their departed and lamented friend, the Directors will meet at the Institution tomorrow afternoon, at 2 30 o'clock, and proceed to St. I. P. E. Church, to attend his funeral.

**RESOLVED**, That an appropriate memorial of Mr. Welsh be prepared. The Secretary was appointed to prepare the memorial.\*

**RESOLVED**, That a committee of five be appointed to express the sincere sympathy of the Directors to the family of Mr. Welsh for the afflicting loss they have met with. Judge Sharsw, Mr. Barclay, Rev. Dr. Boardman and Messrs. Hayes and Ashhurst were appointed the committee.

**RESOLVED**, That the schools of the Institution be closed tomorrow afternoon.

**RESOLVED**, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

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\* The memorial was delivered at Association Hall, on the evening of the 13th of January, 1879.

# COMPOSITIONS.

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UNCORRECTED.

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At home is my father. He has a horse. Father jumped on the horse. He rode the horse. He jumped on down the ground, and went into the store. He saw a pretty coat. He bought the coat. He jumped on the horse and rode to my home. The horse ran fast. Father jumped down and went into the house. Mother saw the coat. I saw her happy. He ate supper. He sat on a chair and read the paper. He went to barn. He fed the horse. He went into the house. He went to bed and sleep.

LILLIE A.

10 years of age—lost hearing at 5 years—under instruction 4 months.

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AN OLD LADY.

An old lady lived in the country. She was good and kind. She was not cross. One day she walked to table. She took her sewing-basket, and sat on a chair. She took her spectacles out of the basket. She took her needle and her thread out of the basket. She put her basket on the table. She sewed on her dress.

MARY E. B.

10 years of age—born deaf—under instruction 4 months.

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A woman one afternoon went to the house. They ate supper. They put the chairs to the wall. She took plates and cups and saucers and put them into the water-pan. She washed and

wiped them. She put the plates and cups and saucers into the closet and shut the door. The table was dirty. She washed it. By and by she carried food to the pig. She put the food on the ground. The pig ate it. The large girl went to the house and took a pail. She went to milk the cow. She carried a pail of water to the cow. She put a pail of water on the ground. The cow drank the water. The girl milked the cow. She put up the fence and went to the house. She put the milk in a pail. She gave some milk to the pig from over the fence. The girl gave kernels of corn to many hens. Aunt gave cake and bread and butter to us. We ate supper play and had fun and father went away.

SALLIE L. W.

11 years old—in school 1 year—lost hearing at 18 months.

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BUYING A RING.

A few days ago a lady went to the store. She asked the storekeeper for some rings. He showed her some. She selected a pretty ring. The storekeeper put it into a box with cotton. He gave it to her. She paid him five dollars. She carried it home. She arrived at home. She went into the parlor. She showed it to her mother. Her mother thought it was very pretty. She sat on the rocking chair. She looked at the finger ring. She put it on her finger. She was proud of it. She was happy.

MARY C. S.

13 years old—in school 1 year—lost hearing at 1 year.

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A CHICKEN-HAWK.

A farmer named John Brown lived in Luzerne Co. Penna. He had some fine chickens in the barn-yard. One day a hawk

flying over the barn. It flew down to the chickens and caught the chicken. It carried it to the trees and ate it. John Brown was sitting in a house. He saw a hawk. He was very angry, and went to the closet, and opened the door. He took his gun out of the closet. He loaded in his gun. He went out of the house. He saw a hawk. He raised, shot it, and killed it.

JOHN C.

12 years old—born deaf—under instruction 14 months.

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A CRUEL BOY.

A few years ago I was sitting in my parlor. One evening I thought I would go out, and get three eggs. The eggs were in the barrel. I went to the barrel, and went into it. I saw three eggs in a hen's nest. I took them out of the nest. Suddenly I saw the goose. I picked up a coal, and struck the goose on the head. It was very much frightened. My mother was sitting in the kitchen. She saw the goose dead. She was very angry at me. She picked up a ruler. She went out of the house. She ran to the barrel. She saw me. She whipped me with the ruler. I was very angry at her. I struck her on the cheek with my fist. My mother fell down on the ground. I ran out of the farm. I ran into the woods. My mother's cheek was hurt. She got up and went into the house. She was very angry, a long time. I was very sorry to hear that she was very hurt. I was very bad, and ignorant.

PATRICK McD.

18 years old—lost hearing at 3 years of age—under instruction 14 months.

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A STORY.

Once there was a good little boy whose name was John. He was about ten years old. He lived in York Co. and never

troubled his parents because his mother raised him. They were very wealthy and had a handsome large house. He had beautiful clothes. One morning he wished very badly to go to school every day and to acquire knowledge. He asked his father if he might let him go to school every day. He consented. He was very glad. After breakfast he took his slate and two books and walked towards the door of school. He took his seat before the desk. He was very attentive to his studies and improved very fast. His teacher prized him highly. He was amiable and wore a smiling face. His looks looked sweet. By and by he complained of ill health. He was obliged to take a bed. He had the consumption. His acquaintances paid their frequent visits. But they could not stay much long with him, and they went away sad bitterly. His mother nursed him all day and night and wept with sorrow. His parents kissed him before he died and at last he died peacefully. His parents were in great agony to lose their darling son.

EMMA J. H.

Lost hearing at 1½ years—12 years old—in school 2 years.

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#### MY VISIT TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On the 7th of August, I wanted to go to Atlantic City. I asked my father to let me go to Atlantic City. My father told me yes. I went with my father into the street car that afternoon. The street car went away from Frankford. It went to the Delaware River. My father and I went out of the car, and we walked in the street. We went into the steam boat.

The steam boat went to the depot. We went into the cars. We rode on the cars to Atlantic City. We arrived at Atlantic City. We went into the hotel and went into the chamber. We put some of our clothes in it. I locked the door. My father and I went out of the house. We walked through the city. We met our friends, and talked with them. I looked out at the ocean. My father and I went to the house that evening. We ate

supper. We sat on the chair, and waited till night. We went into the chamber again. We took off our clothes. We lay on the bed, and slept. In the morning my father heard a bell. I can not hear a bell. He called me to get up. I arose from the bed. We went into the dining room. We ate our breakfast. We waited till afternoon. We went into the car. The car went far to Philadelphia. We went home.

JOHN E. P.

16 years old—lost hearing at 4 years—in school 2 years and 3 months.

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A HUNTER AND A DEER.

A few years ago in the winter a hunter lived in Nebraska. One day he wanted to go hunting for some deer there in the woods. He took a gun, and loaded the gun, and put it on his shoulder, and went out of the house. It was very cold. He went into the woods, and sought for some deer, but he did not see any deer there. He thought that he would make a fire. He got some wood and made the fire, and he sat on a log before the fire. By and by a deer came towards him. The hunter took his gun, and aimed at the deer, and fired, and killed it. He was very glad, and ran fast to the deer, and took his knife and cut its throat. The blood ran out of the deer on the snow. The hunter took the deer, and put it on his back, and carried it home, and showed it to his wife. She was very glad to see the deer. She said that it was very good food. She cooked the meat of the deer. After the meat was cooked, her husband and she ate their dinner. After dinner they liked to eat the meat of the deer very much.

WM. A. W.

17 years old—born deaf—in school 2 years and 3 months.

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THE WILD DUCKS.

Once many years ago a man lived in Delaware. He had no wife. He worked and supported himself. Every day the man went into the woods to cut down the trees for a few months. He

often saw a great many wild ducks flying in the air. In Autumn he thought that he would go to hunt the wild ducks. He took his gun and put his gun on his shoulder and started to go to the boat and unlocked the chains and pulled down the boat in the river. So he rowed the boat to some rocks. He knew there were a great many wild ducks in the rocks. By and by he rowed the boat to a hill and jumped out of the boat and dragged the boat. He went in the creek of the rocks. He shot two of the wild ducks and fell down in the bushes. He went in the bushes and took two wild ducks and put them in his bag. He loaded the gun again. He shot one of the wild ducks again and fell down in the bushes. He went into the bushes, he found a little child lying on the ground. The little child was very lean and weak and almost dead. The man carried him quickly to the boat and put the little child in the boat. He pulled down the boat in the river. He rowed the boat to the shore. He carried him into his house. He sat down on a chair and wrote on a paper. He called his great Newfoundland-dog to come to him. He got an old pocket-book and put the paper in the pocket-book and put the pocket-book in the mouth of the Newfoundland-dog. He told him that he could not go to the doctor, because he must care of the little child. So the Newfoundland-dog ran to the house of the doctor. He knocked at the door with his hind-leg. The doctor heard the door and went to the door and opened the door. The doctor took the pocket-book out of the mouth of the Newfoundland-dog and read it. He put his hat on his head and went with the Newfoundland-dog. The doctor went in the house. The man explained to the doctor about the little child. The doctor made a medicine for the little child. The little child will soon get well. The man treated the little child kindly. He made fat again. The man paid the doctor for making the medicine for the little child.

GEORGE B. McC. B.

14 years old—lost hearing at 18 months—in school 3 years.



## A SAILOR'S YARN.

Many years ago a lady lived in an Atlantic ocean sea port town. She was a very rich lady. While she was walking along the shore one day, she met a sailor, who was going to join his ship. She called him and she conversed with him and resolved to go to Europe in his ship. She went to the vessel and for several weeks was on the water. One day a shark came in sight and followed the ship. The lady perceived the large shark in the water. She was so much interested to see it dive down into the water and come forth from the water that she fell overboard. They stopped the vessel, and rowed a boat near to the shark and harpooned it, when they got the shark to the ship they cut it open and found the ladies dead body. All the sailors assembled around the corpse. They were grieved. The vessel went to France. One of the sailors came back to America with her dead body. Her friends had a large funeral. She was very much like Jonah, who was swallowed by a whale.

AGNES B.

15 years old—congenital mute—under instruction 3 years.

## GREENLAND.

There are many Esquimaux in Greenland north-east of North America. Greenland belongs to Denmark. Baffin's Bay lies between Greenland and North America and Iceland is east of it in the Atlantic Ocean. The Esquimaux are not tall people; they are dwarfish and stout people. It is much colder in the country of Greenland than in the United States. There are no trees, vegetables, flowers, grass, grain and other things growing in Greenland because the ground is covered with snow. They wear the polar bears' skins and few things upon their bodies in order to keep warm because they have no clothes like United States people. They sometimes die of the cold which is very severe. They make a great waste of time in wandering to hunt

the animals. There are no nice houses and schools in Greenland because they cannot build houses and they are very ignorant, but they have small huts to live in and sleep on the ground in the huts because they have no beds. They have no bread, butter, potatoes and other things to eat, but the flesh of walrus, seals, fishes and whales. They have spears and axes to kill them. They kill seals, walrus, and bears and carry them to their huts. They cut the flesh with knives and eat the raw flesh. There is no coal for fire in the stoves to cook them. They drink oil from walrus, whales and bears because there are no cows and goats in Greenland to give milk. The cows are never native of Greenland. It is a very dreary country. The people of Europe and the United States often sail in ships across the ocean to Greenland and land on the shores and visit Greenland and write long papers about the country. The Esquimaux are surprised to see the white people. They return to Europe and the United States and write Geographies. The people read about Greenland. The night is very long in the winter and is very short in the summer.

CHRISTINA S.

15 years old—lost hearing at 3½ years—in school 4 years.

A few weeks ago one Wednesday morning there was a fearful storm in this city. The wind blew down the houses and trees and broke the window glasses and did a great deal of damage. The glass fell on the grass. The keeper of the Zoological Garden drove the elephant into the garden. It ate the grass and walked around the garden. Suddenly some glass entered through into its foot. Its foot was hurt and couldn't walk out of the garden because the glass was in its foot. It bellowed with pain and called the keeper for help. He entered into the garden and saw the elephant which was angry and bellowed with pain all day. He felt sorry and pitied it very much because it was crazy. The next morning he determined to call a doctor who came to see it. The keeper told the doctor that it was not safe because

the elephant's foot was very painful so that it bellowed with pain all day. He told the doctor that he would tie the elephant's feet and throw it on its back so that he could pull the glass from its foot. He told a servant to bring a strong rope. The servant brought the rope to the keeper. They caught the elephant's feet and tied the rope around its feet so that it could not get angry and hurt anybody. The servant put some straw on the ground. They knew it on the straw. The doctor patted the elephant and began to cut its foot with his sharp knife and found the glass. It looked at the doctor who was going to pull the glass out of its foot. It understood and it was still. His hand went through its foot and felt that nothing was in its foot. The doctor wrapped up its foot with a rag and then he was ready. The doctor told the servant to cut the rope. He went to the elephant and cut the rope. It got up and walked very well because its foot did not hurt. It seemed to thank the doctor for his kindness.

IDA MAGGIE H.

16 years old—lost hearing at one year—in school 5 years.

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#### POTATOES.

Potatoes are vegetables which grow in the field. They are eaten as food, when they are large enough. I will tell you now how they are raised. In the spring a farmer always ploughs the ground before the summer & makes it soft. In May his wife cuts many old potatoes and puts them into the bags and baskets. Then the farmer and his wife take them to a wagon in which they take them on the ground. Then they drop the potatoes in the rows and cover them with earth. When they are done, they go home. They afterwards sprout and the vines grow out of the ground. The farmer goes to the field to see if they grow and the vines are green. He returns home and tells his wife, take a hoe. He goes to barn and takes the harness and puts the harness on the horses' backs. Then he takes them

to the plough and drives the horses to the field, where ploughs through the ground. His wife hoes the potatoes with the hoe, till they are done and this keeps them from the weeds. In the fall, his wife goes to the field to take some new potatoes and puts them into a pail. When she arrives at home with the pail, she puts the water into a tin-bucket to clean them. She does not pare them, but she puts the potatoes into a pot. There is some water and they boil in the water and it makes them soft. She sets the table for dinner. She takes them with a fork to put them on two plates and puts them on the table. The farmer and all his family sit down to the table. They eat new potatoes. The farmer ploughs again to gather them. His wife and children pick them into the baskets and carry them to the wagon. When it is full of them, he drives the horses to the cellar and takes the baskets to put them in and carries them down to put them into a large box for winter. They are good for long time, but in the summer they get rotten because they are old.

ELIZABETH S.

16 years old—lost hearing at 2½ years—in school 5 years.

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MUSIC.

Sweet harmonious strains of music have been from remote ages to the present the true delight and glory of man, its delicate sweetness and beauty smooth care, fill the heart with tender emotions; help to refine and elevate the mind by cheering and brightening his path as he walks through the valley of shadow to eternal doom. Men of all nations have distinguished themselves inventing various kinds of musical instruments such as the harp, horn, violin & piano; but the music of nature has surpassed them all in power of solemnity and abundance. The voice of nature reigns all over the globe, ringing over mountains and through forests. It comes with the wind in wild and pitiful wail with the flowing of waters with the birds of the air and the

voices of merry laughing children. Who does not remember the joyous shouts of their youthful companions and the sweet voice that sang lullaby and smoothed them from the dull cold cares of earth into the sweet innocent land of childhood slumber? Though through the midst of years, and progress of society many sweet strains may win our thoughts from the past for the moment, in solitudes the music and voices of childhood are the first in memory and the last forgotten. It has been the memory of these natural voices that has given us many of our most beautiful poems.

Clear and dear to my memory are the music and voices that surrounded me when a child. As I write thousands of the well remembered voices come floating back till I hear or seem to hear the babbling of brooks, singing of birds and the clear strains of my merry companions chanting gay songs.

JULIA A. F.

19 years of age—lost hearing at 11 years—in school 2 years.

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#### MY CHILDHOOD.

Many years ago my parents and my brothers and I went aboard of a steamboat. I do not know whether we explored on Lake Eric or other lakes, because before instruction, I was a little boy. So, since the wind was fair, we were very much pleased with travelling on the voyage. Wherever there were many new things wonderful to see, such as I had never seen before, we continued visiting some months. Striking the coast of a few states, I suppose we explored some cities, as far as we travelled around, and I think that there was not any bad thing happened to us while we kept on the course. I remember one thing; one afternoon, while I looked down at the water waving very little, it was very nice; therefore I was attracted to it. Darkness was near at hand. I saw many row boats full of people, like the birds flocked there quickly, come near the steamboat which we were in; I had an enjoyment in looking at the row boats. The steamboat in which we were, was larger than the other boats.

When the row boats went away quickly I saw nothing on water. After this soon I cried for wanting to see the row boats again. I do not know why I cried; I suppose that I had a habit of crying quickly; I do not know why I did so. When I cried my father and the sailors laughed at me, but at length I saw that the row boats at once came again; therefore I understood that they staid under the hull of the steamboat. How could they at once go away from the steamboat? While I cried I saw that the sailors drew an anchor up. I stopped crying while my mouth was open as I was astonished. At length, the boats came near the steamboat again, and I did not cry any more. I was astonished at what I saw. One pleasant day, I came down stairs in order to look for pleasure. I saw my brother Art sleeping and lying on the floor, and his mouth was open. So my father came to me; he asked me to let him throw my brother into the water, on account of making fun of me, but I told him not to do so. One morning when it was early, I got up and put on my clothes and went to open the door; I saw that the view was very nice in sight. My father gave me a large apple, but I thought his object was for me to eat it, but I was disappointed; he sent me to give it to a sailor, my friend. I ran for him; my father soon followed me, because he could not call me aloud; he was deaf, and he told me not to give it to the sailor, and I saw him laughing because I understood him to make fun of me.

HARRY. T. F.

16 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—in school 4 years.

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#### THE LITTLE BOY'S REBUKE.

There was once a very old man, who lived in the house of his son. He was deaf; his eyes were dim, and his legs were weak and thin. When he was at the table he could hardly hold a spoon, so much did his hands shake; and at times he would spill his soup on the cloth. All this vexed his son and the son's wife; they made the old man sit in a corner behind the stove. There he ate his food from an earthen dish; and he had not alway

much to eat, as you may guess. Well one day his trembling hands could not hold the dish: it fell on the floor, and broke. At this the son and the son's wife were so vexed that they spoke rashly to the poor old man. His only answer was a deep, sad sight. They brought him a bowl made of wood, out of which he had to take his food. Not long after this, his little grandson, a boy about four years of age, was seen at work with a chisel and hammer, hollowing out a log of wood. Then his parents could not think what he was trying to do. The little boy said nothing to any one, but kept at work on the log, and looked very grave, as if he had some great task in hand. "What are you doing there?" asked his father. Then the little boy did not want to tell, then his mother asked, "What are you doing my son?" "Oh" said he, I am only making a little trough such as our pigs eat their swill out of!" "But what are you making it for, my son?" asked his mother. "I am making it," said he, "for you and father to eat out of it when I am a man." Then the parents looked at each other and burst into tears. The rebuke was felt keenly. From that time forth they treated the old man well. He had the best place at the table, and a nicer dish and plenty of food. Now you see how unkindly this was to the old grandfather, but you must not follow the unhappy example, but it is the best thing to be kind to your father and mother when they are old and live with you and you must remember the fifth commandment which God said, "Honor thy Father and thy Mother." Thou must love thy parents and do what they tell you to do; for this is God's commandment.

JULIUS G. K.

18 years old—lost hearing at 12 years—in school 4 years.

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In the West several gentlemen went through the forests and mountains and hills hunting the animals. They carried things for camping out and stayed in camp several weeks. One day after breakfast a gentleman who had several dogs, tied one dog's

neck with a chain. He said the dog must stay home. He went with the dogs travelling through the mountains and forests hunting deer or bears and other wild animals. The dogs ran through the bushes, following the wild animals. His dog disliked stay in the camp and wished to get rid of the chain, and howled to run away. It did not stop howling and tried to jump up and pull the chain from a tree. Finally the dog tore the chain from the tree. The chain was lying on the ground and it ran with the chain dragging it along through the bushes. Suddenly the chain got fastened. The dog pulled it some times but it could not pull it loose, because the chain was fastened on a stone in the bushes. By and by in the afternoon after hunting the gentlemen went for home. They walked along with the dogs. The dogs ran through the bushes on the mountains. Pretty soon one of his dogs ran to the gentleman and pulled his coat. He told him to go away, but it pulled his coat several times. He did not tell it to go away again. He asked his friends why did the dog pull his coat. Perhaps, his friends told the gentlemen that his dog was smelling a deer and called him to shoot it. He said, "he thought so and went with his dog. He followed it and at last he found his dog with its chain was fastened on the stone in the bushes. He loosened the chain from the stone and went with the dogs. If he had not rescued the dog, it would have starved to death. The gentleman will understand if the dog calls him again. He went with the dogs. Do you think that the dogs were very intelligent?"

SARAH JANE L.

16 years old—born deaf—in school 5 years.

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#### FARMING.

Farms are pieces of ground cultivated by farmers, who are very useful to cultivate vegetables and fruits for the people; if there were no farmers, the people would surely die. They are



situated near cities, towns and villages, but occasionally they are far from them in the country, and you often see the farmers riding in the wagons from a long distance, along the roads to buy barrels of sugar or to sell produce in the markets of cities. Now you can find the farms in beautiful valleys, with mountains and hills surrounding them, you find them on the banks of rivers and along the shores of seas, gulfs, bays, capes, lakes, straits, oceans, &c. The ladies and gentlemen are very fond of looking at them during the spring and summer. Brooks and springs are very important to a farm in consequence of giving lots of water to the stocks, and the farmers who have many cows and horses always drive them to the spring on their farms in the evening. Many people suppose that farming is a very low drudgery and only fit for the ignorant, but this is a great mistake, and in the country it is the most noble employment of a man. Work with the hands is necessary to health of body, but work without the hands is not necessary to health of body. Work with the hands is very useful to get food and money, and it is very difficult for the farmer who works on his farm. The farmer always rises early milks his cows and drives them to the pasture and then returns to his breakfast, which he eats in company with his wife and family, and thanking his God. He always is pleased to see his children who go to school, progress in their studies. During the spring he harnesses his horses to the plow and turns up the ground to prepare for it seed. At length he sows his wheat and oats on his farm and his grain is soon ripe which he reaps; binds into sheaves and brings them to the barn, a little later in the season. The productions of a farm are grains; such as, the oats, wheat, rye, buckwheat, barley, &c. The vegetables are such as, the potatoes, pumkins, turnips, parsnips, onions, carrots, cabbages, &c. The fruits are such as, the apples, pears, peaches, plums, damsons, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and so forth. During the Autumn the farmers always carry vegetables and fruits which are kept in the cellars; and the apples are made into cider. While they are working, they get very thirsty and often drink cider, and they are very fond of

drinking cider. "Do you like to drink it?" I often saw women and girls pulling up the weeds on the farm and they get their money from the farmers, who have large farms and who are very rich in Ireland. I never saw the watermelons, peaches, pumpkins, cantaloupes, tomatoes &c. in Ireland but I first saw them in the United States indeed. There are a great many vegetables and fruits &c. and plenty of them in the United States more than in parts of Europe. Many years ago the farmer hitched his oxen to the plow and turned up the ground; they always draw the plow slowly and they are very strong and large. I should like to be a farmer, because there are many fruits in the orchard, and I could eat fruits every day, for I am very fond of eating apples and like them better than the other fruits. If I cannot be a farmer then, I should like to live in the city, because I frequently hear the news and see beautiful ornaments &c. Some of the farmers cannot hear the news from the city often, for they live too far in the country.

WILLIAM L.

Born deaf—20 years of age—in school 5 years.

MAN.

When the world was made, God, in His wisdom, foresaw the necessity of placing therein some being superior to the lower class which includes mamalia, the feathered race, and reptiles. His want was, at His command, supplied in the shape of something different from all that had been created, and called man. The first we are told about was Adam, who stood on the brow of the world, with upright form, beaming eye, dauntless courage, and above all, reason throned upon his brow, and from him descended the human race which now inherits the face of the earth. He undoubtedly the best example of Divine industry, as he possessed a form, frame, and physical strength, which may, perhaps, only be surpassed by his intellectual powers. These two qualities seem to elevate him so much that the impartiality of God might almost be doubted.

Being presented with these two faculties he develops them

with such success, that even inanimate things yield to his power, while those two great sciences Philosophy and Electricity, so long shrouded in mystery, are now open to the study of his successors; and his craving nature, unsatisfiable and constantly thirsting for more, proves what has often been said, that he was placed in the world there to give names to, and supervise most of the other created things, and supervise those which are destined to die; but, since this includes all mortal beings as well, we mean that, in general, man lives longer than animals do.

It is undeniable that the human race is better qualified in these modern times, than it was during ancient, when it was scattered over the vast world with barely any knowledge except, perhaps, being aware of its own existence. The antediluvians, though few in number, compared with the present population, and spoken to from God himself, must either have been void of comprehensibility, or only possessed of a small amount of intellect, because they readily yielded to temptation which proved the fall of man, and placed on him an immoral sin, which compels him to do his Creator's will or suffer everlasting punishment.

The world speaks the existence of a Creator, ruler, and actor; for a person can scarcely visit a spot but where he will see the truth of this; the wisdom, power and love of the former are shown in the wonders we learn even during our immature years, to say nothing of what the future may reveal. The beauties of nature increased by the hands of man, suggest numerous ideas and add pleasure to the mind, although the vicissitudes of life bring a share of trouble as well as pleasure.

It is curious, yet somewhat natural, that some people believe the human race to have descended from an inferior and different tribe, and that it is to be superceded by one, transcending the present in form and faculties. My belief is that these absurd imaginations arise from the resemblance between man and some species of the monkey family, while the latter idea probably arises from the mental improvement. As the older people die they are succeeded by the younger, and these constantly increase while the former pass away; and that parents will continue to be

succeeded by their offspring as they are now, is apparent. Therefore the human race is probably ordained to inherit the earth through all the periods of the unknown future, but whether or not another destruction like the deluge shall overwhelm us we do not know.

Being able to discipline our minds, many misfortunes may be said to arise from cultivation of habits; hence prosperity or degeneracy depends upon a person himself. We are told that people will reap as they sow, and in like manner do we first set an example, and the success we obtain by it are the fruits we reap. The sole duty of man is to obey the laws of God which teach him that it is his duty to try to enlighten the minds of his less intelligent fellow-beings; for, though of the same type, mankind differs in color and mental characteristics; the difference in color was probably caused by being subject to the varieties of climate, and the latter, perhaps, on account of the degeneration of their ancestors. People on their onward course through life, generally meet with a deal of trouble, but, as a reward for patience and obedience, God has prepared a better place for those who lived according to and strive to do His will. After all his achievements, pomp, and glory, man is to live but a short time, and then pass away and his body once so full of vigor and strength, decays to dust as God said it should, and soon he is forgotten. As we pass through a cemetery we behold some crumbling tombstone, set up to identify his last resting place, and yet not his last, for the soul has gone to that immortal World;

“Where the wicked cease from troubling  
And the weary are at rest.”

SAMUEL S. H. —

Semi-mute—19 years old.

## LIST OF PUPILS

CONNECTED WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1878.

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### MALES.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
as, Ulysses G.	Wrightsville,	York.
ough, Brewster R.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
, Corey	Meshoppen,	Wyoming.
ony, Alvin W.	Bangor,	Northampton.
agate, Jas. W. D.	Altoona,	Blair.
r, John F.	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
ck, Ernest M.	Jackson,	Susquehanna.
John A.	Town Line,	Luzerne.
; George B. McC.	Beaver Meadow,	Columbia.
r, Roland M.	Ebensburg,	Cambria.
Jacob C.	Conshohocken,	Montgomery.
, Joshua E.	Bedford,	Bedford.
; George W.	Zion's Grove,	Schuylkill.
r, George B. McC.	Port Royal,	Juniata.
d, John	Dunmore,	Lackawanna.
er, Henry C.	Glade,	Somerset.
rs, George B. McC.	Millersburg,	Dauphin.
ey, Wm. H.	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
lt, Harry	Trenton,	Mercer, N. J.
an, George	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
ley, Clarence C.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
n, John A.	Scott,	Lackawanna.
, Walter F.	Youngsville,	Warren.
, Joseph	Newtown,	Bucks.
Frederick	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
hardt, Christian	New Holland,	Lancaster.
, William	Dunmore,	Lackawanna.
; William A.	Ralston,	Lycoming.
an, Lewis W.	Allegheny City,	Allegheny.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Campbell, Samuel H.	Waterloo,	Juniata.
Carney, Isaac R.	Woodstown,	Salem, N. J.
Carr, Edward J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Christman, Jefferson	Allentown,	Lehigh.
Clark, John G.	Williamsburg,	Blair.
Clinch, John J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Cochran, George B. McC.	Newton Hamilton,	Mifflin.
Cole, Charles	Blooming Valley,	Crawford.
Coligan, John	Susquehanna,	Susquehanna.
Coligan, Charles	Susquehanna,	Susquehanna.
Cooper, Thomas D.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Connolly, Patrick	Beaver Falls,	Beaver.
Coyle, James J.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Crawn, Bethuel	Swartswood,	Sussex, N. J.
Crum, Willis E.	Coalmont,	Huntingdon.
Cummings, John P.	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
Davidson, Samuel	Boonton,	Morris, N. J.
Davis, Allen M.	Newberry,	Lycoming.
Davis, William H.	West Middlesex,	Mercer.
Dawson, Samuel L.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Deise, John P.	Lock Haven,	Clinton.
Delaney, Michael	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Delph, Thomas D.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Detweiler, John P.	Plymouth,	Luzerne.
Devlin, Thomas	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Diehl, George W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dolph, Jesse O.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Dolph, Frank E.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Doughten, William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dunmore, Frederick	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Early, Patrick	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
Eaton, Charles S.	Wilkesbarre,	Luzerne.
Eisele, John F.	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
Fahnestock, Sylvester P.	Muncy,	Lycoming.
Faust, Nathan	Auburn,	Schuylkill.
Feine, Terrence	Espyville,	Crawford.
Fell, Lyndell	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
Fields, William T.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Fisher, Daniel	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Flint, Dennis E.	Lyona,	Crawford.
Follweiler, Anthony H.	Lynnport,	Lehigh.
Foster, Moses	Tamaqua,	Schuylkill.
Frederick, Lewis W.	Lancaster,	Lancaster.

	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
N.	Archibald,	Lackawanna.
F.	Salem,	Salem, N. J.
	Yardleyville,	Bucks.
s F.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
	Philadelphia.	Philadelphia.
	Douglassville,	Berks.
	Shamokin,	Northumberland.
	Reading,	Berks.
	Newark,	Essex, N. J.
r W.	Petersburg,	Lancaster.
H.	Frankford,	Sussex, Del.
	Ursina,	Somerset.
	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
nd L.	Dallastown,	York.
m	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
r.	Lyona,	Crawford.
n H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
	Harrisburg,	Dauphin.
liam H.	Coudersport,	Potter.
liam T.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
	Rochester,	Beaver.
	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
n E.	Beverly,	Burlington, N. J.
um H.	Rome,	Bradford.
	Mahanoy City,	Schuylkill.
	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
K.	West Chester,	Chester.
	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
L.	West Milton,	Union.
orge F.	New Castle,	Lawrence.
r.	Glen Rock,	York.
	Reading,	Berks.
r.	Schnecksville,	Lehigh.
	Allegheny City,	Allegheny.
	Catasauqua,	Lehigh.
	Orange,	Essex, N. J.
H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
arles W.	Watsonstown,	Northumberland.
	East Smithfield,	Bradford.
er F.	Summit,	York.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Lupoldt, Jacob A.	Short Mountain,	Dauphin.
McCullough, Joseph W.	Wilmington,	New Castle, De <del>W</del> -
McDonnell, Patrick	Archibald,	Lackawanna.
McDonough, John	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
McElhare, Geo. B. McC.	Green Village,	Franklin.
McGahan, Aloysius	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McMenamin, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McMickle, Francis H.	Deckertown,	Sussex, N. J.
McMickle, Morris C.	Deckertown,	Sussex, N. J.
McMonigle, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Maginnis, Willie	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Manning, Lincoln	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Maroney, Edward	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Marshall, Charles McC.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Massey, Joseph	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Miles, William A.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Moerling, Andrew	Seeleyville,	Wayne.
Moody, Frank W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Morley, Paul S.	Sharpsville,	Mercer.
Morrison, Howard R.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Mullen, James H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Murphy, William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Myer, Albert A.	Lehigh Gap,	Carbon.
Natter, Theodore	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Nickels, John P.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Nieman, James A.	Broadhead,	Allegheny.
North, Edwin W.	West Philadelphia.	Philadelphia.
Oakes, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Oakes, Dennis	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
O'Friel, Charles B.	Altoona,	Blair.
O'Hara, Henry	Lawsville Centre,	Susquehanna.
O'Neill, John	Phoenixville,	Chester.
O'Neill, Owen	Wyalusing,	Bradford.
Orth, Henry	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
O'Shea, Michael	Washington,	Warren, N. J.
Parlaman, Clement D.	Birdsboro,	Berks.
Peter, George W.	Saegertsville,	Lehigh.
Peters, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Philip, William J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Pollock, John E.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Price, Samuel	South Easton,	Northampton.
Purvis, Timothy	Ephrata,	Lancaster.
Quinn, Thomas	Shamokin,	Northumberland.



	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
A.	Cherry Hill,	Erie.
	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
L.	Tylersburg,	Clarion.
ul	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
	Pine Grove,	Schuylkill.
D.	Kintnersville,	Bucks.
	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
	Cochran's Mills,	Armstrong.
K.	Cochran's Mills,	Armstrong.
n F.	Prompton,	Wayne.
A.	Muhlenberg,	Luzerne.
y T.	Emporium,	Cameron.
muel K.	Phillipsburg,	Warren, N. J.
e C.	Gallitzin,	Cambria.
H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
	Millersville,	Lancaster.
W.	Shoemakersville,	Berks.
H.	Brinkerton,	Clarion.
am	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ncis J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
H.	Mifflinburg,	Union.
A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
C.	Milford,	Hunterdon, N. J.
	South Montrose,	Susquehanna.
	Columbus,	Warren.
	Muncy,	Lycoming.
	Rush,	Susquehanna.
V.	Camden,	Camden, N. J.
	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
	Carlisle,	Cumberland.
	Lancaster,	Lancaster.
H.	Everett,	Bedford.
	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
l.	Cold Spring,	Cape May, N. J.
	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
	Lancaster,	Lancaster.
	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
S.	McLane,	Erie.
iam S.	Milroy,	Mifflin.
	Conshohocken,	Montgomery.
	Swedesboro,	Gloucester, N. J.
I.	Laurel,	Sussex, Del.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Wagner, Frank	Kirkwood,	Camden, N. J.
Wallace, William H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Ware, John H.	Turnersville,	Camden, N. J.
Warrington, Greensbury	Georgetown,	Sussex, Del.
Weaver, John H.	Nebraska,	Forest.
Weaver, William A.	Nebraska,	Forest.
Weidman, Michael	York,	York.
Weidner, Caleb	Lobachsville,	Berks.
Wetzler, Charles E.	Thompsontown,	Juniata.
Widaman, Benjamin F.	Irwin's Station,	Westmoreland.
Williams, William	Woodbury,	Gloucester, N. J.
Williams, James	Pittston,	Luzerne.
Wilson, Edward	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Winters, Joseph	Friendsville,	Susquehanna.
Yontz, Perry A.	Standing Stone,	Bradford.
Young, James T.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.

## FEMALES.

Anderson, Felicia	Ursina,	Somerset.
Anderson, Alice	Livermore,	Westmoreland.
Annis, Alice E.	Erie,	Erie.
Bailey, Weavey A.	Rouzersville,	Franklin.
Bayne, Mary E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Barnitz, Cumilla A.	York,	York.
Barstow, Sarah E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Baucknecht, Rosina D.	Reading,	Berks.
Beninger, Lydia A.	Meshoppen,	Wyoming.
Bennet, Mary L.	Livingston,	Essex, N. J.
Berry, Agnes	Sharpsville,	Mercer.
Bicksler, Lilly A.	Heilmansdale,	Lebanon.
Bloomfield, Lilly	Trenton,	Mercer, N. J.
Boyd, Arabella	Catfish,	Clarion.
Brooks, Ida B.	York,	York.
Burge, Harriet L.	Dunmore,	Lackawanna.
Catherwood, Ann	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Clancy, Mamie E.	Providence,	Lackawanna.
Collins, Bridget	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Crease, Carrie M.	Roxborough,	Philadelphia.
Cross, Anna	Platea,	Erie.
Dawson, Mary	Harrisburg,	Dauphin.
Denlinger, Catharine	Fertility,	Lancaster.
Derr, Amelia	Tremont,	Schuylkill.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
a C.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Hannah	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
Emma S.	Patterson,	Juniata.
Elia A.	Waterloo,	Juniata.
, Catharine A.	Olyphant,	Lackawanna.
Maggie	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
John A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
, Annie	Reading,	Berks.
Maria	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Martha	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Martha	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
, Susan M.	Easton,	Northampton.
, Rachel E.	Muncy,	Lycoming.
Mary	Ladysburg,	Bradford.
, Catharine	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Elia A.	Flanders,	Morris, N. J.
Mary R.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Catharine A.	New Ringgold,	Schuylkill.
Mary L.	Millheim,	Centre.
, Fannettie C.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Catharine	Telford,	Bucks.
Minnie	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
, Agnes	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Minnie E.	Carlisle,	Cumberland.
, Emaline	Cameron,	Cameron.
Maggie	Pittston,	Luzerne.
Minnie	New Oxford,	York.
Elia	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Mary B.	Zollarsville,	Washington.
Minnie	Shenandoah,	Schuylkill.
Mary	Gloucester,	Camden, N. J.
Mary	Elk Creek,	Erie.
Mary	Corry,	Erie.
Wilhelmina	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
, Louisa H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Lizzie L.	Mantua,	Gloucester, N. J.
Margaret	Norristown,	Montgomery.
, C. F. A.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Mary	Scott,	Lackawanna.
Mary	Reading,	Berks.
Mary	Reading,	Berks.
, Catharine	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
A.		Mercer.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Kelly, Mary	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Kepp, Agnes A.	Allentown,	Lehigh.
Kintzle, Isadora	Tamaqua,	Schuylkill.
Kinzey, Ida L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Kline, Sophia L.	Beaver Dam,	Snyder.
Korper, Elizabeth	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Kramer, Annie	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
Kuhlman, Mary	Ursina,	Somerset.
Leadan, Mary	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Lebo, Sarah	Bridgeville,	Allegheny.
Leckrone, Sarah E.	York,	York.
Leiby, Laura L.	Wrightsville,	York.
Leffler, Hattie A.	Wilkesbarre,	Luzerne.
Levan, Caroline C.	Alburtis,	Lehigh.
Levering, Retta T.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Levi, Helen	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Lewis, Catharine	Morris Run,	Tioga.
Long, Cornelia	Thurlow's Station,	Delaware.
Löser, Lora	Jonestown,	Lebanon.
McClure, Sarah J.	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
McClurg, Drusilla H.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
McDonald, Catharine	Dunmore,	Lackawanna.
McLaughlin, Everina E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Middaugh, Carrie	Morris Run,	Tioga.
Miller, Catharine O.	Reading,	Berks.
Miller, Sarah	Reading,	Berks.
Morris, Theresa	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Müller, Emma C.	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
Murphy, Mary A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Nailor, Ella C.	Chester Springs,	Chester.
Nicholas, Lizzie	WilliamSPORT,	Lycoming.
O'Maylia, Kate	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
Orth, Elizabeth	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Peter, Ellen S.	Saegersville,	Lehigh.
Post, Hattie E.		Bradford.
Post, Eva J.		Bradford.
Powell, Anna B.	Millville,	Cumberland, N. J.
Power, Ellen	Media,	Delaware.
Price, Mary	Ashley,	Luzerne.
Purvis, Mary A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Purvis, Mary	Ephrata,	Lancaster.
Reifsnider, Agnes	Reading,	Berks.
Renner, Mary L.	Spinnerstown,	Bucks.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Hannah R.	Lock Haven,	Clinton.
Mary J.	Lower Augusta,	Northumberland.
Christina	New Castle,	Lawrence.
Louisa	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon.
Francine P.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Ida I.	Beaver Spring,	Snyder.
Mary C.	Beechwood,	Cameron.
Ida J.	Clinton Dale,	Clinton.
Ellen Louisa E.	Shoemakersville,	Berks.
Margaretta T.	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
Emma P.	S. Montrose,	Susquehanna.
Ada L. C.	Hamburg,	Berks.
Elizabeth E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Martha W.	Pottstown,	Montgomery.
Elizabeth	Somerset,	Somerset.
Martha E.	Blaine,	Perry.
Martha E.	Heilmansdale,	Lebanon.
Wilson, Hannah E.	Downingtown,	Chester.
Anna R.	Schuylkill Haven,	Schuylkill.
Amanda	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
Mary J.	Brady,	Indiana.
Emma A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Ellen	Jermyn,	Lackawanna.
Catharine	Columbia,	Lancaster.
Lilly A.	Codorus,	York.
Annie	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Power, Sarah E.	Telford,	Montgomery.
Georgiana	Stroudsburg,	Monroe.
Emma	Danville,	Montour.
Kate M.	Millbach,	Lebanon.
Janette	Plymouth,	Luzerne.
Ellen S.	Strinestown,	York.
Mary E.	Westport,	Clinton.
Ellie	Newport,	Perry.
Wood, Elizabeth	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Wood, Jeanette B.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Man, Hettie K.	Reading,	Berks.
Wor, Margaret G.	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
Anna H.	Frackville,	Schuylkill.
Ellen Ann E.	East Nanticoke,	Luzerne.
Ellen Sallie E.	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Sarah A.	Minersville,	Schuylkill.
Leonora C.	Breinigsville,	Lehigh.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and eighty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred and forty dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and re-opened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins the class after its formation.

Payments are required to be made in advance every six months and a bond given to the Institution (approved by the Treasurer within six months after the admission of the pupil, to be signed by the applicant, and a responsible surety, who must be a resident of Philadelphia or its vicinity, when it is possible.

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children *before* the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them *after* it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the names of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years; and before they can be admitted, satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out, it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the State fund is limited; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

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## STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Applications for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made to the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances and capacity of the deaf mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years, which may be extended in certain cases to eight years.

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## STATE OF DELAWARE.

Applications for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the State. The term allowed is five years, which may be extended by the Governor to eight years.

### QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions:

What is the name of the child? (Mention the whole of name.)

What is the age of the child? (Mention the year, month, day and place of birth.)

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside? (Mention the County and nearest Post-Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child?

Are any of them deaf and dumb?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, or is it known that there have been any deaf and dumb, either on the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinated?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles or whooping cough?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease? If so, how and at what age?

Was there any relationship between parents before marriage?

### SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, BEQUESTS, ETC.

Life Subscriptions,	. . . . .	\$20.00
Annual Subscriptions,	. . . . .	2.00

Received by any member of the Board of Directors.

Donations to the Library, of Books, Maps, Pictures, etc., and to the Cabinet of Apparatus, Specimens, Curiosities of Nature and Art, will be received at the Institution.

### SCHOLARSHIP.

A Donation or Bequest of \$5,000 will found a Scholarship, which shall bear the donor's, or such other name as he may designate.

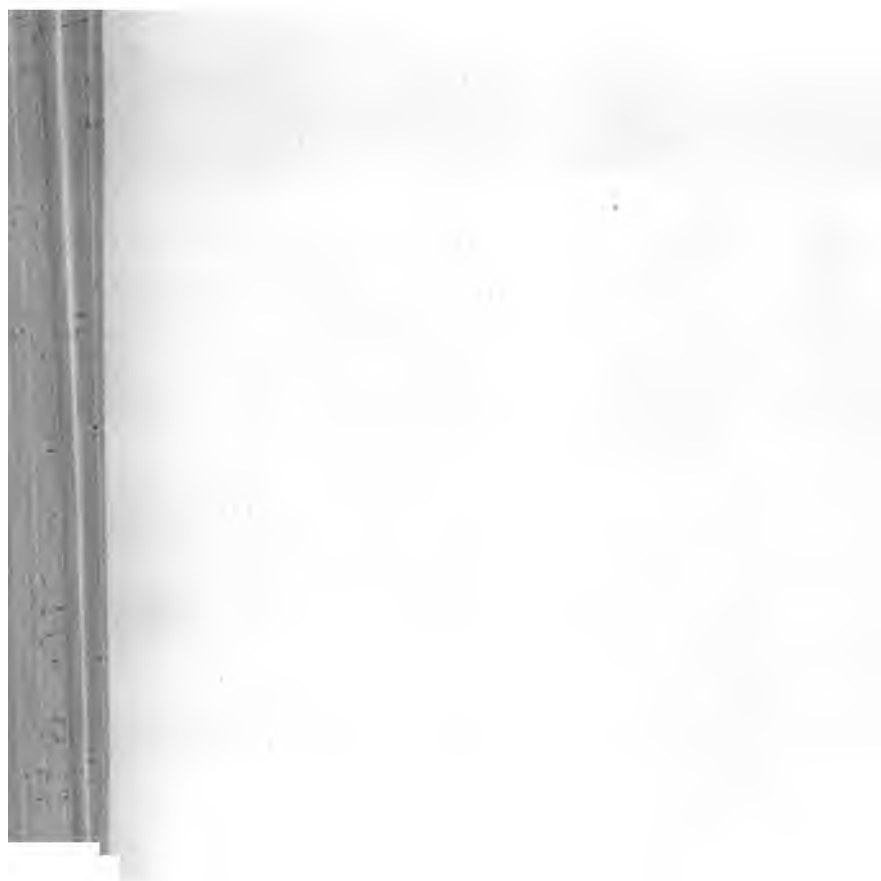
### FORM OF A DEVISE OR BEQUEST.

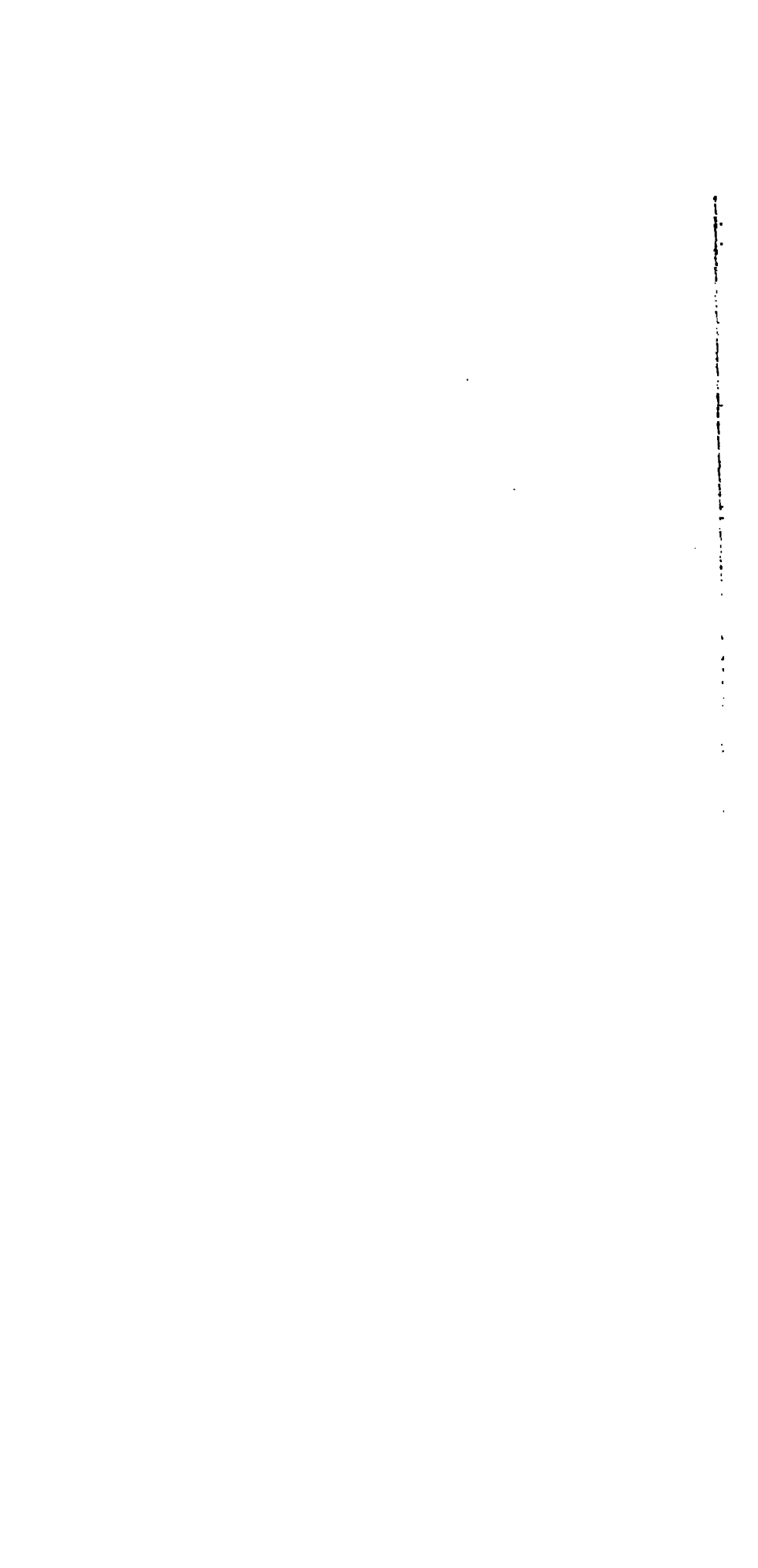
I give, devise and bequeath to "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," etc.

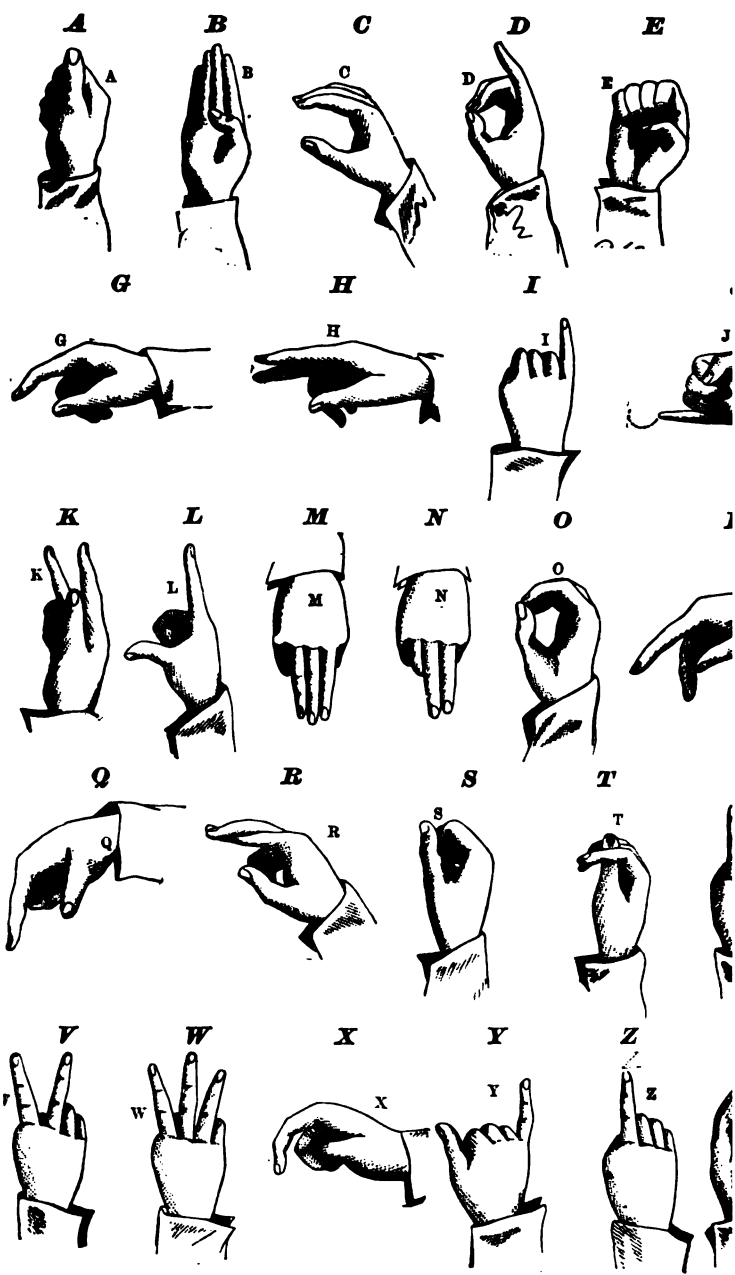


## DONATIONS.

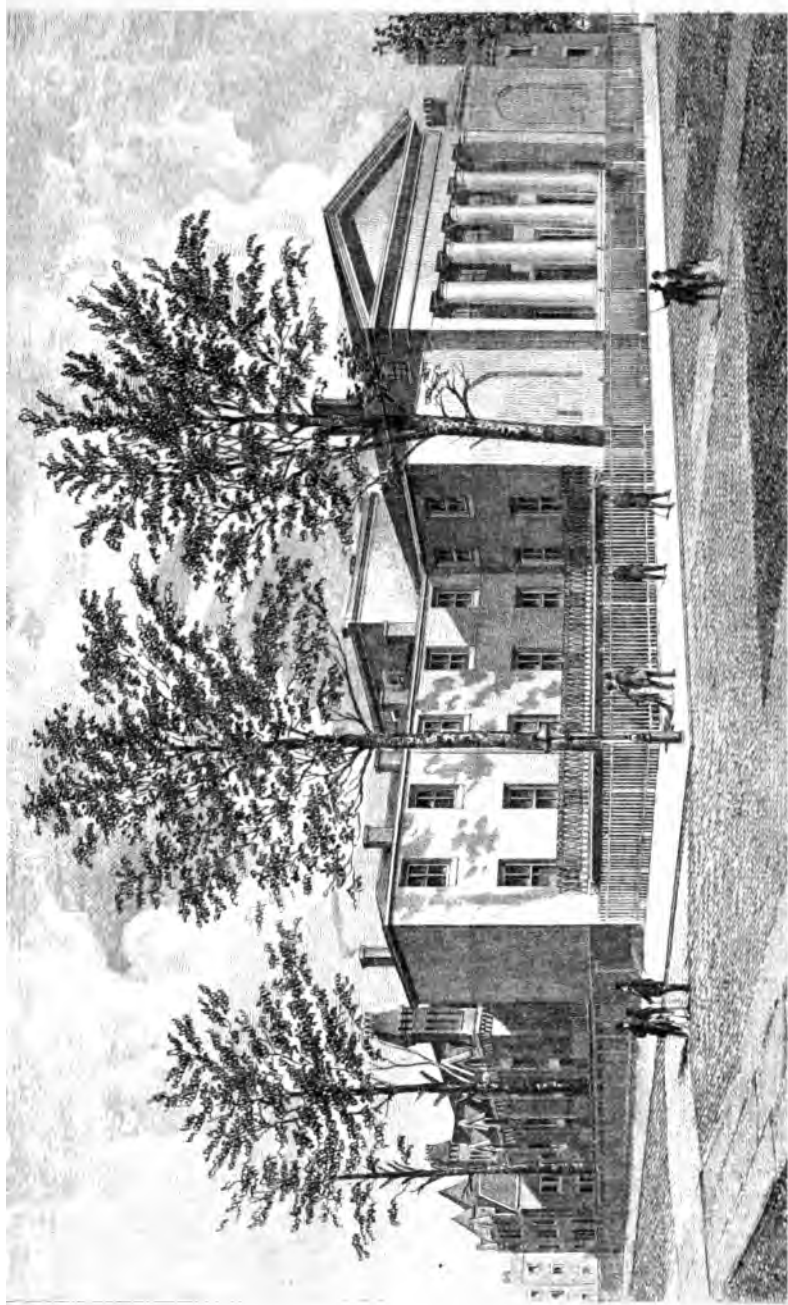
- H**ome Magazine—T. S. Arthur, Esq.  
**H**arper's Magazine—Franklin Fire Insurance Company.  
**D**eaf Mute's Journal—H. C. Rider, Esq., Mexico, N. Y.  
**M**ute's Chronicle (2 copies)—Ohio Institution.  
**D**eaf Mute Mirror (2 copies)—Michigan Institution.  
**K**entucky Deaf Mute (2 copies)—Kentucky Institution.  
**G**oodson Gazette—Virginia Institution.  
**M**ute Journal of Nebraska—Nebraska Institution.  
**D**eaf Mute Index—Colorado Institution.  
**K**ansas Star—Kansas Institution.  
**D**eaf Mute Advance—Frank Read, Esq., Illinois Institution.  
**T**he Tablet—West Virginia Institution.  
**T**he Educator—New York Institution.  
**T**he Daily News—American Asylum, Hartford, Ct.  
**D**eaf Mute Ranger—Texas Institution.  
**M**ute's Companion—Minnesota Institution.  
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Books (2 vols.), Benton's Thirty Years in the United States Senate—From John P. Charlton, Esq.  
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THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
DEAF AND DUMB  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1879.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

FRANKLIN PRINTING HOUSE, 38 HUDSON ST.

1880.



# OFFICERS FOR 1880.

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FRY A. BOARDMAN, D. D.,

CHARLES WILLING, M. D.

SECRETARY,

JAMES J. BARCLAY.

TREASURER,

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Heeler,  
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Atterson,  
Whurst,  
Fox,  
Marson, of Dauphin,  
Brooke,  
Milne,  
Richinson,  
Adford,

Charles C. Harrison,  
William A. Porter,  
William H. Ashhurst,  
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Atherton Blight,  
Rowland Evans, of Montgomery.  
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Charles S. Lewis,  
Rev. William Rudder, D. D.,  
A. Sydney Biddle,  
William Calder, of Dauphin.  
John T. Morris.

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T. H. Bache,

Joseph Patterson,  
F. Mortimer Lewis,  
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W. G. Thomas.

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Emlen Hutchinson,

Samuel Bradford,  
H. L. Hodge,  
Atherton Blight,  
Rowland Evans,

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Miss Margaret M. Duane,  
Mrs. Richard D. Wood,  
" Edward Yarnall,  
Miss Mary N. Logan,  
Mrs. Henry Reed,  
" S. Weir Lewis,

Miss Eleanor C. Patterson,  
" Mary Wells,  
Mrs. Frederick Collins,  
" James Lesley,  
Miss Mary J. Boardman,  
Mrs. Henry C. Lea.

# VISITING COMMITTEES FOR 1880.

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## **JANUARY.**

J. T. Morris,  
I. Hazlehurst,  
Chas. Willing,  
H. Lenox Hodge,

## **FEBRUARY.**

Chas. Willing,  
H. Lenox Hodge,  
F. Mortimer Lewis,  
A. Blight.

## **MARCH.**

F. Mortimer Lewis,  
Atherton Blight,  
C. J. Milne,  
Chas. S. Lewis.

## **APRIL.**

C. J. Milne,  
Chas. S. Lewis,  
A. S. Biddle,  
S. Bradford.

## **MAY.**

A. S. Biddle,  
S. Bradford,  
James J. Barclay,  
D. M. Fox.

## **JUNE.**

James J. Barclay,  
D. M. Fox,  
W. G. Thomas,  
Chas. Wheeler.

## **JULY.**

W. G. Thomas,  
Chas. Wheeler,  
Wm. A. Porter,  
S. Weir Lewis.

## **AUGUST.**

Wm. A. Porter,  
S. Weir Lewis,  
Jos. Patterson,  
H. A. Boardman.

## **SEPTEMBER.**

Jos. Patterson,  
H. A. Boardman,  
Rowland Evans,  
T. H. Bache.

## **OCTOBER.**

Rowland Evans,  
T. H. Bache,  
G. A. Wood,  
S. H. Brooke.

## **NOVEMBER.**

G. A. Wood,  
S. H. Brooke,  
E. Hutchinson,  
W. H. Ashhurst.

## **DECEMBER.**

E. Hutchinson,  
W. H. Ashhurst,  
J. T. Morris,  
I. Hazlehurst.

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I. MINIS HAYS, M. D.

**CONSULTING PHYSICIANS,**

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JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D.

JOHN NEILL, M. D.,

J. M. DA COSTA, M. D.,

T. HEWSON BACHE, M. D.

**CONSULTING OCUList,**

WILLIAM THOMSON, M. D.

**CONSULTING AURIST,**

CHARLES H. BURNETT, M. D.

**PRINCIPAL.**

**JOSHUA FOSTER.**

**INSTRUCTORS.**

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T. JEFFERSON TRIST,  
THOMAS BURNSIDE,  
JACOB D. KIRKHUFF,  
A. L. E. CROUTER,  
JOHN P. WALKER,  
A. L. PETTENGILL,  
GEORGE L. WEED, JR.,  
HENRY S. HITCHCOCK,**

**REBECCA H. CROPPER,  
SOPHIA KNABE,  
LYDIA EDGAR,  
LAURA NELSON,  
ANN P. COULTER,  
MARY E. ZIEGLER,  
JAMES MILNOR PRATT,  
JOHN H. PETTENGILL,  
WILLIAM G. JENKINS,**

**EMMA GARRETT.**

**SUPERINTENDENT.**

**BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, JR.**

*Matron*—GERTRUDE A. KIRBY.

*Assistant Matron*—S. R. BRIGGS.

*Housekeeper*—LYDIA T. HALLOWELL.

*Dressmaker*—ELECTA M. PETERS.

*Steward*—DAVID J. STEVENSON.

*Superintendent of Shoe-Shop*—ADAM S. HINKLE.

*Superintendent of Tailors'-Shop*—EDWARD S. PURNELL.





# REPORT.

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TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA: TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC CHARITIES: AND TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In laying their Annual Report before the Representatives of the people, the Commissioners of the Public Charities and the Contributors to the Institution, the Directors are pained to say that, owing to the omission of the messenger clerk of the Senate to return the bill making provision for the education of the indigent deaf-mute children of the State, which had passed both branches of the Legislature with great unanimity, to the House of Representatives for the signature of the Speaker, it failed to become a law, and these unfortunate children were, for the present, deprived of the fostering aid of the Commonwealth. The Directors were thus placed in a very embarrassing situation. To dismiss the State pupils with their education unfinished would be to them a dire calamity, and to the Commonwealth a serious injury; but to keep them until the Government could make an appropriation for them was to incur a grave responsibility. Relying with entire confidence on the Legislature to make such appropriation, the Directors have assumed that responsibility, and have appealed to their fellow-citizens for aid. They greatly regret that this appeal has not been responded to as they hoped. They are making all efforts in their power to sustain this noble charity.

It affords the Directors great satisfaction to state that the pupils have enjoyed excellent health. No case of serious illness occurred during the year. The accompanying report of the

medical attendant exhibits the number and nature of the cases treated.

While the health of the family has been so satisfactory, the Directors mourn the loss of several valued associates. The year 1879 had hardly commenced when the Institution was deprived of the services of Dr. John B. Biddle, who died on the 19th day of January last. The action of the Board on this melancholy event will be found in their proceedings at a meeting held on the 5th day of March last, prefixed to their last annual report. Dr. Biddle's long, faithful, and judicious services will be held in remembrance.

Henry J. Williams died, at his residence in Walnut Street, on the 12th day of March, 1879. He was born on the 25th day of December, 1791. After receiving his elementary education, he entered Dartmouth College, where, in due time, he was graduated. He was then admitted into the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1812, he came to Philadelphia and became a student of law in the office of the Hon. Horace Binney, and was duly admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. In 1813, he became a member of the State Fencibles, commanded by Clement C. Biddle, and was appointed the orderly-sergeant of the company. On the 26th of August, 1814, he marched with his company to Camp Bloomfield. On the election of Captain Biddle as colonel of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Mr. Williams was elected second lieutenant of the Fencibles, which position he held till the close of the war with Great Britain, when he was honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. He, soon after his admission to the Bar, obtained a lucrative practice and a distinguished reputation as a high-minded and honorable gentleman. Justly enjoying the confidence of his fellow-citizens, he was chosen their representative in the State and City Councils.

On the foundation of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, he was elected secretary, which position he held for many years, and when he declined a re-election, he was chosen a Director, and subsequently a Vice-president, which

office he held at his death. He always felt a lively interest in the deaf and dumb. His manners were refined and courteous, his conduct strictly upright, his charity always judicious. The works of his benevolence, which he has left, bear witness to his generosity and are a beautiful and lasting evidence of his beneficence.

Dr. George B. Wood died on the 30th of March last. He was a native of New Jersey, born at Greenwich, on the 13th of March, 1797. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1815, and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Joseph Parrish, in Philadelphia, and, in 1818, took his degree, entered on his practice, and soon obtained a high reputation. In 1821, he was chosen an attending physician of this Institution, and as such or as a consulting physician, his connection with the charity ceased only with his life. He was the successor of Dr. Chapman, as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and became connected with many of the leading and scientific institutions of the country. He was distinguished as a writer, and his medical works are highly esteemed by the profession. His course throughout his long and useful life was marked by his amiable manners and his upright deportment.

No change has taken place in the management of the Institution. The same careful attention is paid to the improvement, health and comfort of the pupils. They pursue their studies with assiduity and success, and the officers discharge their duties with zeal and ability.

The new instrument invented by Richard S. Rhodes, which he has designated the audiphone, has claimed the attention of the Directors. Mr. Rhodes kindly presented the Institution with twelve audiphones, and on December 8th, at the Institution, before the officers and a number of visitors, exhibited it and explained its advantages. On some it appeared to have a beneficial effect, on others little or none. Experiments are daily being made, but the Directors await further developments before they are prepared to express an opinion. So far they may ven-

ture to say, that to those only partially deaf it may, in some cases, be of much advantage. The instrument is light and easily carried and applied.

Convinced that great advantage would result from an improved method of warming and ventilating the buildings, the Directors, after very mature deliberation, determined to introduce steam. Thus greater security from fire is attained; a more regular diffusion of heat procured, and greater facilities in the laundry and kitchen afforded.

Constant attention, to keep the extensive buildings in good condition, is given by the Committee on Buildings and Repairs.

The number of pupils in the Institution on the 1st of January last was 322, viz.: 190 boys and 132 girls.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL
Admitted since, . . . . .	7	28	35
Discharged, . . . . .	21	17	38
Remaining on the 31st of December, 1879, .	176	143	319

Of the whole number of pupils

BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	
155	126	281	are supported by the State of Pennsylvania.
15	10	25	“ “ “ “ New Jersey.
3		3	“ “ “ “ Delaware.
2	5	7	“ “ “ Institution or their friends.

The Directors have more than once called the attention of the opulent and beneficent to the establishment of scholarships. Their attention is again invited to the subject.

The fund for the relief of deserving deaf-mutes who stand in need of assistance, has been increased, since the last report, by judicious investments, to the sum of five thousand dollars. The interest on this sum would, however, go but little way to aid those who might greatly need assistance. Any contributions to it will be gladly received.

To the Ladies' Committee the Directors tender their cordial thanks for their acceptable services.

Commending the Institution to the Giver of every good and

perfect gift, and invoking His blessing on the pupils and those intrusted with guidance, the Directors surrender up their trust.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

*President.*

ATTEST: JAMES J. BARCLAY,

*Secretary.*

*Philadelphia, January 1st, 1880.*



For Receipts from September 30, 1878, to September 30, 1879.  
 Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in account with S. Weir Lewis, Treas.  
 CR.

8			
30.	By Balance due the Institution.....		\$418 67
9.			
30.	By Cash received to this date, viz.:		
	The State of Pennsylvania, for indigent Pupils, being balance due for the six months from March 1, 1877, to September 1, 1877.....	15,278	19
	The State of Pennsylvania, for indigent Pupils, for the six months from September 1, 1877, to March 1, 1878.....	34,685	60
	The State of New Jersey.....	6,606	94
	The State of Delaware....	1,080	00
	The Guardians of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia.....	540	00
	Pay Pupils.....	2,590	15
	INCOME OF { Crozer Scholarship Fund, No. 1.....	200	00
	{ " " " No. 2.....	200	00
	{ John Farnum Scholarship Fund, No. 1....	312	78
	{ " " " " No. 2....	312	78
	{ John Wright Scholarship Fund..	240	00
	Interest, Contributions and Life Subscriptions	6,329	83
	Parents' and Guardians' Account of Transpor- tation of Pupils.....	514	41
	Jones's Estate.....	1,542	56
	Legacy of Charlotte M. Eckfeldt.....	250	00
	Sale of old Material and returns on bills.....	205	24
	United States 4½ per cent. Loan sold.....	10,375	00
	Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan sold.....	24,150	00
	Loans. ....	35,000	00
		<u>\$140,832</u>	<u>15</u>
9.			
1.	By Balance brought down.....	15,173	29

E. E.

Philadelphia, October 1st, 1879.

S. WEIR LEWIS, Treas.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the President and Directors of the  
 Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN:—There are at present in the Institution three hundred and nineteen pupils; three less than the number at the date of the last annual report. This diminution in number is not an indication of a decrease in the number of deaf mutes in the State, or of a falling off in the number of applications for admission to the Institution; but is the result of the resolution of the Board of Directors limiting the number of boys to be received, to one hundred and seventy-five. The number of boys whose terms expired last summer, together with those who, for various reasons, did not return at the beginning of the term in September, brought down the number to one hundred and sixty-nine, so that only six new male pupils could be received, leaving twenty-five accepted applicants to wait until such time as room can be found for them. In the tabular statement below the number of boys appears to be one hundred and seventy-six—one more than the rule referred to above allows. The explanation of this is, that the extra boy is a day-scholar, supported by the Institution, attending school, but not boarding and lodging here. Could we have taken all suitable applicants from our own State, and all who desired to come from other States, the list of pupils would have contained about three hundred and fifty names.

The twenty-five boys who could not be received at the beginning of the term, reside in the following named Counties, viz.

COUNTIES.	Boys.	COUNTIES.	Boys.
Berks .....	3	Northampton.....	1
Centre .....	2	Northumberland.....	1
Dauphin.....	1	Philadelphia .....	5
Lackawanna .....	3	Schuylkill .....	1
Lancaster .....	1	Tioga .....	1
Luzerne.....	2	Union .....	1
Lycoming.....	1	York .....	1
Montgomery.....	1		
		Total.....	25



The statistics of the Institution for the year 1879 will be found in the following tabular statements:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of pupils December 31st, 1878, . . . . .	190	132	322
New pupils admitted during 1879, . . . . .	7	28	35
Population of the year, . . . . .	197	160	357
Left the Institution during the year, . . . . .	21	17	38
Remaining December 31st, 1879, . . . . .	176	143	319

The 319 pupils in the Institution, December 31st, 1879, are supported as follows, viz.:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By the State of Pennsylvania, . . . . .	155	126	281
“ “ New Jersey, . . . . .	15	10	25
“ “ Delaware, . . . . .	3	...	3
“ the City of Philadelphia, . . . . .	1	1	2
“ the John Wright Scholarship, . . . . .	...	1	1
“ the Institution, . . . . .	1	2	3
“ Parents or friends, . . . . .	1	3	4
Total, . . . . .	176	143	319

The 281 pupils supported by the State of Pennsylvania, are from the following-named Counties, viz. :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alleghany.....	4	2	6	Lawrence.....	1	1	2
Armstrong.....	2	...	2	Lebanon.....	...	4	4
Beaver.....	2	...	2	Lehigh.....	5	1	6
Bedford.....	1	1	2	Luzerne.....	4	7	11
Berks.....	5	7	12	Lycoming.....	2	3	5
Blair.....	3	...	3	McKean.....	...	1	1
Bradford.....	4	2	6	Mercer.....	1	1	2
Bucks.....	1	1	2	Mifflin.....	...	1	1
Cambria.....	2	...	2	Monroe.....	...	1	1
Cameron.....	1	2	3	Montgomery.....	2	5	7
Carbon.....	1	...	1	Northampton.....	2	3	5
Centre.....	...	2	2	Northumberland.....	1	1	2
Chester.....	1	2	3	Perry.....	...	...	...
Clarion.....	1	...	1	Philadelphia.....	43	23	66
Clinton.....	...	4	4	Potter.....	1	...	1
Columbia.....	1	1	2	Schuylkill.....	7	10	17
Crawford.....	3	...	3	Snyder.....	...	2	2
Cumberland.....	1	1	2	Somerset.....	2	2	4
Dauphin.....	3	...	3	Sullivan.....	1	...	1
Delaware.....	...	...	2	Susquehanna.....	5	2	7
Elk.....	...	...	...	Tioga.....	...	2	2
Eric.....	1	...	1	Union.....	2	...	2
Forest.....	2	...	2	Washington.....	...	1	1
Franklin.....	...	1	1	Wayne.....	5	...	5
Huntingdon.....	1	...	1	Westmoreland.....	1	1	2
Juniata.....	3	2	5	Wyoming.....	1	...	1
Lackawanna.....	2	3	5	York.....	5	7	12
Lancaster.....	...	3	3				
				Total.....	155	126	281

The 25 pupils supported by the State of New Jersey, are from the following-named Counties, viz. :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Burlington.....	1	...	1	Mercer.....	...	1	1
Camden.....	2	3	5	Morris.....	1	1	2
Cape May.....	1	...	1	Ocean.....	...	1	1
Cumberland.....	...	2	2	Salem.....	2	...	2
Essex.....	2	1	3	Sussex.....	3	...	3
Gloucester.....	1	1	2	Warren.....	1	...	1
Hunterdon.....	1	...	1				
				Total.....	15	10	25

The three pupils supported by the State of Delaware, are from the following-named Counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Boys.
New Castle.....	2
Sussex.....	1
Total.....	3

The thirty-five new pupils were received from the following-named Counties, *i. e.*, their place of residence, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Merks .....	...	1	1	Camden .....	...	1	1
Bradford.....	1	...	1	Cumberland.....	...	1	1
Centre.....	...	1	1	Ocean .....	...	1	1
Clinton.....	...	1	1				
Columbia.....	1	1	2				
Cumberland.....	...	1	1				
Delaware.....	1	...	1				
Franklin.....	1	...	1				
Hackawanna.....	...	2	2				
Hancock.....	...	1	1				
Hanover.....	...	1	1				
High.....	1	...	1				
Huzerne.....	...	3	3				
Jacoming.....	...	1	1				
Jefferson.....	...	1	1				
Montgomery.....	...	1	1				
Northampton.....	...	2	2				
Philadelphia.....	1	3	4				
Richmond.....	...	1	1				
Sullivan.....	1	...	1				
Washington.....	...	1	1	Total of New Jersey..	...	3	3
York.....	...	3	3	Total of Pennsylvania	7	25	32
Total.....	7	25	32	Number of new pupils	7	28	35

The following statement will show, of the new pupils admitted, the number who were born deaf, the cause of deafness in others, age at which hearing was lost; also, age when admitted, and how supported:

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.							NEW PUPILS ADMITTED.			
	Congenital.	Scarlet Fever.	Spotted Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Disease of Brain or Ears.	Measles.	Inflammation of the Lungs.	Sickness.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Pupils Admitted.....	10	4	7	12	4	12	1	5	7	28	35
AGE WHEN DEAFNESS OCCURRED:											
Congenital.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
Under 1 year.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 and under 3 years.....	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 and under 5 years.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 and under 7 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 and under 10 years.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
AGE WHEN ADMITTED:											
10 and under 12 years.....	7	2	7	2	3	...	1	2	6	18	24
12 and under 15 years.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	5
15 and under 20 years.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	6
HOW SUPPORTED:											
By the State of Pennsylvania.....	8	4	7	2	3	2	1	4	6	25	31
"    State of New Jersey.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	3
"    Institution.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
SEX:											
Boys.....	8	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	7
Girls.....	7	4	2	1	4	2	1	4	...	23	27
Total.....	10	4	7	12	4	12	1	5	7	28	35

## ORDER OF BIRTH.

The order of birth of the new pupils admitted is exhibited in the following statement ; also of the congenital mutes separately :

OF ALL ADMITTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	CONGENITAL MUTES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
First born.....	2	9	11	First born.....	1	2	3
Second.....	1	5	6	Second.....	..	1	1
Third.....	..	4	4	Third.....	..	..	..
Fourth.....	..	3	3	Fourth.....	..	2	2
Sixth.....	..	1	1	Sixth.....	..	..	..
Seventh and upward.....	..	4	4	Seventh and upward.....	..	2	2
Unknown.....	4	2	6	Unknown.....	2	..	2
Total.....	7	28	35	Total.....	3	7	10

## HEREDITARY TENDENCIES.

Five of the families from which these thirty-five children came contain each more than one deaf mute, as follows, viz. :

One family of thirteen children contains four deaf mutes.  
 One " eight " " three "  
 One " four " " three "  
 One " four " " two "  
 One " three " " two "

## RELATIONSHIP BEFORE MARRIAGE.

In one case, it is stated that the parents were related, but the degree of relationship is not given. There are three congenitally deaf children out of four.

In one case the parents were third cousins, and three of the children are deaf from birth.

In one case the parents were second cousins, and a daughter became deaf from scarlet fever.

None of the parents of these thirty-five children were deaf and dumb.

## RELATIONS WHO ARE DEAF MUTES.

One of the congenitally deaf girls has a nephew deaf from birth.

## PUPILS DISMISSED.

Of the 357 (197 boys and 160 girls), constituting the popula-

tion of the Institution during the year, there were 38 dismissed, viz.: 21 boys and 17 girls.

The annexed statement will exhibit their period of residence in the Institution, and how dismissed:

HOW DISMISSED.	TIME SERVED IN THE INSTITUTION.										NUMBER DISMISSED.			
	2 years.		4 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 ys	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
Time out.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	3	...	6	7	12	19
Removed by Parents...	5	12	...	12	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	19
Total.....	5	2	...	2	9	1	4	6	3	...	6	21	17	38

The average time served by those dismissed was five years and between three and four months. The average time served by the boys was four years and about seven months; while the average of the girls was nearly six years. It is but just to the boys, however, to say that several of those who stayed the full term for which they were admitted, would have been glad to remain longer if their terms could have been extended. This could not be, in consequence of the number of boys waiting to come in. Of those who left before the expiration of their time, two boys entered the College at Washington; four boys and one girl were removed in consequence of impaired health; one boy and two girls removed with their parents to the West; and one boy was dismissed for incapacity.

#### HEALTH, Etc.

The general health of the inmates of the Institution during the year has been excellent. No contagious or infectious disease has visited us except the mumps, which made their appearance on the boys' side of the house in the early part of December. A number of the boys have taken the malady, and as one gets well another takes his place. It seems to have gained a foothold among us, and although it has not as yet visited the girls' part of the house, that part of the establishment will not probably be entirely exempt. So far the only inconvenience experienced by the patients has been the necessary confinement to a warm room for a few days. The few pupils who have been ill, through the assiduous care of the attending physician have speedily recovered.

In this connection it would be a culpable omission not to give special and grateful recognition to the services rendered by Dr.

William Thomson, consulting Oculist, and to Dr. Charles H. Burnett, consulting Aurist, of the Institution. Dr. Thomson has given much of his valuable time to the examination and treatment of the eyes of the pupils sent to him; and Dr. Burnett, in addition to the treatment of special cases to which his attention has been called, has undertaken the task of examining the ears of all; taking them in the order of their names on the roll, as he finds time for the work.

The roll of the officers of the Institution, as it stands in the last Annual Report, requires the change of but a single name—that of Mr. George T. Ward, who was obliged to give up the superintendency of the tailor shop on account of the failure of his health.

The pupils in general merit commendation for their orderly behavior and obedience to the rules and regulations established for their government, as well as for diligence and assiduity in study. All who have had the care of the pupils have done their part zealously and faithfully to further the welfare of those committed to their charge. Could the results of the labor, effort, zeal, care, influence, etc., which have been put forth in behalf of the pupils, to promote their physical, mental and moral well-being, be counted or weighed or measured, or in any way correctly estimated, it is believed they would be found to equal, if not exceed, in extent and value those attained in any former year.

No new method of instruction has been made public so far as known, and no particular improvement in the old and approved method has been brought forward. The discussions as to the best modes of teaching, however, which are appearing in the periodicals devoted to the interests of the deaf and dumb, seem to show that the minds of teachers are beginning to turn back to the old and sure way of "making haste slowly;" in other words, it seems to be more and more becoming the opinion of teachers that more attention should be given to forwarding their pupils in the knowledge and correct use of language; that more time should be devoted to this, and more labor bestowed upon it, and less to what are usually called the higher branches; that if our pupils are thoroughly taught to read, to write and to cipher; if they can be made to understand the ideas of others when written or printed; can express their own ideas by writing with correctness, and know the four rules of arithmetic, as much has been accomplished for them as ought to be expected in the time they

are usually under instruction, and that much more has thus really been done for them than would have been if they had been rapidly driven through all the text-books of a High School course.

The term in this Institution is six years, and may in certain cases be extended to eight years; the actual time passed here by the pupils, however, averages but about five years. This is surely a very short time for a deaf mute to acquire a knowledge of language in.

Of course it is not intended to be understood that pupils should learn nothing but words and the construction of sentences. The teaching of language to them necessarily involves the giving to them an immense amount of knowledge, and knowledge on almost every subject. It is only meant that the main effort in teaching should not be in the direction of pushing the pupils through a series of text-books without reference to their ability to express their own ideas independently with some degree of correctness. No true teacher would say a word to discourage any one from advancing as fast and as far as ability and time sufficient time, and earnest persistence in effort be given, no will allow him to go; and all know that if the requisite ability, limit can be set to the possible attainments of deaf mutes, any more than it can to those of other persons.

#### THE AUDIPHONE.

During the year an instrument has been brought before the public, which the inventor, Richard S. Rhodes, of Chicago, hopes and believes may be of great use to deaf mutes, in enabling them to learn to speak through the sense of hearing. This instrument is called the Audiphone, and consists of a sheet of vulcanized rubber, to which are attached cords, by which it may be bent over, so as to give it more or less tension, as the case may require. The instrument is used by holding the top part of it firmly against the upper teeth, and the vibrations produced by the voice of a speaker in the sensitive sheet of rubber, are communicated through the teeth and bones of the head to the auditory nerve. If the auditory nerve be destroyed or wanting, of course there can be no hearing; but if the nerve be sound, and only the mechanism of the ear be deranged or destroyed, it is conceivable that some means might be devised by which the proper action might be awakened in it to give the sensation of hearing.



Mr. Rhodes paid several visits to the Institution, and tried his Audiphone with a number of the pupils with various results, which upon the whole he thought to be satisfactory and encouraging. Some pupils profoundly deaf seemed to hear sounds, and to a certain extent to be able to distinguish between one sound and another, while others could hear nothing. The inventor of the instrument generously gave twelve Audiphones, six single and six double ones, to the Institution. Careful experiments have been made with these instruments upon every one of our pupils, and it must be said that the result has not been as encouraging as it was hoped and expected it might be. A few cases were found where it is probable, certainly possible, it may be of use; of how much use time will show. Further trial may give better results; repeated trials may change partial failure into complete success. It is too soon as yet to speak decisively of the merits of the invention in regard to its usefulness to deaf mutes.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA FOSTER, *Principal.*

*December 31st, 1879.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present for your consideration my report for the year ending December 31st, 1879.

The condition of the buildings and grounds is very satisfactory, especially since several slight improvements made during the past year.

Since my last report, steam heating, washing, and cooking apparatus has been introduced in the buildings, and while it is yet too recent to give positive or average result as to heating qualifications, I can state that it has proved thus far very satisfactory, and greatly superior to our former facilities.

On two of the very cold days of November and December, when the temperature outside was respectively  $22^{\circ}$  and  $17^{\circ}$  at 9 o'clock in the morning, an average of the marking of thermometer in the various rooms throughout the building was  $68^{\circ}$ , which temperature it was impossible to obtain at any time last winter from our furnaces.

The laundry machinery has now been in use three months, and has proved entirely satisfactory as to work and economy; the work now being done in a better manner by one-half the number of persons formerly required.

The greatest improvement of all, in connection with the introduction of steam, is in the cooking of the food for the children in the steam bakers, boilers, etc., etc.

The vegetables and soups are much more thoroughly cooked than formerly and never scorched, while the meats are certainly more nutritious and better in every way.

The ventilation of the building has been greatly improved, especially in the dormitories, though the contractors have not yet quite finished the alterations.

The work in the shops is still not so satisfactory as I desire it to be, either as regards the quantity or quality of the shoes made, yet it cannot be much improved except by the introduction of shoe machinery.

The tailoring department, under the care of Mr. E. S. Purnell, foreman, who recently came to us, bids fair to show a marked improvement during the coming year.

The trade of lithography has been introduced during the year, under the instruction of Mr. H. P. Arms, and several of the boys show remarkable talent in that direction. Indeed, it may not be out of place to quote from Mr. Thomas Hunter, the lithographer, who says: "During the past ten years we have had many lads to undertake this branch of industry, and the average progress of those in your Institution exceeds that of those employed here, while the progress of one or two *far exceeds any* that have come within the range of our experience," and "Several of Mr. Arms' pupils have produced work that was not only acceptable, but pronounced of a superior character." I believe that in a short time this branch of industry can be made self-supporting.

The number of boys engaged at trades, at present, is as follows, viz. : 30 at shoemaking, 30 at tailoring and 8 at lithography. They have made during the year 459 pairs of shoes, 376 pairs of pants, 72 coats, and have repaired 1,056 pairs of shoes.

In the sewing department (female pupils) the work has been satisfactory, and there have been made during the year, 482 dresses, 1,548 undergarments, 300 aprons, 199 sheets, and 394 pillow-cases.

The boys have been uniformed with a neat suit of cadet cloth, with Pennsylvania State buttons, which adds very greatly to their appearance, and induces to greater self-respect, and care for their clothing and general deportment while in the streets.

The domestic department of the Institution is in a very satisfactory condition, especially since the introduction of the steam laundry and cooking apparatus before referred to.

It may be of interest to know the quantities of the various articles of provisions consumed during the year, which were as follows :

Apples, 22 barrels.	Coffee, 2,353 pounds.
Barley, 148 pounds.	Corn-meal, 1,316 pounds.
Beans, 2,781 pounds.	Cottage cheese, 1,016 pounds.
Beef, 35,887 pounds.	Crackers, 195 pounds.
Beets, 53 bushels.	Cranberries, 63 quarts.
Bread, 99,239 pounds.	Dried fruit, 1,653 pounds.
Butter, 8,433 pounds.	Eggs, 1,795 dozen.
Cabbage, 2,113 heads.	Fish, 902 pounds.
Cheese, 195 pounds.	Flour, 19 barrels.

Grits, 1,556 pounds.	Pork, 554 pounds.
Ham, 3,065 pounds.	Potatoes, 572 bushels.
Hominy, 183 pounds.	Poultry, 1,349 pounds.
Ice, 40,025 pounds.	Rice, 918 pounds.
Lard, 576 pounds.	Sausage, 236 pounds.
Milk, 46,815 quarts.	Shin, 5,850 pounds.
Molasses, 589 gallons.	Sugar, 7,214 pounds.
Mutton, 12,752 pounds.	Tea, 357 pounds.
Oat-meal, 1,620 pounds.	Tomatoes, 628 gallons.
Onions, 29 bushels.	Turnips, 73 bushels.
Oysters, 79 gallons.	Veal, 1,683 pounds.
Peas, 560 pounds.	Vinegar, 5 barrels.

And usual summer vegetables.

It is with pleasure that I call attention to the continued kindness of the Directors of some of the City Passenger Railway Companies, and other friends of the Institution, viz. :

The Germantown, and the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street companies furnished for the whole year of 1879, *free passes* for all of our pupils and their care-takers.

The Spruce and Pine, Chestnut and Walnut, and the Race and Vine Street companies furnished conveyance for any or all of the pupils and their care-takers, at any time, for half fare.

The Permanent Exhibition Company sent a free pass for all of the inmates of the Institution for the season of 1878-79.

The Academy of Fine Arts extended an invitation for the pupils to visit them without charge.

I wish particularly to thank Master John A. Muckle (son of Mr. M. R. Muckle, of the *Ledger*), on behalf of the pupils, for his kindness in furnishing, nearly every week, a large number of copies of the "London Illustrated News," "New York Graphic," and other papers.

Feeling that the officers of the Institution have earnestly endeavored to carry out the wishes of the Board of Directors, we enter upon a new year with a sincere desire that we may be guided by Providence in our efforts for the welfare of the Institution under our charge.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, JR.,

Superintendent.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

No. 1607 LOCUST STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA, January 1st, 1880. }

*to the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution  
for the Deaf and Dumb.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to report that during the year the average health of the pupils has been very good. In the spring there were epidemics of tonsillitis and conjunctivitis, and during the past month there have been a number of mild cases of mumps in the Institution.

The total number of cases under treatment was 139, distributed as follows:

Discharge of ear, . . . 1 . . . subcutaneous, . . . 1 Conjunctivitis, . . . 4 Catarrh of eye, . . . 1 Conjunctivitis, . . . 38 Erysipelas, . . . 2 Hemiplegia, . . . 2 Fever, intermittent, . . . 4 . . . simple continued, . . . 2 Fracture of radius, . . . 1 Epistaxis, . . . 4 Epilepsia, . . . 1 Hemiparesis, . . . 29 Inflammation of toe, . . . 1 Hemorrhagia, . . . 2 Acute articular rheumatism, . . . 1		Necrosis of arm, . . . 1 Parotiditis, . . . 15 Phimosis, . . . 1 Photophobia, . . . 1 Pneumonia, . . . 1 Rhus poisoning, . . . 1 Roseola, . . . 1 Scald, . . . 1 Sprain, ankle, . . . 1 Syncope, . . . 1 Tonsillitis, . . . 17 Ulcerated sore throat, . . . 1 Ulcer of foot, . . . 1 Varicella, . . . 2 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> Total, . . . 139
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Of these, 133 were cured, 3 improved under treatment, 1 was relieved, and 2 went home. There were no deaths. The average duration of treatment was  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days. Eighty-two children were vaccinated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

I. MINIS HAYS, M. D.,

*Physician to the Institution.*

# COMPOSITIONS.

—  
UNCORRECTED.  
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## STORY.

A bad boy went to the woods. He saw a nest. He went to the tree. He climbed up the tree. The bad boy was near the nest. He looked into the nest. He saw ten white eggs in the nest. He took the nest off the branch. He came down. He threw two eggs at the tree. He broke the nest. He called his dog. He put a gun on his shoulder. He walked on the ground. He shot the bird. The bird fell down on the grass. He picked it up and put the bird into his pocket. The bad boy carried it home. He took the bird out of his pocket. He gave the bird to the cat. The cat eat the bird. He put the gun on the floor behind the closet.

MOSES F.

13 years old—born deaf—under instruction 15 months.

## STORY.

A man saw a horse. The man rode on the horse back. The man went to the house. A horse walked on the grass. The horse lay on the grass. The horse jumped on the grass. The horse walked to the tree. The horse ran away. A man walked on the ground. A man saw the horse. The man led the horse. He put the horse into the stable. The horse ate the hay. The horse enough the hay. The man walked to the house. He slept all night. The man awoke next morning. He took the pants off the nail. The man wash his hands and his face. He sat on the chair. He ate the bread and meat and some coffee. He enough the bread.

MORRIS N. G.

Born deaf—13 years old—under instruction 1 year and 3 months.

## ABOUT TWO KITTENS.

A little girl had two kittens. One was white, and the other was black. The white kitten was good, and the black cat cross. The girl played with the white kitten. The white kitten did not bite her hand, and scratched her face, but the black cat was very bad, and cross, and bit her hand, and scratched her face. The girl gave milk to the white kitten. The white kitten drank the milk. The black cat wanted to drink the milk. The girl did not let it drink the milk. By and by a bad dog came to the white kitten, and caught it, and killed it. The girl was very sorry for the white kitten. She cried. After the white kitten was dead, she buried it in a grave. She never loved the black kitten. She did not play with it. She refused to give milk to black kitten. It went into the barn and caught the mice and rats. It ate the mice, and rats. It played with a old cat in the barn.

ANNIE E.

11 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 1 year and 4 months.

## SAEGERSVILLE.

Last August, there were several musicians men in the wagon. There were a great many people in the wagons. They drove out, all morning. I think they arrived in Allentown, at noon. They saw the man, and drove to some stalls. They got out, and the men changed the horse's bridles, and tied their bridles. Many of the people got up, and took the baskets, and box out of the wagons. They carried them into the dining-rooms. They looked for the fish in water, and snakes. Then many of the women gave many cakes, breads, and other things on the tables for dinner. My father and Mr. Lantz called them, and many people came into the dining-room, and they sat down to eat. Then they played with swings, &c. Many of the servants took the food off the tables. They carried the baskets, and box into their wagons. They untied their horse's bridles, and changed them. By-and-by, they got up in their wagons. They drove out, all afternoon, and in evening, they arrived in Saegersville, at nine o'clock, at night.

I live in Saegersville. The blacksmith's names are Henry Rothrock, David Handwerk, Peter Peiffley, and Snyder &

Krum. The carpenter's names are Wm. Fry, Snyder & Hunsicker, Tilghman Peter, and Thomas K. Moser. The teacher's name is Peter A. Lantz. The tavern keeper's name is Herman A. Snyder. The storekeeper's name is H. A. Snyder. The shoemaker's name is Levi Semmel. The doctor's names are A. S. & E. P. Miller. The tailors name is Benj. F. Eisenhard. The leather-maker's names are Peter & Moser. The storekeeper's name is W. K. Peter & Co., in Slatedale.

GEO. W. P.

Admitted Sept., 1878—12 years old—born deaf.

#### A BOY AND NUTS.

Several years ago a boy lived in the country. His name was John. He was about 13 years old. One day he went to the closet, and took his hat out of the closet. He put it on his head, and went out of the house. He walked in the road and went into the woods and looked for nuts. He saw some nuts on a tree, and went to the tree. He took his hat off his head and put it on the ground. He climbed the tree, and pulled some nuts, and put them into his pocket. He climbed down the tree, and picked up his hat, and put it on his head. He went home. By and by a gentleman met the boy, and asked for the nuts. He gave some to him. The gentleman took ten dollars out of his pocket, and gave it to the boy. He thanked the gentleman, and he went away. He went into the house. His mother asked for the nuts. He took the money out of pocket. His mother went to the closet, and got a small basket, and he put it into the basket. His mother was surprised to see the money. The boy gave the ten dollars to his mother. She told him that he was good a boy. He was very happy.

ELLIE W.

15 years old—lost hearing at 2 years—under instruction 1 year and 4 months.

Nine years ago I lived in Ashley. I was 5 years old. My grandmother was busy in the kitchen. She had a girl named Alice Gardner. She told me that I must keep a secret from my grandmother. One day we went softly and opened the door and



ran away. We went to a neighbor's house. We talked a long time and played with some girls out door. My grandmother was very much troubled. She took her bonnet from the hang and put her bonnet on her head and went to a neighbor's house. She looked for the girls. My grandmother did not know where we were. She could not find Mary and Alice. She waited for a long time. My grandmother saw it was ten o'clock at night. They went up stairs into the bed room. They took off their clothes and put them on chairs. They laid on a bed and slept. They did not know about me. We went softy and opened the door. I shut the door. She told me that I must walk softy up stairs. We took off our clothes and put them on our chairs. We were sleepy. I did not know it. In the midnight I arose from the bed and walked on the floor, then I fell down stairs and me screamed very loud. My grandmother awoke and heard me and arose up, and she fell on the stairs. My grandmother was cut. There was very much blood on the floor. I was frightened. I put on my clothes. I went out of the door and ran to the friends house. I told her that my Aunt must come into the house. My Aunt saw her mother laid on the floor and her face was bleeding very much. My Aunt was frightened at my grandmother on the floor. She called a doctor. He come to see grandmotier. He asked my Aunt for a needle. She took a needle and gave it to the doctor. He sewed my grandmother. Her was face very much hurt. She was very patient while he sewed with a needle. He went out of the door and went away. By and by my uncle took the stick from the shelf and whipped hard me. I cried. He told me that I must never run away again. I was very much ashamed. I indeed was very sorry for my grandmother.

MARY P.

Lost hearing at 3 months—15 years old—under instruction 2 years and 3 months.

A few years I lived in Northumberland County. I was three or four years old. After dinner my father went into the tannery house. I helped my mother wash the dinner dishes. One afternoon my mother did not know where I was. I was a very bad girl, because I was very fond of running away. The family with me went into the woods. My mother sought for me. I hid behind the tree. My mother was greatly troubled. My

mother could not find me. After awhile I walked along in the way. I was lost in the woods. The family were gone away. I did not know where were the family. My parents told I was lost in the woods. My father will not sleep because his daughter was a deaf mute and stayed still in the woods. My father and friends found his deaf mute daughter. I had not eaten things for a long time. I was very hungry. My father and I walked  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. We arrived at five or six o'clock. My mother asked why I run away. I did not tell my mother. My father thought that he would whip me hard. I was saucy to my parents. My father shook me hard. By and by I became very sick and vomited the basin full. My mother was greatly patient. I was very sick. My father called the doctor to come to see me. The doctor gave something to me. I was very lean. My mother was afraid that me will never talk with my parents and friends in the sitting room. My father wrote a letter to my grandfather and grandmother. He told them that I was sick. My grandfather and grandmother came to see me and shook hands. I was very glad to see them and talked with my grandfather. By and by my grandmother gave something to me and I talked her. In few days I was better. I never was cunning to run in the woods again. I promised to obey my parents.

SARAH I. S.

Lost hearing at 2 years—15 years old—under instruction about 2 years—

#### A NEGRO MAN AND AN ELEPHANT.

Many years ago a negro man lived in Africa. One day he went to the door of the barn and opened the door. He went into the barn and saw his elephant. The elephant saw his master. The elephant was hungry. The man went to a barrel. He took some corn and oats out of the barrel. He carried them a trough. He put them in a trough. The elephant ate them.

\* \* \* \* \*

He went into his house. He had a long dirk. He took his gun. He carried his gun to the elephant. He put his dirk into his pocket. He told his elephant. The elephant took his master with his trunk and put his master on the elephant's back. The man rode the elephant's back. The elephant went in a forest. The man saw nothing in the forest. The elephant went

into the bushes. He went near a large lion. The lion saw the man. He lay on the grass and walked very still. He was very hungry. The man saw the large lion. He was afraid of the lion. He was very brave. The lion went to the elephant. The man saw the large lion and shot at the lion. He missed it. The lion was very angry and jumped at the man's back. He caught the man. He fell with the man from the elephant's back. He looked at the man's face. He was very angry. He smelled the man's face. But the elephant saw the cruel lion bit the man's arm. He was very angry. The elephant looked at his master. He was not afraid of the lion. He went to the cruel lion. He took the lion with his trunk. He threw the lion at a large tree. The lion lay on the grass. The lion died and slept hard. The elephant saw his master lay on the grass. He took his master and carried him to the barn. He put him on some straw. He was very sorry to see his master. In a few days he got well. The man was very glad.

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ANDREW S.

17 years old—lost hearing at 5 years—under instruction 2 years and 3 months.

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#### ABOUT GENERAL GRANT.

Gen Ulysses S. Grant was in Harrisburg. On the morning of the 16th of Dec, he left Harrisburg and went to Philadelphia. Mr. William S. Stokley and he got into the carriage and the driver drove the horses in Broad St. Many soldiers marched in the parade in Broad St. In the morning, Mr. Foster told us that we have no school, and we could go into Broad St to see the soldiers. We went into the bed-rooms. We took off our clothes, and threw them down. We put on our uniforms and caps. We combed our heads. Then we went into Broad St, and stood on the pavements. A great many people stood on the pavements and we watched Gen Grant in the carriage with several beautiful carriages in Broad St, and many soldiers marched in the parade. A wagon had saws on it, the other wagon had files on it; another wagon had glass-ware on it; another wagon had a ship on it; another wagon had a small house and pretty fence on it; another wagon had a steam-engine. We looked at them for four hours. Afterwards, we returned

into the Institution again. We were very tired. Gen Grant was the president of the U. S. for eight years. Perhaps, he will be the president of the U. S. again. He was a brave president.  
CALEB W.

Admitted Sept. 11th, 1877—15 years old—born deaf.

A child was three old years. One day she went to a chamber to bed. She took off her clothes and took off her shoes and stockings, and put them on the floor. She knelt on the floor and prayed to God. She jumped into her bed and slept all night. In the night a tall robber came into the fine house for the purpose of robbing. The kitten went up stairs into the chamber and jumped up on the child for the purpose of calling her. She awoke and was frightened and saw it. She jumped from the bed and took the kitten in her arms, and walked on the nice carpet. Her feet were bare. She went out of her chamber for the purpose of putting it in a box. By and by she met the tall robber, and saw him. She said to him "What do you want?" The robber was frightened. He thought that she was a white ghost, but she wore her night dress. He was very afraid and strided down stairs and ran away. She saw him stride down stairs. She was glad and carried it to the box, and put it in the box in the bed room, and told it it must sleep, and scolded it. She went to bed and jumped in it to sleep again all night until in the morning. She dressed. She told her parents about the tall man. They were surprised and went into the rooms for the purpose of looking for things. They went into the room and found a bundle in the room. They were surprised to find the silverware and money in the bundle. They were glad that the robber did not get them, because he was frightened and ran away. They told the child that she beat him. The silverware and things escaped from him. They thanked God.

VANNETTIE CLARIEL G.

14 years old—lost hearing at 2 years—under instruction 3 years and months.

#### ABOUT FISHING.

Last summer morning my favorite friend named Frank D. Zug came to my house and met me. He told me that he wanted

me to go fish in the large creek. Many fishes, turtles and eels are in it. I told him I would go. I went into my house and got my hook, & line & put them in my pocket and I left my house and went to Frank Zug's house and waited for him. He took his hook, pole, line & a tin box of worms & he got his basket and some things were in it for dinner. Frank told my aunt that I wanted my uncle's pole. She told me I might have it. I went up the stairs and put it down then Frank took it & held it for me. I went down the stairs and took it. Frank & I went to the creek about one mile off from home. I often talked with him. When he and I arrived at the creek we saw some men and boys were fishing in the creek. He and I put some worms on our hooks & tied the lines on the poles & threw the hooks into the creek but we did not catch any fish. I know there were many fishes or bass in the creek but we could not catch them. We went to another creek & tried to catch some fishes & I caught one first and he caught the second. At noon we ate our dinner near a mountain. We had a good time. Frank and I fished till the evening and then started to go home. We took up our things & carried them till we arrived at home. I cooked my fishes and ate them.

HARRY R. S.

16 years old—lost hearing at 5 years—under instruction 3 years and 3 months.

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#### A PEDDLER AND A PANTHER.

One day a peddler who had a pack bought some more things & put them into it. He put it upon his back & travelled through a town peddling. Finally he sold his things & got a large amount of money, & entered the inn. He put his pack off & laid it on the floor. He sat down & ate his supper with several men. The peddler saw one bad man looking at his pack. He did not like him because he was a robber. The peddler wanted to stay there during the night. By & By the robber went out of the hotel. The peddler was very glad & went to the bed-room & went to bed. He awoke & arose early in the morning & dressed. He took his pack & put it upon his back again & went out walking through the forest & watching for the robber to come & kill him. He had enough provisions. He thought that he should rest for a little while. He went to the brook & put his pack off & leaned it against the tree near the brook & ate some bread and meat & drank some water. He lay

on the ground to sleep for a little time, but he slept a long time. At last he awoke & saw a panther upon a limb of a tree. He thought he could not save himself. But the robber came and walked softly to murder him with his knife. Suddenly the panther sprang upon him & bit his neck & killed him. The peddler arose & took his pistol. He fired at the panther & killed it. He was very glad to save his life.

JOHN H. W.

Born deaf—19 years old—under instruction 3 years and 3 months.

MYSELF.

My home was in Wales in Glamorganshire where I was born in. My parents were living there. My mother is a native of Wales, but my father is a native of England. I was born in Glamorganshire, Wales on Dec 12th. 1864, before I came to the New World. By and by my parents left Glamorganshire and started to go to the United States. How did they come here? They sailed to New York in a vessel. They staid at New York City for some weeks, and then left there and went to Scranton Pa. where my uncle and aunt lived, and staid there until Dunmore was settled, and then moved to Dunmore. My father became a miner there. I staid in Dunmore Pa. until I was about six years old, and then I got sick. The cause was the spotted-fever and then I became deaf. After I was well, I became a bad boy and sometimes I deceived my parents by stealing apples, and smoking, and chewing tobacco. Before I came to this Institution, in December my father bought me a sled. The sled was named a "yankee jumper." One day when I was on a hill, I saw a cow standing near a tree, and thought I would like to have good sport. I came near her and caught her tail. The cow was frightened and ran with me on the sled, but I did not let it go. Pretty soon I came to a large stone and the sled ran against it and turned over—Then I fell into the snow with my head in the snow and my legs up. But the cow ran away. When I got up, I felt ashamed and the boys laughed at me, and I became angry and cross. Then I said to the sled, "You are bad." I troubled my parents sometimes. Once I was nearly drowned, and sometimes I was nearly crushed by the locomotives. After I was ten years old, I came to this Institution. The first year I was in Mr. Trist's class and

earned there one year. The second year I was put in Mr. Hitchcock's class and I studied there three years, but now I am in Mr. Burnside's class. He teaches me Grammar, Grammatical-rules, Grammatical symbols, and many other things.

WILLIAM T. B.

15 years old—lost hearing at 7 years—under instruction 4 years.

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Lat summer, while I was in the school, my Mrs Coulter is  
 lass, a woman came to her in the school and told me my brother  
 in parlor-room. I went into the parlor-room and I saw my  
 mother and shook his hand and kissed. I sat on the chair.  
 Mr. Foster and Miss Kirby came in parlor-room and talking  
 with my brother about my mother was dead. Mr. Foster talk-  
 ing with him. Miss Kirby with I went into parlor-room near  
 sitting-room and told me my mother was dead last night. I  
 as cried very much of my mother. I went up the stairs and  
 and story and I changed my clothes and stockings and pair  
 shoes and ready. Some women packed my clothes. I went  
 the stairs down and in parlor-room. My brother shook Miss  
 Kirby. I shook Miss Kirby and kissed. I with my brother  
 went to the steamboat and jumped on the steamboat. I with  
 my brother went in the cars and sat on the sofa and stopped. I  
 and my brother jumped off the cars. I and my brother went to  
 arrived in my home. I saw some friends sat on the chairs. I  
 cried very much and friends with. I went to my mother in the  
 coffin in ice with her body. One day many friends and cousins  
 at my home and sating on the chairs. They are waited and a  
 lady made my mother was changed her clothes and slippers and  
 ready. The gentleman called. I looked at my mother in coffin.  
 They are looked at my mother. They are cried very much of  
 my mother. My father and brothers and cousins are cried.  
 The gentlemen took a coffin and carried into the carriage. I  
 and father and brothers went in a carriage. They are went in  
 the carriages and stopped. The gentlemen took a coffin in the  
 church. Many people are sating on the benches. The preacher  
 about God and long time. The gentlemen took a coffin open.  
 and father and brothers looked at my mother and they are  
 cried very much. The gentlemen took the coffin shut. Four  
 men carried the coffin in mother on the ground. The preacher  
 said about God. Four men put the coffin down in the ground

and digs the grave. They are went in the carriages in my home. They are sat and ate dinner. They are enough to eat. They are shook my hand and kissed and went their homes. I hope that my mother up in heaven now.

LIZZIE LORD. H.

Born deaf—14 years old—under instruction 4 years.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 20th*, 1880.

MY HIGHLY ESTEEMED FRIEND.

I have often thought I would write you a letter but I could never find the time. I suppose you are living in the same place and I hope enjoying health and happiness. I am still at the Inst and I think I shall remain another year. I am in the same class as last year. During four and a half hours of the day I am in the school-room. When out of school I am busy sewing doing house-work, mending my clothes or studying my lessons; so you see I do not have much time to correspond with my friends. Will you please excuse me for not writing before. There is nothing new or startling here. Every thing goes on pleasantly and quietly. There are only six more weeks. This month is half gone. How quickly time passes away. I should make a good use of time and not waste it. Last month the house-keeper brought something curious in to show us. About a year ago she put a bag of hops away in the closet to keep. The moths got to it and ate the bag all up except a few cotton threads. Moths are very destructive. Do they ever trouble you? Last week two of the boys got to quarreling and one of them struck the other over the head with a stick. We should not fall into a passion but control ourselves. Last week a man lived in the city. He went into a tavern and bought a flask of whiskey. While going home the bottle fell out of his pocket and broke to pieces. The liquor was spilled on the pavement. Some sparrows flew down and began to drink it. Pretty soon they fell over drunk and a man picked them up and took care of them until they got sober when he let them fly away. It was very funny to see them but there are many people who get drunk and stagger around like the sparrows.

And Now I must say Good Bye.

Your true Friend,

ADA L. C. S.

14 years old—lost hearing at 1 year—under instruction 4½ years.



## ABOUT THIS INSTITUTION.

I have chosen to write to you about this Institution. I hope that you will be much interested in what I say. This is sometimes called the Deaf and Dumb asylum; of course it is not an asylum but an institution of instruction. An asylum is a place of refuge for orphans. This is a school of instruction for the Deaf and Dumb pupils where they can be educated and become very useful men and women. The Directors are members of this institution and assist it on purpose for the education of the Deaf and Dumb. In ancient times the Deaf mutes were never educated but now every enlightened nation has schools for their instruction. Before coming to school to be educated they are very ignorant of reading and writing. Their minds do not understand how to write and read but some have intelligent countenances and some have not. The ignorant deafmutes are much astonished at the many strange things which are taught to them. Our teachers instruct us on many subjects and it is very difficult to teach the ignorant pupils when they begin to learn the alphabet and several words at first. They come for their minds to be enlightened and lead an useful life to their friends when they become very useful men and women. When they are ignorant, they can not convey their ideas by signs, but can imitate the intelligent girls in making signs. They must try to be educated themselves. In a few months they can learn several words which are very simple. They should endeavor to correct and improve. An education is a very important and praise-worthy thing. It is necessary for the deafmutes to study. Their parents send them to be educated in Philadelphia when they are ignorant. When they are at school, they must not waste most of their time in their idleness, but they are expected to be diligent in their studies. An inattentive and careless pupil who does not try to improve, will not be kept in the Institution. The boys of this Inst have a shop and learn shoemaking and tailoring for their trades. The girls learn dressmaking and fancy work in the afternoon. On Thursday the girls have a half holiday and also the boys on Saturday for shopping. They frequently see a glass case of curiosities and many beautiful things for their pleasure. They are at liberty to go anywhere on their holidays. They must show passes at the door on going and returning back at 5 o'clock. It is against the rules of this Institution to go out without a pass and the Directors always make good laws for them. On Thanksgiving, Christmas and

New Year's day we have holidays, we have a good turkey for dinner and spend most of our time enjoying ourselves during the holidays. Some speak of going home to spend the holidays from Christmas till they come in New Year's day. I think it was the merriest time of the year. When schools close for vacation, all the pupils scatter all over the State during vacation. They pass the summer with their folks for two months. Dr Gallaudet established the first institute for the Deaf and Dumb in America at Hartford sixty years ago. Abbeé d' Epée invented the language of signs on purpose for the deafmutes. He was a distinguished Frenchman. If he had not invented signs— "Oh poor" deafmutes would have grown up in ignorance— They must be grateful to the kind heavenly father for his success. I suppose the Deafmutes are very glad to acquire knowledge and to be intelligent beings. Now there are a great many deafmutes appearing rapidly in the United States since Abbeé d' Epée invented the signs. I have heard Philadelphia institution is much better than any of the other institutions. I do not know whether it is much better or not.

EMMA J. H.

17 years old—lost hearing at 15 months—has been here 2 years—was in school at Pittsburgh before she came here.

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#### SPIDERS.

Spiders are ugly insects. No body likes them. Every body hates them. Some persons were afraid of them. They have eight long legs and four on each side. They have a round body like a ball. There are a great many different kinds of spiders. Some are black, some are spotted, some are almost as large as flies. I don't know how many eyes they have but they have no wings. They spin a fine thread out of their bodies. They can walk on the ceiling without falling as well as flies. They weave very beautiful webs. They make them in the corners of rooms, gardens, and other places. After a spider makes her web, she crawls into the hole and waits for some thing to be caught in it. Spiders are great gluttons. A great spider will eat as many as fifty flies in a day if it can get them. The bite of some spiders is poisonous but some spiders are harmless. I would not like to be bitten by a spider. There are some spiders in Africa, India, Asia and other countries. The Palentura is a poisonous spider. A neat woman brushes down the cob-webs which she sees in the

corners of rooms and kills the spider. It is not wrong to kill them. Were you ever bitten by a spider? Are you afraid of them? Did you ever see a spider?

MARY L. R.

16 years old—born deaf—under instruction 5 years.

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SCHOOL.

I have taken the liberty of writing a composition on school that you may know what schools are built for. What is a school! It is a place for the education of children to enlighten their minds by learning to read and write and cipher. It is not a place to idle nor waste time in. In the olden times there were no good schools of any kind for the instruction of children and those who lived then grew up in ignorance and vice, but ever since the olden times have gone away there are many new and beautiful schools established in nearly every State where the children can obtain a good education and fill their minds with knowledge. They need not grow up in ignorance any more because there are schools for them to enter, but what a pity it is that some miserable children cannot go to school in order to enlighten their minds because they have no money to pay. Some mothers of poor children who are well educated often teach their children how to read and write while they are not able to attend a school. There are a great many schools for speaking children, for the blind, and deaf and dumb. What would happen if there were no schools for the instruction of children? If there were none, the children in the World would have to grow up in ignorance and vice because they could not enter a school in which to learn to be better and wiser children. There are so many kinds of books in schools which children have to study that I can hardly describe them all to you by name. I will tell you about at what age the speaking children begin to attend school. At the age of 6 or 7 they begin to attend school, but when very young they are in primary schools till they know all the letters of the alphabet and can read and cipher and then they will be put in higher schools. There are schools for the deafmutes. These schools are very different from the former schools. The deafmutes are allowed to attend school at the age of ten and 12 to 20. If there were no schools for the deaf and dumb, they would grow up in ignorance; and probably they would be as wild as savages are if their minds were dark, and they

would know nothing about God and Jesus Christ. Schools are certain and important places for knowledge. There are many colleges and high schools in the world for the speaking children and for the colored children and also there is a college at Washington for the deafmute boys, not for the girls, and it is a very mean thing that the deafmute girls have no college for a high education as the boys have. Attending a school is truly a great pleasure and comfortable thing because if we do not attend school in order to enlighten our minds we would certainly be unpleasant and unhappy, but sit in a chair without reading and it is very useless for us to be stupid. If we have a good education we can get more pleasure than in ignorance for we can rejoice ourselves by reading books or newspapers. You will find out that a school is truly an interesting and pleasant thing to attend and helps you to be better off than being a dunce. But persons who waste much time in school by being idle will be sorry when they find out that they cannot read well nor rejoice themselves whenever they see others who never wasted any time at school reading very diligently and looking cheerful. The children must not despise a school nor say it is a humbug. I have found out that the school which I have attended is truly very interesting and profitable to me and I am very glad that we have a deafmute school so that we can learn as well as speaking girls can and I am very thankful to God for putting the idea in the man who first planned a deaf and dumb school and who invented signs for deafmutes. We can talk by signs with our hands or by spelling with one hand and there are many semimutes who are taught how to speak and read lips. I am a semimute and can read lips as others can, because I could speak and hear before I became deaf at the age of six. The wild savages of some far away countries have no schools for instruction and so they are growing up in vice and ignorance and they need an education, but they do not know how to establish a school. I am glad to know that some good missionaries are establishing schools for them. I would like to tell you what books the deafmutes have to study in their schools. Geography, Physical Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, English and United States History, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c. Some deafmutes understand and know as much of these books as speaking people do. How thankful we all should be for our schools.

KATIE T.

19 years old—lost hearing at 6 years—under instruction about 6 years.

## WINTER.

Winter is the coldest season of the year. In the winter days are short and the nights long. The winter months are December, January and February. December is the first month of winter and the last of the year. The longest nights and shortest days in the whole year are in the latter part of December. The roofs are covered with snow, and icicles hang from the eaves. Do you know how icicles are made? The sun shines on the snow and the water freezes while it runs down. The birds and insects do not stay in the air because it is very cold. They can stay in their holes. When the snow is on the ground, the birds can get nothing to eat. Poor little birds! You must pity them and throw them some crumbs. The snow falls deep. The rivers are frozen. Many boys want to skate on the ice. They are very fond of skating. Sometimes the people think that the ice is strong enough but they may get drowned. The ice breaks up in the river and the ground becomes very muddy. We spend long winter evenings by the fire-side, reading, sewing, &c. Sometimes the night is much colder than the day, because the sun is not in the sky. I think that persons like winter better than summer. Perhaps I am mistake. I like the winter best, because often you can take a sleigh-ride and spend an evening by the fire-side of a friend. Sometimes persons cannot go out because they are afraid that they will get frozen. We put up our stoves, shut our windows and doors and keep warm as well as we can. You look at the sun. It rises in the southeast and sets in the southwest. In Greenland there is perpetual snow. People are going to a party, theatre and ball, and they enter the sleigh. It makes them full of fun. We have a grand time in winter evenings. Little children sometimes cry because it is very cold. What a pity! Little babies are very fond of looking out of the window. The horses draw the sleighs, also the little boys and girls sled on the snow. Babies make them pleasant. People wear thick clothes, sacks, fur &c in winter. People put snow into a cup and it is full. Then they put some sugar in and then eat it with a spoon. In winter the ocean will not freeze because it is not still water which only freezes in winter. The horses walk across the ice. The first day of January is New Year and is very generally observed as a holiday. Last week I was talking with a young lady who is very intelligent. I found out that it is the custom for gentlemen to call on their friends on that day. I went to my home. I was walking on Walnut

St. and saw many baskets hanging on the door knobs. They were very beautiful for cards. We have fine amusement in skating and sleighing in winter.

LIZZIE K. N.

18 years old—lost hearing at 2 years—under instruction 7 years.

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#### ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENA.

The Atmosphere is a vast ocean of air surrounding the whole sphere. Like the waters of the sea, it is in ceaseless motion; its quietude is disturbed by various disturbances which daily occur in the regions above and round us. As it is elastic, at high places the pressure is very light; at the earth's surface it is fifteen pounds to every square inch. It is supposed to be forty miles high; beyond this, there is no atmosphere. How still is all in the place so far up; no joyous voice is heard; no busy life breaks the deep silence—what a joyless void it must be! What would our world be without an atmosphere and without its circulation? Decay would invade the land and leave it on its departure a barren wilderness.

Whence does Wind come? No human foot has explored the region above to find its mysterious source. It has no repose; it knows no rest—the different temperatures of upper and lower regions cause constant changes which are accompanied by varying velocities from the slow motion of a rustling breeze to the speed of a hurricane. There are various winds. The greatest danger to the caravan of the desert is its hot wind called the Simoom, rising like hot air from a furnace. There is little hope for salvation from this wind-storm, thousands are lost on the vast waste every year. Another hot wind similar to that of the desert visits the Eastern Hemisphere; it absorbs the moisture—cracks up the earth and leaves marks of its devastation everywhere; while another blows, carrying to other climes the dust of the desert. In some places cold winds rushing down from the snowcapped mountains, carry with them great violence; cover cities with great darkness and the seas giving rise to mighty rolling waves, cover their shores with wrecks. How terribly it blows; down fall majestic trees of forests; buildings are torn to pieces and many persons perish.

Notwithstanding these desolations, the winds are useful; they open the commerce of the seas and the society of nations is bound together by them; they break up the deadly calms of nature;

purify the noxious air; the warm wind softens the rigor of the icy climes and the cool breezes fan the heat of the tropical regions.

Vapor is only an invisible mass of water, absorbed by the influences of the sun from the waters of seas, lakes &c and floated into high places of the atmosphere and from the beautiful network of these vapors, clouds are formed. They exist at various altitudes and are seen all the year round in various forms. They soar both in high and low places; on mountains while the clouds are below them, there are grand views in the valleys glowing in grandeur, and from the clouds so heavy and dark that they dim the sun's brilliancy, rain comes. This results from the meeting of two columns of air of different temperatures; another effect of their combination is blasts of wind. In high places where there is little air, it is supposed no rain ever falls, but in climes where there are sudden changes of temperature, torrents of rain accompanied with rolling thunders and sheets of lightning descend, swelling the flowing rivers, watering the parched earth and cooling the burning plains. In our country after a rainfall the face of nature changes; everything is to the eyes a luxury; new life to the fainting world has come.

Summer rains come not during the cold of winter; their drops give place to congealed flakes of snow—pure white gems to the desolate winter, a mantle of warmth to nature deprived of its summer's splendors.

It comes down in a maddening whirl from the icy regions above, when there is no warm sun to disturb its coming. In rigid climes and on high rugged mountains where few things can flourish, there is snow undisturbed for ages. Snow comes when the temperature of air is near or below the freezing point, and it is a jubilee time to us during its visit.

There are more things that come from the atmosphere beside storms of hail, snow and rain. Dew collects on things when there is no rain; it is only moisture in nature, and Hoarfrost is the congealed drops of dew, occurring at the beginning and end of winter when the air is moist and the nights cold. Stalks of grass, low bushes and others that peep out upon their cold surroundings are clothed with its delicate crystals of beauty as if glittering in the smiles of their Maker. Besides all these phenomena there is the support which the atmosphere gives to life; without it there would be neither animal nor vegetable existence.

NETTIE R. W.

Lost hearing at 7 years—under instruction 7 years.

# LIST OF PUPILS

CONNECTED WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1879.

## MALES.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Adams, Ulysses G.	Wrightsville,	York.
Allabough, Brewster R.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Allen, Corey	Meshoppen,	Wyoming.
Anthony, Alvin W.	Lehigh Gap,	Carbon.
Applegate, James W. D.	Altoona,	Blair.
Avery, John F.	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Babcock, Ernest M.	Jackson,	Susquehanna.
Baer, John A.	Town Line,	Luzerne.
Baker, Geo. B. McC.	Beaver Meadow,	Columbia.
Barker, Roland M.	Ebensburg,	Cambria.
Bell, Jacob C.	Conshohocken,	Montgomery.
Biegle, Joshua E.	Bedford,	Bedford.
Bitner, Geo. B. McC.	Port Royal,	Juniata.
Boland, John	Dunmore,	Lackawanna.
Boucher, Henry C.	Glade,	Somerset.
Bowers, Geo. B. McC.	Millersburg,	Dauphin.
Bradley, William H.	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
Braund, Ulysses G.	Towanda,	Bradford.
Brinkley, Clarence C.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Britton, John A.	Scott,	Lackawanna.
Brown, Joseph	Newtown,	Bucks.
Burckhardt, Christian	New Holland,	Lancaster.
Burge, William	Dunmore,	Lackawanna.
Butler, William A.	Ralston,	Lycoming.
Campbell, Samuel H.	Waterloo,	Juniata.
Carney, Isaac R.	Woodstown,	Salem, N. J.
Carr, Edward J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Christman, Jefferson	Allentown,	Lehigh.
Clark, John G.	Williamsburg,	Blair.
Clinch, John J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Cole, Charles	Blooming Valley,	Crawford.
Coligan, John	Susquehanna,	Susquehanna.
Coligan, Charles	Susquehanna,	Susquehanna.
Connolly, Patrick	Beaver Falls,	Beaver.
Cooper, Thomas D.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Coyle, James J.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Crawn, Bethuel	Swartswood,	Sussex, N. J.
Crum, Willis E.	Coalmont,	Huntingdon.



NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
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Samuel	Boonton,	Morris, N. J.
Ben M.	Newberry,	Lycoming.
William H.	West Middlesex,	Mercer.
Samuel L.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
John P.	Lock Haven,	Clinton.
Michael	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Thomas D.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
John P.	Plymouth,	Luzerne.
Thomas	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
George W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Jose O.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Frank E.	Waymart,	Wayne.
William W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Frederick	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Trick	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
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Frank, Sylvester P.	Muncy,	Lycoming.
John	Auburn,	Schuylkill.
William	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
Thomas T.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Daniel	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
John E.	Lyona,	Crawford.
Anthony H.	Lynnport,	Lehigh.
James	Tamaqua,	Schuylkill.
Lewis W.	Lancaster,	Lancaster.
Morris N.	Archibald,	Lackawanna.
John F.	Salem,	Salem, N. J.
James B.	Bernice,	Sullivan.
Charles F.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Philip	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
John	Douglasville,	Berks.
Samuel H.	Shamokin,	Northumberland.
Henry W.	Reading,	Berks.
Charles E.	Newark,	Essex, N. J.
Henry W.	Petersburg,	Lancaster.
Isaac H.	Frankford,	Sussex, Del.
Edwin	Ursina,	Somerset.
John	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
Edmund L.	Dallastown,	York.
William	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Thomas L.	Bradford,	McKean.
William H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Alfred	Harrisburg,	Dauphin.
Frank, William H.	Roulette,	Potter.
John, William T.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Andrew	Rochester,	Beaver.
Robert	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
William E.	Beverly,	Burlington, N. J.
William H.	Rome,	Bradford.
Edwin	Mahanoy City,	Schuylkill.
Frank H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Franklin K.	West Chester,	Chester.
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NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Judge, John S.	Carbondale,	Lackawanna
Judge, Patrick F.	Seranton,	Lackawanna.
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Klingensmith, George F.	New Castle,	Lawrence.
Koller, Charles T.	Shrewsbury,	York.
Krafft, Julius	Reading,	Berks.
Krause, Oliver N.	Schnecksville,	Lehigh.
Lee, George N.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Lee, William	Catasauqua,	Lehigh.
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Lohse, William L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Lucabough, Oliver F.	Summit,	York.
Lupoldt, Jacob A.	Short Mountain,	Dauphin.
McCullough, Joseph W.	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
McDonnell, Patrick	Archibald,	Lackawanna.
McDonough, John	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
McElhare, Geo. B. McC.	Green Village,	Franklin.
McGahan, Aloysius	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McMenamin, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
McMickle, Francis H.	Deckertown,	Sussex, N. J.
McMickle, Morris C.	Deckertown,	Sussex, N. J.
McMonigle, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Maginnis, Willie	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Manning, Lincoln	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Maroney, Edward	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Marshall, Charles McC.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Massey, Joseph	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
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Miles, William A.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
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Murphy, William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
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Oakes, Dennis	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
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O'Neill, Owen	Wyalusing,	Bradford.
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Philip, William J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
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Purvis, Timothy	Ephrata,	Lancaster.
Quinn, Thomas	Shamokin,	Northumberland

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ies	Pine Grove,	Schuylkill.
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on E.	Cochran's Mills,	Armstrong.
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Albert	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
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William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
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Villiam	Woodbury,	Gloucester, N. J.
seph	Friendsville,	Susquehanna.
y A.	Standing Stone,	Bradford.

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Annis, Alice E.	Erie,	Erie,
Bailey, Weavey A.	Rouzersville,	Franklin.
Barnitz, Camilla A.	York,	York.
Barstow, Sarah E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
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Beninger, Lydia A.	Meshoppen,	Wyoming.
Bennet, Mary L.	Orange,	Essex, N. J.
Berry, Agnes	Sharpsville,	Mercer.
Bicksler, Lilly A.	Heilmansdale,	Lebanon.
Bloomfield, Lilly	Trenton,	Mercer, N. J.
Boyd, Arabella	Cattfish,	Clarion.
Brooks, Ida B.	York,	York.
Burge, Harriet L.	Dunmore,	Lackawanna.
Byron, Annie	Wilkesbarre,	Luzerne.
Cannon, Mary J.	Shenandoah,	Schuylkill.
Catherwood, Ann	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Clancey, Mamie E.	Providence,	Lackawanna.
Collins, Bridget	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Cross, Anna	Platea,	Erie.
Dawson, Mary	Harrisburg,	Dauphin.
Dever, Ida C.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Devlin, Catharine A.	Gloucester,	Camden, N. J.
Dillman, Hannah	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
Dipple, Emma S.	Patterson,	Juniata.
Diven, Julia A.	Waterloo,	Juniata.
Dogherty, Catharine A.	Olyphant,	Lackawanna.
Downey, Mary G.	Litiz,	Lancaster.
Dunlap, Maggie	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Early, Sarah A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Eckenroth, Annie	Reading,	Berks.
Egan, Sarah	Plains,	Luzerne.
Eggley, Louisa	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Egner, Maria	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Eisele, Kate	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
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Everhard, Susan M.	Easton,	Northampton.
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Farrell, Mary	Laddsburg,	Bradford.
Fitzpatrick, Catharine	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Foley, Julia A.	Flanders,	Morris, N. J.
Fratt, Mary R.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Freed, Catharine A.	New Ringold,	Schuylkill.
Funk, Fannie L.	Coburn,	Centre.
Garbet, Anna M.	Archibald,	Lackawanna.
George, Vannettie C.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Gillett, Annie	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Gilmartin, Agnes	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Glenn, Tessie E.	Carlisle,	Cumberland.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
r, Emaline,	Cameron,	Cameron.
atie	New Oxford,	York.
Julia	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ura B.	Zollarsville,	Washington.
nnie	Shenandoah,	Schuylkill.
Frances	Gloucester,	Camden, N. J.
ra	Elk Creek,	Erie.
Sarah A.	Allensville,	Mifflin.
ier, Louisa H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
s, Lizzie L.	Mantua,	Gloucester, N. J.
Louisa	Mechanicsville,	Cumberland.
l, Margaret	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Ida M.	Scott,	Lackawanna.
Katy	Reading,	Berks.
Victoria A.	Mauricetown,	Cumberland, N. J.
iler, Catharine	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
h, Elizabeth	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
Iary	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
ophia L.	McClure,	Snyder.
ist, Eliza L. D.	Spring Forge,	York.
Elizabeth	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Annie	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
n, Mary	Ursina,	Somerset.
Mary	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
arah	Moorhead,	Allegheny.
e, Sarah E.	York,	York.
aura L.	Wrightsville,	York.
Hattie A.	Wilkesbarre,	Luzerne.
z, Retta T.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
elen	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Catharine	Morris Run,	Tioga.
ora	Jonestown,	Lebanon.
y, Sarah J.	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
y, Drusilla H.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
ott, Mary J.	Williamsport,	Lycoming.
ld, Catharine	Dunmore,	Lackawanna.
is, Margaret	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
hlin, Everina E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
n, Sarah	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
gh, Carrie	Morris Run,	Tioga.
Sarah	Reading,	Berks.
Theresa	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
y, Mary A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Ella C.	Kimberton,	Chester.
y, Lizzie	Beach Creek,	Clinton.
ary E.	Bloomsburg,	Columbia.
a, Kate	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
llen S.	Saegersville,	Lehigh.
a J.		Bradford.
Anna B.	Millville,	Cumberland, N. J.
Ellen	Media,	Delaware.
Iary	Ashley,	Luzerne,
Mary A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Mary J.	Ephrata,	Lancaster.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Renner, Mary L.	Spinnerstown,	Bucks.
Richards, Sarah C.	Spangsville,	Berks.
Rively, Hannah R.	Lock Haven,	Clinton.
Ross, Mary J.	Lower Augusta,	Northumberland.
Ryan, Anne	Plains,	Luzerne.
Scherger, Christina	New Castle,	Lawrence.
Schultz, Louisa	Mauch Chunk,	Carbon.
Schwartz, Margaret E.	Rail Road,	York.
Scott, Jane P.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Seal, Sarah I.	Beaver Spring,	Snyder.
Seasholtz, Esther	Grater's Ford,	Montgomery.
Seel, Mary C.	Beechwood,	Cameron.
Shaddy, Ida J.	Clinton Dale,	Clinton.
Shaddy, Anna B.	Clinton Dale,	Clinton.
Shaffer, Emma	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Shappell, Louisa E.	Shoemakersville,	Berks.
Siegel, Margaretta T.	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
Sloate, Emma P.	South Montrose,	Susquehanna.
Sloate, Isabella	South Montrose,	Susquehanna.
Smith, Ada L. C.	Hamburg,	Berks.
Smith, Elizabeth E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Smull, Martha W.	Pottstown,	Montgomery.
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Stumpf, Mary J.	Brady,	Indiana.
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Tarbit, Catharine	Columbia,	Lancaster.
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Vought, Emma	Danville,	Montour.
Walter, Kate M.	Millbach,	Lebanon.
Weil, Janette	Plymouth,	Luzerne.
Wentz, Ellen S.	Strinestown,	York.
Werts, Mary E.	Westport,	Clinton.
Wertz, Ellie	Newport,	Perry.
Westerhood, Elizabeth	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Westerhood, Jeanette B.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Whitman, Hettie K.	Reading,	Berks.
Widenor, Margaret G.	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
Wilson, Anna H.	Fraekville,	Schuylkill.
Woodall, Ann E.	East Nanticoke,	Luzerne.
Worrall, Sallie E.	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Wythe, Sarah A.	Minersville,	Schuylkill.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and eighty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred and forty dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and are re-opened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time all the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins the class after its formation.

Payments are required to be made in advance every six months, and a bond given to the Institution (approved by the Treasurer) within six months after the admission of the pupil, to be signed by the applicant, and a responsible surety, who must be a resident of Philadelphia or its vicinity, when it is possible.

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children *before* the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them *after* it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the names of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years; and before they can be admitted, satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out, it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the State fund is limited; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Applications for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made to the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances and capacity of the deaf mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years, which may be extended in certain cases to eight years.

## STATE OF DELAWARE.

Applications for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the State. The term allowed is five years, which may be extended by the Governor to eight years.



### QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions:

What is the name of the child? (Mention the whole of its name.)

What is the age of the child? (Mention the year, month, day and place of birth.)

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside? (Mention the County and nearest Post-Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child?

Are any of them deaf and dumb?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, or is it known that there have been any deaf and dumb, either on the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinated?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles or whooping cough?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease? If so, how and at what age?

Was there any relationship between parents before marriage?

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### SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, BEQUESTS, Etc.

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Received by any member of the Board of Directors.

Donations to the Library, of Books, Maps, Pictures, etc., and to the Cabinet of Apparatus, Specimens, Curiosities of Nature and Art, will be received at the Institution.

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### SCHOLARSHIP.

A Donation or Bequest of \$5,000 will found a Scholarship, which shall bear the donor's, or such other name as he may designate.

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### FORM OF A DEVISE OR BEQUEST.

I give, devise and bequeath to "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," etc.

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 Kentucky Deaf Mute (2 copies)—Kentucky Institution.  
 Mutes' Companion (2 copies)—Minnesota Institution.  
 Deaf Mute Advance (2 copies)—Frank Read, Esq., Illinois  
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 Mute Journal of Nebraska—Nebraska Institution.  
 Deaf Mute Index—Colorado Institution.  
 Kansas Star—Kansas Institution.  
 The Tablet—West Virginia Institution.  
 The Educator—New York Institution.  
 Deaf Mute Ranger—Texas Institution.  
 The Silent Observer—Tennessee Institution.  
 Deaf Mute Record—Missouri Institution.  
 Deaf Mute Press—Wisconsin Institution.  
 The Raindrop—Western Pennsylvania Institution.  
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Sharpless & Son,	5 00	Boric,	50 00
Cash,	5 00		

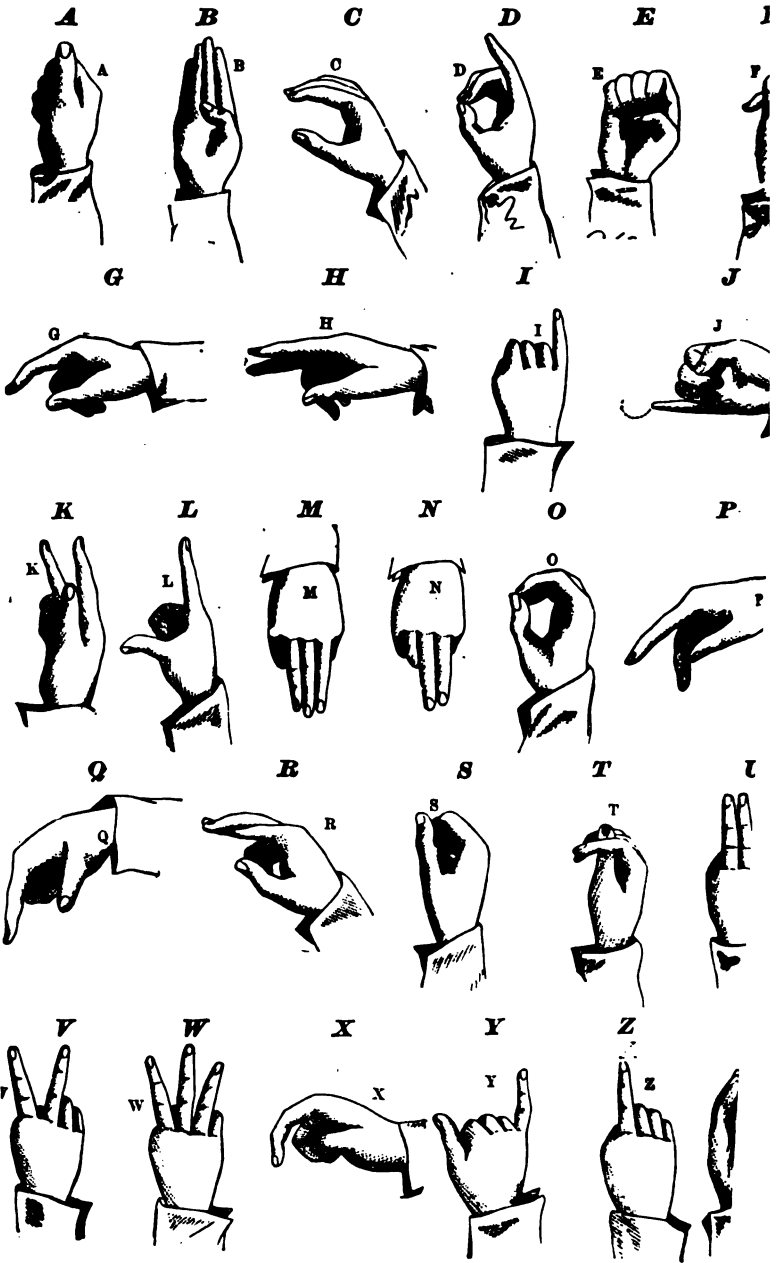
Allen, Lane & Scott, Printing Cards.

Knickerbocker Ice Company, two tons Coal.

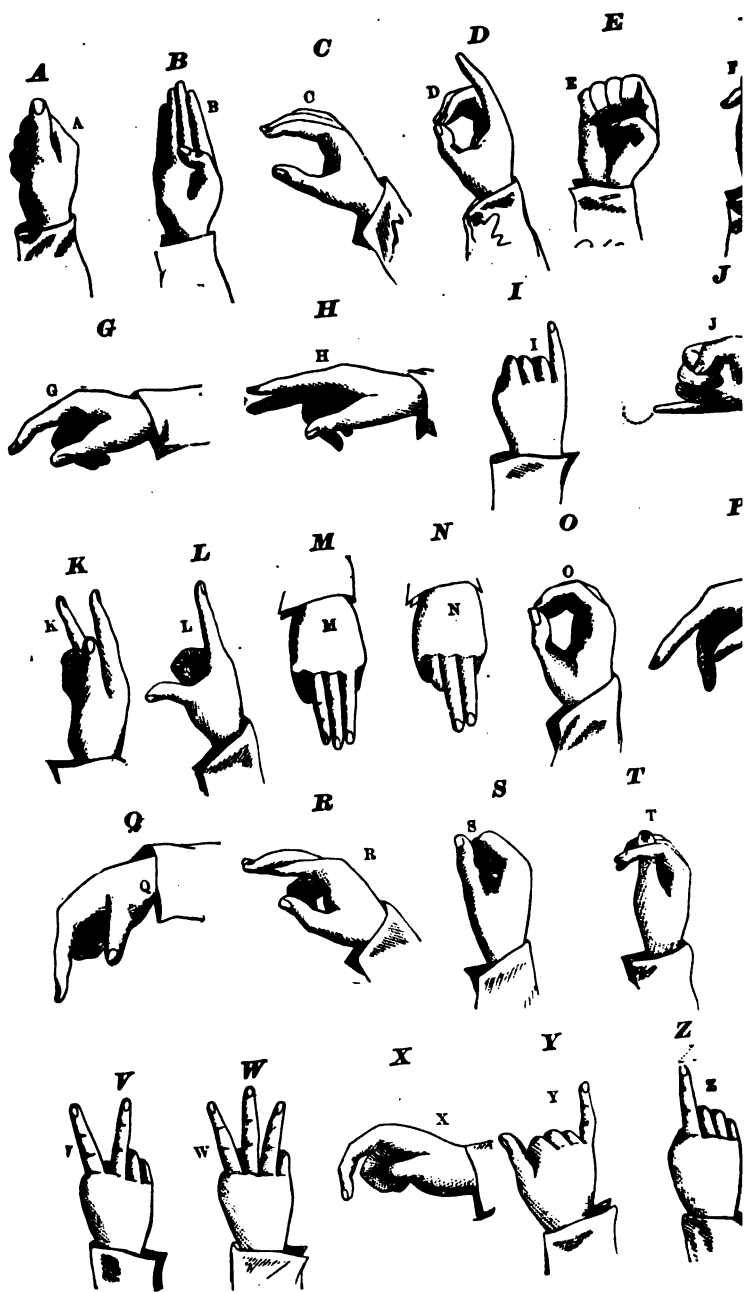
D. M. Zimmerman, Treasurer Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company.

General W. J. Sewell, West Jersey Railroad Company.



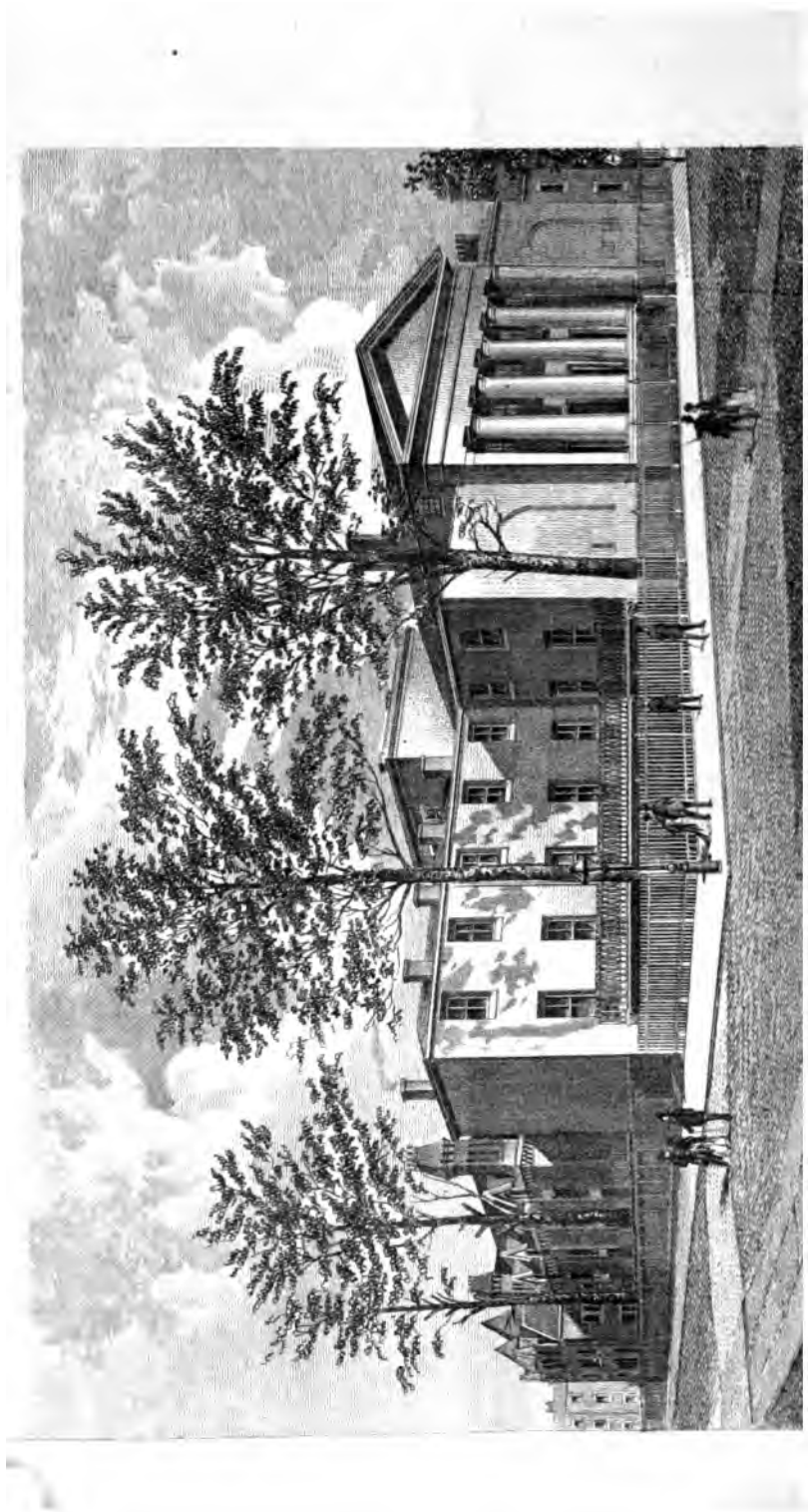
















THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
DEAF AND DUMB  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1880.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

FRANKLIN PRINTING HOUSE, 22 HUDSON ST.

1881.



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# OFFICERS FOR 1881.

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**GEORGE A.** WOOD,

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T. HEWSON BACHE, M. D.

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JAMES J. BARCLAY.

TREASURER,

S. WEIR LEWIS.

DIRECTORS,

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**C**harles Wheeler,  
**S**amuel A. Crozer, of Delaware,  
**J**oseph Patterson,  
**I**saac Hazlehurst,  
**D**aniel M. Fox,  
**S**tephen H. Brooke,  
**C**aleb J. Milne,  
**E**milen Hutchinson,  
**S**amuel Bradford,  
**C**harles C. Harrison,

William A. Porter,  
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William G. Thomas,  
Charles S. Lewis,  
A. Sydney Biddle,  
John T. Morris,  
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Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D.,  
Craig Biddle,  
Rev. Wm. Neilson Mc Vickar, D. D.,  
Joseph M. Wilson.

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Joseph Patterson,  
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Stephen H. Brooke,  
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Samuel Bradford,  
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Mrs. Richard D. Wood,  
" Edward Yarnall,  
Miss Mary N. Logan,  
Mrs. Henry Reed,  
" S. Weir Lewis,

Miss Eleanor C. Patterson,  
Mrs. Frederick Collins,  
" James Lesley,  
Miss Mary J. Boardman,  
Mrs. Henry C. Lea,  
" E. W. Hutter.



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**CONSULTING PHYSICIANS,**

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J. M. DA COSTA, M. D.,

JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D.,

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J. FORSYTH MEIGS, M. D.

**CONSULTING OCUList,**

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**CONSULTING AURIST,**

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**JOSHUA FOSTER.**

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T. JEFFERSON TRIST,	LAURA NELSON,
THOMAS BURNSIDE,	ANN P. COULTER,
JACOB D. KIRKHUFF,	MARY E. ZIEGLER,
A. L. E. CROUTER,	JAMES MILNOR PRATT,
JOHN P. WALKER,	JOHN H. PETTENGILL,
GEORGE L. WEED, JR.,	WILLIAM G. JENKINS,
HENRY S. HITCHCOCK,	JEROME T. ELWELL.

**TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION.**

REBECCA H. CROPPER,                      EMMA GARRETT.

**TEACHER OF DRAWING.**

LYDIA EDGAR.

**TEACHER OF LITHOGRAPHY.**

HIRAM P. ARMS, JR.

**SUPERINTENDENT.**

RICHARD T. CADBURY.

*Matron*—GERTRUDE A. KIRBY.

*Assistant Matron*—S. R. BRIGGS.

*Housekeeper*—ANNA M. NATHANS.

*Dressmaker*—ELECTA M. PETERS.

*Steward*—DAVID J. STEVENSON.

*Superintendent of the Shoe-Shop*—ADAM S. HINKLE.

*Superintendent of the Tailors'-Shop*—EDWARD S. PURNELL.

# REPORT.

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**TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA: TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC CHARITIES, AND TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.**

Another year of deep anxiety to the Directors has closed, but they are now cheered by the hope that the Legislature will take prompt and efficient measures to repay the Institution the expenses incurred in maintaining and educating the indigent deaf mute pupils of the State. The responsibility assumed by the Directors was great, but, it is believed, it was dictated by a wise benevolence, and will be approved by a generous and humane people.

While the fiscal concerns of the Institution caused those interested with its management grave concern, they are gratified in being able to state that in other respects its condition is very satisfactory. Good order and kind feeling prevail. The discipline is parental.

The pupils are pursuing their studies with commendable assiduity, and their progress is shown by their compositions appended to this Report.

No change has taken place in the system of instruction.

Great care is taken of the health of the pupils. They are provided with an appropriate diet, comfortable clothing and well-dried sleeping rooms, and they enjoy proper exercise and

instructive recreation. The teachers and other officers of the Institution discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner.

On the 5th day of May, Mr. Benjamin Hallowell, Jr., resigned his situation as Superintendent of the Institution, and his wife, Mrs. Lydia T. Hallowell, resigned her situation as housekeeper. They bear with them the kind wishes of the Board for their prosperity.

Mr. Richard T. Cadbury has been appointed Superintendent, and Mrs. Anna M. Nathans housekeeper.

The expenditures of the Institution are guarded with a careful economy. The account of the Treasurer, which accompanies this Report, exhibits the income received, and the amount expended in maintaining the charity.

On the first day of January last there were 176 male and 143 female pupils in the Institution. Total, 319.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Since admitted, . . . . .	35	29	64
Discharged, . . . . .	37	21	58
Died, . . . . .	1		1
Remaining, . . . . .	173	151	324

Of the whole number of pupils,

BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	
158	130	288	are supported by the State of Pennsylvania.
10	13	23	“ “ “ “ New Jersey.
2		2	“ “ “ “ Delaware.
1	1	2	“ “ “ City of Philadelphia.
2	7	9	“ “ “ their friends or Institution.

The Directors again invite the friends of the deaf mute to found scholarships. There are now five: two created by the late John P. Crozer, two by Mrs. John Farnum, Mrs. Charles Wheeler and Mrs. Thomas Wistar Brown, to commemorate the memory of Mr. John Farnum, and one founded from a legacy bequeathed to the Institution by the late John Wright.

These scholarships will prove to be of inestimable advantage to the deaf mute.

The fund to aid deserving deaf mutes who were formerly pupils of the Institution, and are deserving and need assistance, has not been increased. A home for such is, in the opinion of the Directors, deserving the favorable consideration of the opulent and humane.

A legacy of \$414.61, bequeathed to the Institution by the late Miss Eliza Harlan, has been received.

A much larger legacy has been bequeathed to the Institution by the late benevolent Miss Mary Shields, which, when received, will enable the Directors to extend more widely the benefits of this charity. With the exception of the means furnished by the Commonwealth for the education and support of her indigent deaf mute pupils, a small legacy from a benevolent citizen of the interior and the legacy of Miss Amy Doughten, of the State of Delaware, all other donations and legacies have been derived from citizens of Philadelphia. But the benefits of their liberality have been enjoyed by the whole State. Instances are constantly occurring where those who are not entitled to the bounty of the State, are yet deserving of the deepest sympathy, and are admitted into this Institution, and are educated and supported by it. Recently a female from Indiana County, who was too old to be received on the State Foundation, was educated and supported by the Institution, and thus furnished with the means of rational enjoyment and self-support. There is now on the Foundation of the Institution a young lady from Erie and a little girl from Harrisburg.

In the opinion of the Directors there is no Institution where a more judicious economy is practiced, where more thorough instruction is imparted, or where the State could more advantageously place her pupils, or where her interest could be more carefully guarded.

The Report of the attending physician herewith submitted exhibits the sanitary condition of the charity.

The Directors mourn the death of two of their most valued associates. The Rev. William Rudder, D. D., died at his residence on Pine Street on the 30th day of January, after a short illness. In him the deaf and dumb have lost a sincere friend who took a lively interest in their welfare. Religious services were held in his church, St. Stephen's, on the afternoon of the third Sunday of each month for their benefit. Dr. Rudder was a learned theologian, deeply versed in Biblical and general literature, and justly exercised great influence in the councils of his Church. He was a most attractive preacher, and his powerful eloquence enchained the attention of his auditors.

By him the violated law spoke out  
Its thunders, and by him, in strains as sweet  
As angels use, the Gospel whispered peace.

The death of Dr. Rudder was followed not long after by that of his Reverend Brother Dr. Henry A. Boardman. The action of the Directors in relation to this melancholy event will be found in the Appendix.

But it was not only among the Directors that these sad losses occurred. Mr. Amos L. Pettengill was cut down in the bloom of life. He died on the 18th of December, after an illness of a few days.

He was a gentleman of liberal education, and discharged his arduous duties with such assiduity and fidelity that he deserved and received the approbation of the Principal and Directors. The high esteem in which he was held by his associates is exhibited in their proceedings expressive of their regret for his loss. These proceedings will be found in the Report of the Principal. The Directors commend this Report and that of the Superintendent to the consideration of the contributors.

The Sunday Schools are progressing very satisfactorily. The pupils take great interest in them.

The Directors tender their cordial acknowledgments to the ladies' Committee for their acceptable services.

In surrendering up their trust to the Contributors the Direc-

tors invoke the blessing of the Lord of all on this noble charity,  
and on those intrusted with its management.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

*President.*

ATTEST: JAMES J. BARCLAY,

*Secretary.*

*Philadelphia, January 5th, 1881.*





For Receipts from September 30, 1879, to September 30, 1880.  
 Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in account with S. Weir Lewis, Treas.  
 Cr.

79. t. 30.	By Balance due the Institution.....	\$15,173 29
180. t. 30.	By Cash received to this date, viz.:	
	The State of Pennsylvania, for indigent Pupils, viz.: from March 1, 1878, to September 1, 1878.....	36,714 75
	Also, on account of Tuition and Support of indigent Pupils, from September 1, 1878, to March 1, 1879 (\$38,340) on account.....	10,340 00
	The State of New Jersey.....	7,040 84
	The State of Delaware.....	405 00
	The Guardians of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia.....	540 00
	John Wright Scholarship Fund.....	240 00
	Crozer Scholarship Fund, No. 1.....	200 00
	Crozer Scholarship Fund, No. 2.....	200 00
	John Farnum Scholarship Fund, No. 1.....	223 75
	John Farnum Scholarship Fund, No. 2.....	223 75
	Pay Pupils.....	1,857 28
	Interest, Contributions and Life Subscriptions.	6,666 04
	Jones's Estate.....	1,650 09
	Parents and Guardians for transportation of Pupils.....	532 65
	Loans.....	32,000 00
	Bonds and Mortgages.....	16,000 00
	Legacy of Eliza Harland, deceased.....	414 61
	Returned on Bills and sale of old Materials....	124 40
		<u>\$130,546 45</u>
180. t. 1.	By Balance brought down.....	\$5,710 43

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

---

To the President and Directors of the  
 Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN:—At the date of the last report, there were in the Institution three hundred and nineteen pupils. Since that time, sixty-four pupils have been received, fifty-eight dismissed, and one has died, making the present number of pupils three hundred and twenty-four.

The number of accepted applicants who could not be received on account of want of room, at the beginning of the term last September, was somewhat larger than it was the previous year. Then it was twenty-five—all boys; this year it was thirty. It is not expected, however, that the number of applicants who cannot be received for want of sufficient room will go on increasing from year to year. It is nearly certain that at the opening of the term, next September, there will be room for nearly all, if not for all, applicants, as there will be a large number of vacancies to be filled at that time. The boys whose applications had received the favorable action of the Board, who remained waiting after the annual admissions had been made this year, reside in the following named Counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	COUNTIES.	Boys.
Berks .....	2	Luzerne.....	2
Bradford.....	1	McKean.....	1
Bucks .....	1	Montgomery.....	3
Cambria.....	1	Philadelphia.....	6
Carbon .....	1	Schuylkill.....	1
Columbia.....	1	Tioga.....	2
Lackawanna.....	1	Wayne.....	1
Lancaster.....	4		
Lehigh.....	2	Total.....	30

The statistics of the Institution for the year 1880 will be found in the following tabular statements:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of pupils December 31st, 1879, . . .	176	143	319
New pupils admitted during the year 1880, . . .	33	27	60
Pupils readmitted, . . . . .	2	2	4
Total population of the year, . . . . .	211	172	383
Left the Institution during the year, . . . . .	37	21	58
Died, . . . . .	1	...	1
Total December 31st, 1880, . . . . .	173	151	324

The 324 pupils in the Institution, December 31st, 1880, are supported as follows, viz.:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By the State of Pennsylvania, . . . . .	158	130	288
“ “ New Jersey, . . . . .	10	13	23
“ “ Delaware, . . . . .	2	...	2
“ the City of Philadelphia, . . . . .	1	1	2
“ the Institution, . . . . .	...	1	1
“ Scholarships, . . . . .	1	2	3
“ Parents or friends, . . . . .	1	4	5
Total, . . . . .	173	151	324

The 288 pupils supported by the State of Pennsylvania, are from the following-named Counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alleghany.....	3	2	5	Lehigh.....	5	2	7
Armstrong.....	2	..	2	Luzerne.....	5	6	11
Beaver.....	2	..	2	Lycoming.....	2	2	4
Bedford.....	1	..	1	McKean.....	1	1	2
Berks.....	7	8	15	Mercer.....	1	..	1
Blair.....	3	..	3	Mifflin.....	..	1	1
Bradford.....	3	2	5	Monroe.....	..	1	1
Bucks.....	1	1	2	Montgomery.....	3	5	8
Cambria.....	2	..	2	Montour.....	..	1	1
Cameron.....	..	2	2	Northampton.....	2	2	4
Carbon.....	3	2	5	Northumberland.....	2	1	3
Centre.....	2	3	5	Perry.....	2	2	4
Chester.....	..	2	2	Philadelphia.....	42	24	66
Clinton.....	..	2	2	Potter.....	1	..	1
Columbia.....	1	1	2	Schuylkill.....	9	10	19
Crawford.....	2	..	2	Snyder.....	..	2	2
Cumberland.....	1	1	2	Somerset.....	1	1	2
Dauphin.....	3	..	3	Sullivan.....	1	..	1
Delaware.....	1	2	3	Susquehanna.....	5	3	8
Elk.....	1	..	1	Tioga.....	1	2	3
Erie.....	1	1	2	Union.....	3	1	4
Forest.....	2	..	2	Washington.....	..	1	1
Franklin.....	..	1	1	Wayne.....	4	..	4
Huntingdon.....	1	..	1	Westmoreland.....	..	1	1
Juniata.....	2	2	4	Wyoming.....	1	..	1
Lackawanna.....	15	15	30	York.....	3	7	10
Lancaster.....	5	2	7				
Lawrence.....	1	1	2				
Lebanon.....	1	4	5				
				Total.....	158	130	288

The 23 pupils supported by the State of New Jersey, are from the following-named Counties, viz.:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Burlington.....	1	1	2	Mercer.....	..	1	1
Camden.....	2	4	6	Morris.....	..	1	1
Cumberland.....	..	2	2	Salem.....	2	1	3
Essex.....	2	1	3	Warren.....	1	..	1
Gloucester.....	1	2	3				
Hunterdon.....	1	..	1	Total.....	10	13	23

The two pupils supported by the State of Delaware are both from New Castle County.

The sixty new pupils were received from the following-named Counties, viz. :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Berks.....	2	1	3	Northampton.....	1	...	1
Bucks.....	1	...	1	Northumberland.....	1	1	2
Carbon.....	2	2	4	Philadelphia.....	7	6	13
Centre.....	2	1	3	Schuylkill.....	2	2	4
Dauphin.....	1	...	1	Susquehanna.....	...	1	1
Delaware.....	...	1	1	Tioga.....	1	...	1
Lackawanna.....	4	3	7	Union.....	1	1	2
Lancaster.....	3	1	4	Burlington, N. J.....	...	1	1
Lebanon.....	1	...	1	Camden, N. J.....	...	1	1
Lehigh.....	...	1	1	Gloucester, N. J.....	...	1	1
Luzerne.....	2	1	3	Salem, N. J.....	...	1	1
Lycoming.....	1	...	1				
Montgomery.....	1	...	1	Total.....	33	27	60
Montour.....	...	1	1				

The following statement will show, of the new pupils admitted, the number who were born deaf, the cause of deafness in others, age at which hearing was lost ; also, age when admitted, and how supported :

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.									NEW PUPILS ADMITTED.			
	Congenital.	Scarlet Fever.	Spotted Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Disease of Brain or Ears.	Measles.	Convulsions.	Whooping Cough.	Sickness.	Unknown.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Pupils Admitted, AGE WHEN DEAFNESS OCCURRED:	19	3	18	1	11	2	1	1	1	3	33	27	60
Congenital.....	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
Under 1 year.....	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
1 and under 3 years.....	...	2	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	6	7	13
3 and under 5 years.....	...	...	10	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	11	7	18
5 and under 7 years.....	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	5
7 years.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
AGE WHEN ADMITTED:													
9 years.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
10 and under 12 years.....	12	1	13	...	5	1	1	1	...	2	16	19	35
12 and under 15 years.....	3	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	14	2	16
15 and under 20 years.....	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
HOW SUPPORTED:													
By the State of Pennsylvania.....	16	3	18	1	9	2	1	1	1	3	33	22	55
By the State of New Jersey.....	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
By Scholarship.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
SEX:													
Boys.....	9	1	14	1	4	...	...	1	1	2	33	...	33
Girls.....	10	2	4	...	7	2	1	...	...	1	...	27	27

## ORDER OF BIRTH.

The order of birth of the new pupils admitted is exhibited in the following statement ; also, of the congenital mutes separately

OF ALL ADMITTED.	CONGENITAL MUTES.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
First born.....	10	6	16	First born.....	4	1	5
Second ".....	8	5	13	Second ".....	1	3	4
Third ".....	2	6	8	Third ".....	1	1	2
Fourth ".....	3	5	8	Fourth ".....	1	3	4
Fifth ".....	2	2	4	Fifth ".....	1	2	3
Sixth ".....	6	1	7	Sixth ".....	1	...	1
Seventh and upward,	1	2	3				
Unknown.....	1	...	1				
Total.....	33	27	60	Total.....	9	10	19

## HEREDITARY TENDENCIES.

Of the fifty-nine families from which the sixty new pupils were received, eight contain each more than one deaf mute child, as follows, viz. :

One family contains five deaf mutes.

One family contains four deaf mutes, daughters. There was no relationship between the parents before marriage.

Three families contain each three deaf mute children.

Three families contain each two deaf mute children.

## RELATIONSHIP BEFORE MARRIAGE.

In two cases it is stated that the parents were second consins. In one of these families one child was born deaf, and in the other one lost his hearing by cerebro-spinal meningitis.

## PARENTS DEAF MUTES.

Of two of the families, the parents are both congenital deaf mutes. In the one case five out of seven children were born deaf, and in the other there are but two children, and both were born deaf.

## PUPILS DISMISSED.

Of the 383 pupils (211 boys and 172 girls), constituting the population of the Institution during the year, 58 were dismissed, viz. : 37 boys and 21 girls.

The annexed statement will show how long they were in the Institution, and how they were dismissed :

HOW DISMISSED.	TIME SERVED IN THE INSTITUTION.												NUMBER DISMISSED.		
	1 yr.	3 years.		4 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 years.		8 ys	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
Time out.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	5	1	3	2	17	10	27
Removed by Parents.....	...	2	1	3	4	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	29
Dismissed for Incapacity.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Died.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....	1	3	1	3	4	15	5	15	5	1	3	2	37	21	58

The average time served by those dismissed was about five and a quarter years, the average of the boys being 5.21, and that of the girls 5.33. Of the thirty who left before the expiration of their time, the reasons given for their withdrawal were various. Two entered the College at Washington. Several remained at home on account of impaired health, and some because they or their parents, or both, thought they had education enough. One was removed for imbecility of mind.

## HEALTH, Etc.

The health of the inmates of the Institution was remarkably good, taking the whole year through. The only fatal case of sickness was that of Ernest M. Babcock, of Susquehanna County, who died of gangrene of the lungs, on the 20th of June, at the age of twenty-two years. He had the measles, and apparently recovered from them, and returned to school and to the shoe shop, but in a short time his lungs became affected, and his decline was very rapid. He had been at school nearly three years. He was a quiet, unassuming, good young man, and was held in high estimation for blamelessness of life and faithfulness in duty by all who knew him. The body was taken to Susquehanna County for interment.

The mumps continued among us for a time, in the early part of the year, and a little later the measles made their appearance. No unfavorable consequences resulted, so far as is known, except in the above-named case.

The discipline of the Institution was maintained, it is believed at as high a standard as in any former year. The same plan of self-government through a correct public opinion was continued with the result of general good conduct in the sitting-rooms and dormitories, in the schools, and on the play-ground.

The Institution met with a serious loss in the recent death of Mr. A. L. Pettengill. This sad event occurred on the 18th of December, of typho-malarial fever, after an illness of nearly three weeks, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Pettengill was appointed a teacher in this Institution in 1871, and entered upon his duties as such at the beginning of the term in September of that year. He was thus in the midst of his usefulness when he was called away.

The estimation in which he was held by his associates will be shown by the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted at a meeting of the officers of the Institution, held two days after his death:

WHEREAS, God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to remove from the midst of us, after a short illness, Mr. Amos Llewellyn Pettengill, of the corps of instructors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; and

WHEREAS, We, the officers and teachers, desire in some measure to express our sincere attachment to our deceased co-laborer, and our deep sympathy for his bereaved relatives; therefore,

*Resolved*, That by the death of Amos L. Pettengill, we, the officers and teachers, have lost a dearly-beloved colleague, the pupils an earnest and faithful instructor, and the profession one of its most promising laborers.

*Resolved*, That we, the officers and teachers of this Institution, do tender our sincerest sympathy to the bereaved wife, father and relatives, in the great loss which they have been called upon to bear.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of the deceased, and to his father and family, and to the American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb, for publication.

In the domestic department, Mr. Benjamin Hallowell, Jr., superintendent, and Mrs. Lydia T. Hallowell, housekeeper, resigned their respective positions, and left the Institution on the 1st of July. The places were filled by the appointment, to the



former, of Mr. Richard T. Cadbury, and to the latter of Mrs. Anna M. Nathans.

Two important meetings of educators of the deaf and dumb were held during the year—the Conference of Principals and Superintendents of American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, at Northampton, Mass., in May, and an International Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, at Milan, Italy, in September. One of the prominent subjects that came up for discussion in each of these assemblies was that of articulation. Can it be advantageously taught in a school where signs and the manual alphabet are the instruments of instruction? Also, what are the relative merits of the two systems—the pure oral method, as it is called, and the combined method? At Northampton, more was said on the side of the combined method than on the other, and if a vote had been taken no doubt a large majority would have given their opinions in favor of that method, inasmuch as most of those present were connected with schools in which it is practiced, and it is to be presumed that their principles and practice coincide.

On the other side of the water, on the contrary, most of those present appear to have been from schools where articulation pure and simple is taught, and there the following resolutions were passed:

1. The Convention, considering the incontestible superiority of speech over signs (1) for restoring deaf mutes to social life; (2) for giving them greater facility of language; declares that the method of articulation should have the preference over that of signs in the instruction and education of the deaf and dumb.

2. Considering that the simultaneous use of signs and speech has the disadvantage of injuring speech and lip reading and precision of ideas, the Convention declares that the pure oral method ought to be preferred.

These resolutions undoubtedly express the honest opinions of those who advocated and voted for them, but they are very far from settling the controversy which has been going on between the friends of the oral and the sign system of instruction for a hundred years. If a fair vote could be had on those resolutions by all the instructors of deaf mutes in Europe and America, it is altogether likely that the decision of this Convention would be reversed or much modified. In this country the advocates of the pure oral method—whether it is also the case in Europe is not known with certainty—have had little or no experience in the combined method, and generally know little or nothing of

the sign language, while in most of the large American Institutions the sign language and articulation are both used, and they are thus used because extended discussion, much observation and long experience have convinced those who manage these Institutions that the best interests of the deaf and dumb, as a whole, can be better subserved in this way than in any other now known. These managers and instructors are not behind the times, as some who have less knowledge than they have on the subject think, but while they recognize and applaud, and rejoice in, the good those instructors who think otherwise are doing, they confidently claim that the results they are able to show, both as to quality and value, will bear favorable comparison with those obtained in any other way, and by any other method, in the same length of time. "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA FOSTER, *Principal.*

*December 31st, 1880.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.*

GENTLEMEN :—The following is a table of the principal articles of food and the amounts consumed during the last year :

Apples, 50 barrels.	Milk, 48,914 quarts.
Beans, dried, 1,798 pounds.	Molasses, 599 gallons.
Beef, 34,541 pounds.	Mutton, 8,249 pounds.
Bread, 103,584 pounds.	Oat-meal, 1,742 pounds.
Butter, 8,427 pounds.	Oysters, 292 gallons.
Cabbage, 2,171 heads.	Onions, 36 barrels.
Coffee, 2,364 pounds.	Peas, dried, 506 pounds.
Corn-meal, 828 pounds.	Pork, 219 pounds.
Eggs, 1,880 dozen.	Potatoes, 631 bushels.
Fish, fresh, 614 pounds.	Poultry, 2,383 pounds.
Flour, 20 barrels.	Rice, 692 pounds.
Fruit, dried, 2,346 pounds.	Sausage & scrapple, 565 pounds.
Grits, 1,394 pounds.	Shin for soup, 6,745 pounds.
Hams, 3,736 pounds.	Sugar, 6,658 pounds.
Hominy, 292 pounds.	Tea, 321 pounds.
Ice, 36,225 pounds.	Veal, 2,114 pounds.
Lard, 758 pounds.	Vinegar, 6½ barrels.

The tables were altogether supplied with fresh vegetables and fruit up to December 1st.

There are thirty-eight servants employed; twelve in the kitchen and sculleries, six in the laundry, twenty in the house. Twelve of these are deaf and dumb, and fourteen colored, who do not live in the Institution.

The following is an account of the clothing of the pupils for the year :

BOYS.	GIVEN OUT.	IN USE.	GIRLS.	GIVEN OUT.	IN USE.
Caps.....	179	269	Aprons.....	402	26
Coats.....	349	334	Dresses.....	546	61
Collars, paper.....	12,302	34	Stockings.....	612	35
"    celluloid.....	139	139	Shoes.....	592	146
Capes.....	51	51	Undergarments.....	1,034	1,846
Pants.....	523	341			
Shoes.....	629	338			
Undergarments.....	457	608			
Shirts.....	547	472			
Socks.....	1,020	546			

There have been made in the tailor's shop 229 coats and 384 pairs of pantaloons. The average attendance was 28 boys.

In the shoemaker's shop 582 pairs of shoes were made and 1,082 shoes repaired. The average attendance was 29 boys.

The boys work in the shops two hours a day for five days in the week.

Under the supervision of the dressmaker the girls have made 492 dresses, 440 aprons, 1,982 undergarments, 302 pillow-cases, 137 sheets, 397 towels.

The new steam-heating apparatus gives satisfaction, although there are several rooms which are not properly heated. There were 450 tons of coal consumed in supplying steam for heat, cooking and the laundry.

The building is in thorough repair, and the repairing is done by first-rate workmen. The ventilation is very good where the rooms are not overcrowded.

Mr. H. P. Arms has at present eight old pupils studying lithography, and a class of eleven who began in September. He is very well satisfied with their progress, and hopes that in time the class will pay for itself. One of the boys who has studied under him two years is assured a position when he leaves the Institution.

Respectfully,

R. T. CADBURY,  
*Superintendent.*

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

No. 237 S. EIGHTEENTH ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, January 1st, 1881. }

*to the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution  
for the Deaf and Dumb.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to report that during the past year the average health of the pupils has been very good. In the beginning of the year there was a continuation of the prevalence of eruptions which existed at the close of the preceding year, and this was followed in the spring by an epidemic of measles, which for the most part, of a mild type. So soon as it manifested itself, active measures were taken to isolate the cases and prevent the spread of the disease, and they were partially successful. The number of cases exceeded the capacity of the infirmaries, and it became necessary to partition off one-half of a dormitory on each side of the house for use as temporary infirmaries. The total number of cases under treatment (exclusive of trifling ailments, which were not admitted into the infirmary) was 140, distributed as follows:

Dyspepsia,	2	Indigestion,	17
Jaundice,	1	Jaundice,	1
Ulcer of stomach,	2	Laryngitis, spasmodic,	1
Orchitis,	6	Malaise,	1
Effusion of brain,	1	Malaria,	4
Orchitis,	10	Measles,	46
Orchitis,	1	Orchitis,	1
Parotiditis,	1	Parotiditis,	15
Pneumonia,	2	Pneumonia,	2
Rheumatism,	1	Rheumatism,	3
Rhus poisoning,	1	Rhus poisoning,	1
Scald,	3	Scald,	1
Sprain,	1	Sprain,	3
Tonsillitis,	1	Tonsillitis,	5
Wound of foot,	1	Wound of foot,	1
Other diseases,	2		—
Total,	1	Total,	140
	1		—

Of these, 135 were cured, 4 improved under treatment, and 1 (gangrene of lung) died.. The average duration under treatment was  $7\frac{1}{8}$  days.

Sixty-three children were vaccinated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

I. MINIS HAYS, M. D.,  
*Physician to the Institution.*

## COMPOSITIONS.

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The following efforts at composition are given as the *original, genuine, unaided, uncorrected* productions of the pupils whose names or initials they bear :

A man and a woman went to the woods. He carried a gun. She carried a basket. He saw two squirrels and a bird on a tree. He shot one squirrel. It fell onto the ground. He took it. He gave it to the woman. She put it in the basket. She carried it home. She gave it to a boy. He cooked it. He took it. He put it in a plate. He carried the squirrel to the table. He put it on the table. A dog saw it. He caught it. He bit it. He carried it to the ground. He put it on the ground. He ate it. The man saw the dog. He shot the dog. He died.

JOHN M. K.

11 years old—born deaf—under instruction 4 months.

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### A LADY AND A DOLL.

A lady put on her hat and coat. She opened the door. She went out of the house. She walked in the street. She went into a store. She saw a doll pretty. She bought a doll. She carried it home. She went into the house. She called to the girl. She gave it to the girl. She thanked the lady. She happy it the girl. She kissed played with doll. She sat on the grass. She saw a snake on a ground. She was afraid of the snake. She ran into the house. She cried.

MARY E. B.

10 years of age—born deaf—under instruction 4 months.

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### A GIRL AND A KITTEN.

A girl put on her hat and coat. She opened the door, and went out of the house. She walked on the ground. She played with a kitten. The kitten scratched face girl. She sat on a

chair. The kitten jumped lap. She petted the kitten. She slept. The kitten opened the eyes, and jumped on the floor. It played with a ball and ran on the floor. The girl fell on the floor. The kitten ate a mouse, and girl was afraid of the mouse. She cried. She went home.

ELIZA L.

11 years of age—born deaf—under instruction 4 months.

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#### ABOUT MYSELF.

Several years ago my mother was living in York. She told me to drive two cows to the water in the ground. I said "Yes". I took my sun bonnet on my head. I went out of the house and ran into a stable. I drive two cows out of the stable. Two cows ran to the water in the ground. They drank it. I walked on the ground. My sister watched for the cows. I did not look around. Two gentlemen rode a buggy. They called me. I could not hear them. The buggy knocked me down on the street. I lay on the street. The gentleman pulled the horse. He saw me lay on it. He jumped out of the buggy. He went to me and shook my arm. I did not look the gentleman. By and by my brother heard me. He ran into the house and told my father about me. My father ran to me. He carried me into the house, and went up stairs. He laid me in a bed. My family surprised. My brother ran into the stable and put a bridle on the horse's head. He rode the horse. The horse ran fast. He called the doctor about me. The doctor said "Yes". The horse ran to the house. The doctor went up stairs. He gave medicine to me. In a few days I got well. I was very glad to see my parents again.

ELIZA L. D. K.

16 years old—lost hearing at 1 year—under instruction 1 year and 4 months.

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#### RIDING A HORSE.

A horse is a useful animal. They are very strong. Several years ago, a man named William was living in Florida. He had a horse. He was very rich. He was very strong. One day William went to the barn and went into the barn. He got a saddle. He went to a horse. The horse stood on the floor. William put a saddle on the horse. He mounted on the horse.



He rode on the horse. He was very happy. He liked to visit in the Tallahassee. He wanted to visit his uncle's house. He was very glad. The horse tossed up. William fell on the ground. The horse ran fast. He screamed. His arm was broken. It was hurt very much. Two woman saw him on the ground. They did not know him. One woman told two men carried him home. Two men went to him. They took him up and carried him home. They pitied him. They called the doctor. A doctor came home. He set his arm. In a few days he was better. He was very well. He was glad. He was a very good man.

ANNIE R.

11 years old—lost hearing at 18 months—under instruction 1 year and 4 months.

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#### SKATING.

Several years ago two boys were living in New York. Their names were James and William. James was twelve years old, William was fifteen years old. They were very good. They went to school. They were very fond of skating on the ice. One day two boys asked their father to let them go out. Their father consented. They were very happy. They put on their hats and coats and gloves. They opened the door and went out of the house. They walked in the street. They put on their skates on the ice. They were not tired. William was careless. By and by William fell into the water. He could not swim. The water was deep. He could not get out. James told their parents about William was drowning. His father and James went into a river. His father saw that William was drowning. He carried him into the house and rapped at the door. His mother heard his father and James and William. William was very glad when he got out and was saved. His father was not trouble with him. He was very good boy.

MAGGIE H.

12 years old—lost hearing at 15 months—under instruction 2 years and 4 months.

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#### BUYING SOME BOOKS.

Formerly a boy named James was living in New Jersey. He was an orphan boy. His parents were both dead. His uncle wanted him to live with him. James was happy. He brought

his all clothes to his uncle's room to keep his clothes. He worked for him for earning his money. In the autumn he went to school every day. He improved a little but he was often lazy, because he did not study his lessons. By and by his teacher bought some pretty blue books for the smart pupils. He gave them to the smart pupils. They read them every day. James saw that they were reading the books. He was jealous because he wanted to see many pictures in the books. The smart pupils refused to let him read them. He was very angry and went home. In the evening he intended to steal one of the books. He put on his hat. He went to his school house. He tried to open the doors but they were all locked. He saw a board lying on the ground near the school house. He picked it up and put it against the window. He crept up the window. He hoisted the window. He put his head into the window. Suddenly the window came down. James could not hoist it up. He choked his throat. He died from it. The next morning the teacher and pupils unlocked the door. They were surprised to see the boy choking to death. They hoisted the window. They took out and sent him to his uncle's house. He was frightened. He was sorry. He was buried in a grave. He was a bad boy for stealing the book. He was disappointed.

LILLY A. B.

12 years old—deaf at 5 years—under instruction 2 years and 4 months.

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#### A TRUE STORY.

A few years ago, I was a little fellow, about six or seven years old, and my brother by the name of Charles, was eight years old. One Sunday morning, my parents started for church. My mother told Charles to take care of her baby, and he said he would. She and father went to church, and sat down to hear the Priest preaching. Charles kept the baby in its cradle. I was sitting near the table, and ate my breakfast. While I was eating it, Charles said "Let us go out to visit our friends," but I said "No." He asked me, if he could go up with the baby. I thought of something. I told him that he might. He picked up the baby, and went with it to see his friends. When he was gone, I went into the parlor, and got a bottle of whiskey of my father's, and got a small tumbler, and filled, and drank some whiskey. By-and-by I was very much pleased, and went again, and drank some more, but in a few minutes became very drunk.

I went out, leaving the bottle on the table, and I could not walk right, and started for my friend's house, but my feet knocked on the stones and I fell down, but I got up again. Soon Charles saw me falling, and gave the baby to one of his friends, and told him to take care of it, and then he ran to me, and took me by the hands and led me home again, and picked me up, and put me on my bed. Then he cried loudly. By-and-by my parents came home, and found that Charles was crying, and asked him what was the matter. My brother told them about me. My father was very angry, and went out and got a stick, and whipped me very severely again and again, but I did not cry. My mother was filled with grief. Some of our friends came in to see me, but I did not see them, and was fast asleep. The next morning, I was very sick and was confined to my bed for a few weeks. Our friends came to see me, every day, and talked to each other about me. In a few days, I got well, but I was very much ashamed of myself. My parents were still melancholy, and often looked at me. I now despise whiskey, and will never touch it again.

PATRICK McD.

20 years of age—lost hearing at 2—under instruction 3 years and 3 months.

Last Summer my family lived in Lancaster Ave. One day I went to the store & I looked at the boys & girls played. My step-mother called me. I heard and went to the parlor. My mother told me to work in the kitchen. I said yes. I washed the dishes. I asked her if she let me go to see my friend My step-mother allowed me. I am happy that I go to see my friend. I went to the bed-room & I took my dress and things. I went to the parlor. I went away. I walked on the street. I saw the bad boys quarrel. I would go to see my friend but I am afraid of the boys quarrel. When a policeman saw the bad boy quarrel. He ran to him and caught him. He asked them why they quarrel. He told him that he struck him. He caught the bad boy & led him away. The bad boy was trembled. The bad boy was very unhappy. The bad boy was very sad. He think that parents did not heard about him. He believed that parents sought for him.

KATIE E.

14 years old—lost hearing at 1 year—under instruction 3 years and 3 months.

One day a good girl lived in Phila. In the morning she awoke from sleep. She put on her clothes. She kneeled on the floor and prayed to God. She went out of the door. She washed her face and hands. She combed her hair. She met her mother and said Good morning. She ate breakfast. She put her hat on her head. She took her books and slate. She shook hands with her mother and kissed her. She went out of the house. She know her lessons. She went to school. Her teacher pleased with her because she is always good girl. She never disobeyed her teacher. Her mother love her very much.

GEORGIANA T.

13 years of age—lost hearing at 5 years—under instruction 3 years and 4 months.

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THE VISIT OF MY AUNT AND COUSIN.

On the 24th of December 1879 before Christmas my cousin and aunt came here to see me in the afternoon at 5 o'clock. They asked me if I would keep a dollar or buy a pair of skates. I told them that I would rather go with them to buy the skates. They said that they would go with me out to the store in South Street. They asked the shop-keeper how much he would sell the skates for. He told them that he wanted a good price for them. They said that they would give him the money and they took them and they paid the shop-keeper the money and gave me the skates and others presents. I felt thankful to them for their kindness to me and then they said they wanted to leave me because they should be busy or make haste to go home. I bade them Good-bye I came here again gladly because I got the skates. While I was trying to skate I sometimes accidentally fell down and hurt myself.

JOHN C.

16 years old—under instruction 4 years and 4 months—lost hearing at 1 year and months.

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I am going to tell you about myself. My name is Ida B. B. I live in York Co. Pa. I was born deaf and dumb. I am fifteen years of age in April. I was born April 26th 1866. My mother taught me how to spell when I was an ignorant girl.

I could not write my name before I came here. My parents are living. My father is a farmer by occupation. My mother does the house-work and pays attention to the milk and butter. I have no sisters, but two brothers, one of whom is a deafmute. He has not been at school. He is not old enough to go to school. I am really happy that he can spell some. I think he will come here when he is ten years old. My parents brought me to school for an education, September 5th 1876. I was homesick. A few days ago the girls became friends to me. Mr. Foster put me into Miss K.'s class where I remained three years. I was promoted into Mr. K.'s class last year where I remained two years. This is my fifth year at school. On the 24th December of Friday I went home last Christmas. I had a good time. I have Christmas presents. On Monday Jan. 3rd I came back to school.

IDA B. B.

14 years old—born deaf—under instruction 4 years and 4 months.

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A gentleman who lived in Maryland had some family. His son had a dog which he was fond of. He sometimes taught the dog. He understood what he said. He told a gentleman that the dog could understand what he said. He doubted. The gentleman asked him if he would like to see the dog do something. He got his handkerchief and told it to smell it. He smelled it and understood that the man would hide it. He tied a chain around its neck and went into the barn. Then he went into his grandmother's room. She was sitting in a rocking chair. He told her to hide his handkerchief under the cushion of her rocking chair. So she hid it. He related about the dog. Then he went into the barn and untied it and told the dog to look for his handkerchief. It barked and look for it. Finally it ran into the grandmother's room and smelled under the chair with its nose and tried to get it, but she would not get up. He got tired and left her and lay down on the carpet opposite the fire place and peeped out of his eyes. She knew that he peeped and wanted her to get up. By and by the dog got up and sprang on the bed and scratched it. She said aloud stop but the boy said he wanted to see what the dog would do. The dog looked around and saw that she did not get up. The dog took a pillow in his mouth and jumped down off the bed and threw it into

the fire. She was frightened and got up. When she got up the dog ran to her rocking chair and bit the handkerchief in his mouth and ran out of the grandmother's room with it and gave it to the man.

CATHARINE McD.

14 years old—became deaf at 5—under instruction 4 years and 4 months.

#### WINTER.

Winter is the coldest season of the year. The days of it are short; and the nights long and dark. Thieves very often try to steal during these nights, because they think they can escape. So the people lock their houses and barns. On some parts of the Earth there is no winter; and on others, there is winter all the time. During that season, snow covers the ground, and it freezes. Then the trees become bare, and look just as if they were dead. At this time we wear thick and warm clothes, because it is very dangerous for us to catch cold. In it we must take good care of ourselves. We must take more care of our feet than of our heads. We ought not to wear scarfs; but just leave the heads alone, for we can catch cold easier with things wrapped around them.

As the winter begins; young children go to school because there is not much work for them to do. Then there is much sleigh-riding.

The waters of the rivers freeze and become ice; then we can skate.

The snow is beautiful when it covers the ground. Children are fond of snow-balling and making snow-men.

They are also fond of riding down hills on sleds.

There are stoves in the houses in the winter, which warm the rooms and make us comfortable. The cattle are put in the barns; because it is too cold; and there is no grass out doors. They eat the hay and food which the farmers had gathered in the Summer. Farmers work hard in the Summer and save as much food as they can for the winter.

It is a good time to hunt deer and rabbits in the winter; when there is snow; because the hunters can see their tracks in the snow. In the winter many animals freeze, or starve. The snow often falls deep and covers houses. Before winter ends; many people gather ice and save it in Ice-Houses for Summer.

E. H.

17 years old—under instruction 4 years and 4 months—lost hearing at 5.

## MY LIFE.

About eight years ago I was a very ignorant girl, and I could not read or write. My mother told me that I must wash dishes, but I refused to wash dishes. I gave my mother a great deal of trouble, and was cross. My mother often punished me, but I hid in the woods. My Sister Katie quarreled with me, because she was very jealous of me, several people gave me candy, flowers &c. While my mother was gone my brother Franklin went to the log, while he cut the log with an axe. I was behind him, it cut my cheek. I cried, and Screamed. I called my mother. My Sister Mary ran to me, and she was very much surprised to see me. She ran into the house and took a basin off the hook, and she washed my face, but I was worse. My Sister told my Sister Katie to send to my mother immediately. My Sister ran to my mother, and told her my cheek was bad. While she was gone, I went into my parlor, and sat on a rocking chair. My Sister told me that I must wrap a piece of rag around my cheek. She wrapped it around my cheek. My mother, and My Sister came home. They found me in the parlor. My mother was very troubled with me. My brother told her that it was an accident. She told him that he was very careless. My cheek was worse with bruised. In a few days I got well. I would never come to the log. I must be careful about this. About 5 years ago my parents thought that I must go to school. They told me that I must go there. I was very glad to go there. While my mother was crying, I put on my blue dress. Several friends came into the house, and saw me in the parlor, and they told me that they were sorry to part with me. They shook hands with me. They went home. My family shook hands with me. My father, and I went to the carriage, and jumped into the carriage, and sat on the seat, and drove away to the town, which stopped there, and we jumped out of the carriage. We went into the depot. My father told an officer that he wanted to buy a ticket, and we waited for a train car. By and by the train car to the depot. My father heard it, but I could not hear it. We jumped into the car, and sat on the seat, and started for Phila. We waited for a long time. We jumped out of the car. My father did not know where the Inst was. He asked a policeman if he would led us to the Inst. He told him and he pointed to the Inst. We went to the Inst and rang bell. A servant heard it, and went to the door, and opened it, and she saw me stand on the floor. She

invited them in the parlor. She called Mr Foster, and Miss Kirby a gentleman wanted to see them. They came into the parlor, and saw me in the parlor. They talked with him about me.

EMMA D.

16 years old—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 5 years.

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#### OUR COUNTRY.

Every body in the world has heard of the wonderful country in America called the United States. It has an area of 3,010,000 square miles and its population now (1880) is about 50,000,000. When the war between it and England broke out it only had thirteen states and now it has thirty eight states and ten territories. It has about 7,027 miles of railroads, and has fifty-four Deaf and Dumb Institutions and many other colleges and universities. It has a Fall one hundred and sixty feet high, called Niagara Falls, and it is said to be one of the largest Falls in the world. It has a river which rises in the northern part of Dakota, Ty and flows in a southerly direction and empties into the Gulf of Mexico. This river is the longest river in America. It has a mountain in the northern part of Oregon. This mountain is called Mt Hood and is 14,000 feet high, and is said to be one of the greatest in point of size in the world. New York is the largest city in the country and lies on the southeastern part of New York, on the New York Bay. It is the place where many merchants live, and it has a beautiful Zoological Garden, with Cleophras needle recently taken from Egypt, in the centre of the garden. Philadelphia is the second city in point of size in this country. It is said to be one of the most famous cities in America as it was the birth-place of the Independence of the country. It is situated in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania on the Delaware River. In that city there is an old building called the "Old State House, which is said to be one of the oldest ones in that city. This was the house in which the Declaration of Independence was signed. This hall was the capitol of the United States for eleven years, but after that it was removed to Washington D. C. In the eastern part of Phila there are numerous coal piers, which are full of foreign vessels every day. In the western part of Phila there is a river called the Schuylkill River. On this river numbers of boat-races take



place ; and on one side there were magnificent buildings which were erected by Gen Grant and which were opened on the first of May 1876. They were opened in honor of the one hundredth birth-day of the United States. There are a great many important things which occur in the U. S, but there are too many for me to mention. The U. S, has many men-of-war. When a U. S. man-of-war passes any other foreign vessel, the latter fire off their cannons. This shows that the former vessels are honored. A great many foreigners leave their country and come to the U. S. to seek pleasure and fortunes. Its Government is a Republic. The people choose their own Govenors every four years. All I can add is that the ladies in the United States are the prettiest, and the men the bravest in the world, and our country is the most powerful of all nations.

EDWARD J. C.

15 years of age—lost hearing at 7 years—under instruction 2 years and 4 months.

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#### ABOUT THE FLOWERS.

There are some of the most wonderful kinds of flowers. Can anybody make the flower? Will you be able to tell me perfectly who can make the flowers. I have strong belief that the people can not make them. But the artists can paint the flowers. I perhaps make mistakes in giving you an account of the flowers. God gives all the people flowers to smell sweetly. The Almanac says to me. February will be over. March will come. This month Spring begins. The gardener puts the flower seeds in the ground so early to grow in March and April. A stem begins to grow up straight and has blossoms in March and April. It is called the Flower "Hyacinth." The stem grows up thin in this month, is called "Chickweed." It will continue to grow up in March to November. It is good to smell or not. In April and May the stem grows up in the ground. It has leaves. Peach blossom. I have never seen the peach blossoms but the pictures. In the month the stalk grows up it has leaves. Plum blossoms. The stem grows up. It has leaves and blossoms, they will bear strawberries which hang on the stem. In April and June. Tulip flower grows up. I have never heard of Victoria Regia. Do you know in what state do Victoria Regia grow? It grows in Brazil in South America. It belongs to the Water Lily family. I want to have the Victoria Regia. It

is a very beautiful flower. The blossoms are white and red. Their names are Cherry Blossom, Pear Blossom, Apple Blossom, Quince Blossom. In June, July and August the rose grows in the ground. It begins to have little horns, green leaves, buds. It is very red. The persons are fond of smelling the rose. In the morning the roses are lively and in the evening they will be dull. The sun make the flowers to grow rapidly Something resemble green leaf as gold leaf. There are flowers in the Park. The ladies and men pick the rose up and wear on their breasts. People gather and make a boquet and place it in the vase which stands on the mantle shelf and they give the sweet smells to all the room. They often wear the crown of flowers and hold up the boquet of flowers in their hands to smell very sweetly. In November all the flowers will fall dead. In the summer, they will be alive. I will have a boquet of flowers in June. In August and September the gardener brings some pots and a spade and goes to the Rose Geranium and begins to dig the ground and takes them up and does not break the roots and puts the roots into the pots and it is putting into the pots with the fine ground and tranplans them and brings them into the house to keep them till the returns of spring. The gardener always keeps them carefully and puts some warm water on the ground.

MARY R. F.

18 years old—born deaf—under instruction 6 years.

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#### A FICTITIOUS STORY.

A LAZY, BUT AFTERWARD AN INDUSTRIOUS SCHOLAR.

In a comfortable, little house, with a very sweet garden, pleasantly and attractively situated in the northern part of Florence, Italy, lived a scholar, usually known as the "Newtonian Boy," whom his respectable mother loved very tenderly; but his love of laziness at school, sorrowed her very greatly, and she sometimes tried to repress it, but in vain; nevertheless she was very joyful that he was in the habit of going to school a few miles far from the house, in her hope that he would be intelligent.

On entering the red-painted school house, which faced the georgeous woods, where he used to, lovely, hear what birds of many sorts sing sweetly, and remembered it closely, he was always mocked, as the "Lazy Idiot of Florence," by all his boastful classmates, as well as all his schoolmates, because they knew,

no doubt, that he was ever lazy at his studies. Yet this did not touch his heart, for he loved laziness, and hated the improvements of his mind. Still lazy was he in the school, without gaining any knowledge of what his very wise teacher was importantly explaining. Being out of the school, he was in the unbroken habit of going to sit at its north-west corner, in order to look at the joyful boys and girls play. Some of them often surrounded him to ask a few simple questions, which he could not answer, and they ridiculed him, who closed his fingers tightly, as if, he desired to fight them ; but he was merciful.

In the fresh afternoon, the close of the school came, he, with his pleasant books in his hand, one of which his teacher had strictly ordered him to learn exactly, at night, for an examination would happen on the morrow, went home as rapidly as possible, and saw his sober mother sorrowfully weep, for she knew much about his mental laziness and neglect of his studies. She kindly and calmly advised him to be careful of his studies in the future, lest he would be ignorant. Then he, being ashamed of his laziness, wept so violently as to determine to gain a great stock of knowledge, which, he promised her faithfully to do. Therefore she became very glad, and told him to study the book at 7 in the night. So did he, who remembered closely whatever he had read carefully.

In the cloudy and rainy morning, he ate his good breakfast, and went rapidly to the school-house, with his cheerful and happy countenance, because he had learned and remembered the book, through his mother's sweet advice. When his teacher told all his pupil and him to be in order, which they did, they failed to answer many hard questions asked by him, but the industrious scholar was very complete to answer those questions ; and this surprised all his classmates and his schoolmates, who hung their heads down in front, as if, they were ashamed to have called him the "Lazy Idiot of Florence." The teacher prophesied that the industrious, young scholar would be the greatest figure of knowledge. He was very anxious to study what Sir Isaac Newton learned, and he improved much faster than ever. His classmates saw it, and were required to call him the "Newtonian Boy" instead of the "Lazy Idiot of Florence," because he was as studious as Newton. Day after day, he, when out of the school, went to the north west corner of the school house, to study sciences, while his classmates were at play, till they went to the school again. Among all of them and all his schoolmates, the most intelligent was he, who made

his mother and neighborly friends, very happy. They foretold that his fame would be extensive. He, who quited the school with his full education, was required to enter a theological college, where he studied the philosophy of Christianity prosperously for six years. As soon as, he graduated from the college, the title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him, who was soon appointed as the most pleasing preacher in a Church. Its members were much devoted to him.

He wrote his very fine works on "Night"; "God's Love to Man"; "Purity of the Mind"; "Happiness"; etc, and published them with success. Afterward he heard of the death of his mother, and was very sorry. He often sat at her grave, and thought about what she had done to him, and wept very much.

He was a great Christian orator, until he died. His favorite friends were very sorrowful.

#### ABRAHAM L. M.

18 years of age—lost hearing at 3 years—under instruction 5 years.

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#### A TRAMP.

Several years ago a tramp wandered in the west. The tramp sometimes stole a ride on the trains of cars, and the brakeman found him, and told him to go off, but he refused to go off, and then the brakeman pushed him down. He had no money, and his clothes were poor. He frequently begged for some bread, meat, pies, cakes and so forth. One night during the storms, he was walking along in the path near the railroad tracks. By and by he found a large tree lying across the railroad tracks. He thought it was fearful that the trains of cars might strike the large tree, and destroy all the cars, and kill the persons. He thought what he could do. He walked quite a long way off, he saw the train of cars coming. He took off his coat, and swung it at the train of cars. When the engineer saw him swing his coat. He thought it was curious, and he stopped the train of cars. The conductor went out to the engineer, and said, "Why did you stop it?" The engineer replied that he saw him swing his coat. The persons put their heads through the windows of the passenger cars to look at them. The conductor and the engineer to the tramp. The tramp explained about the large tree to them. The tramp led them to the large tree, which was lying across the railroad tracks. They were astonished to see it. They were

glad to be delivered from being killed, but if they had not stopped it, they were sure to know the train of cars would have struck the large tree, and destroy all the cars and kill the people, or some others would be injured. The conductor went into the passenger-cars to declare to the persons about the tramp. He said, they ought to give some money to him. The conductor took a collection of money. He gave the collection of money to the tramp. He was glad to obtain money, and bought a new suit of clothes.

I must stop writing now. I lost my hearing at eighteen months by the spotted fever. I have been five years at school.

GEORGE B. McC. B.

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#### CHILDHOOD.

Childhood, pure and innocent,  
Once in my life, I gently spent;  
'Midst the lovely and the gay,  
Happily, I bent my way.

Childhood is the beginning of life. It is the brightest and the happiest period of life. Love, purity and tender affections are the hidden treasures of its bosom. Its charms are irresistible. I can better conceive of it with my mind, than speak of it with my tongue. Some of the wisest and best authors of our age have composed many beautiful little verses of the reminiscence of childhood in their celebrated works, and even the greatest poets have rendered it an important and impressive part of their works.

Childhood, as witnessed by human ken,  
Is lovely even to the wisest men.

I think the greatest warrior could not refrain from the bursting of a gentle smile, that is tender and affectionate, at the beauty of this fascinating little verse, which was composed by one of our popular authors,

"The baby rolls upon the floor,  
Kicks up his tiny feet,  
And pokes his toes into his mouth—  
Thus making both ends meet."

and even the fiercest could not help laughing at this simple, but beautiful little verse, if he had sense enough to understand it.

Again, it may be observed, that, our Saviour King, who came down from the heaven, far above us,

Dreaming still,  
Tis the land I love,  
The beautiful home above.

to save us, and who died for us on the cross, blessed and suffered little children to come unto him. Christ loved little children, because they were innocent. Babies are mothers dearest bosom friends and mothers delight in them.

"What are baby sky's?  
Baby sky's are mamma's eyes."

Children are fond of play. They love to roam around at will and enjoy out-door exercises. They do not like to be tied to their mamma's apron-strings; and sometimes they are very mischievous. They glory in whatever pleases them, and are full of mirth. Besides they are very noisy, and occasionally a constant source of trouble to their parents, who are always on the lookout with great care and anxiety. While in the garden of childhood, we sow, and in the harvest-time, we reap.

In the garden, we sow,  
And in the harvest time, we reap,  
All that is good, we know;  
And all the best fruits we will keep.

Our harvest may be compared to the parable of the sower in the thirteenth chapter of St. Matthew. If we sow good seeds we will reap that which is good and fruitful; but if we sow tares, our harvest will be like unto the devil's which beareth bad fruit.

#### RHYME TO A CHILD.

Innocent and lovely, thou art  
Sweet as the music of sweet love;  
O! how dear to my loving heart,  
Thou art, gentle as a dove.

JAMES S. R.

17 years of age—lost hearing at 9 years. Under instruction 5 years and 2 months.

## MEMORIAL OF A. L. PETTENGILL.

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When from the ranks of our honored teachers one is suddenly removed by the hand of death, it seems but a fitting tribute to the memory of the departed that some public mention should be made—some outward expression of our sorrow given for the loss which we have sustained, especially by some member of the class whose honored teacher he was. A. L. Pettengill was born at Saybrook, Conn., in 1853, and, at an early age, went to Germany to be educated. Soon after leaving school he was called to fill a position as teacher in this Institution, which position he held up to the time of his death, a period of about nine years. During last September he was placed in charge of the girls "High Class," over which he had presided but three short months ere he was called to fill a higher position, one which no earthly being hath power to give. His death occurred on the 18th of December, 1880, after an illness of just three weeks. Although he had been complaining for several days previous to his fatal illness, we were all unprepared for his death. Among our entire corps of teachers none were more widely and universally respected than he who has recently been taken from our presence forever, or one whose absence would be so sadly felt. He was devoted to the interest and intellectual welfare of his class, and, previous to his illness, had made several plans by which he hoped to further their progress.

Prof. P. was the only son of Rev. J. H. Pettengill and nephew of B. D. Pettengill, who are both esteemed teachers of this Institution, and who have our sincerest sympathy in this their hour of bereavement. Those who were personally acquainted with Prof. P. could not fail to respect him; not for what he *seemed*, but for what he *was*, and his class feel that in his death they have lost a real friend, one who could sympathize with them in their endeavors to gain some of that knowledge with which he himself had been endowed so liberally. By the request of his entire class the following resolutions of respect to his memory were unanimously adopted, viz.:

*Resolved*, That by the death of A. L. Pettengill we have lost a wise teacher, a faithful friend and a true counselor.

*Resolved*, That the class tender their sincere sympathy to the family of their lamented teacher for the great loss which they have sustained in his death.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be sent to the Report, and that a copy of the same be printed and sent to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our heartfelt sorrow at the loss of a beloved teacher.

On motion—

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the G. L. L. S.

G. M. D.

19 years old—lost hearing at 10 years—under instruction 2 years and 4 months.



**LIST OF PUPILS**  
**CONNECTED WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTI-**  
**TUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB WITHIN**  
**THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1880.**

**MALES.**

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Adams, Ulysses G.	East Prospect,	York.
Allen, Corey	Meshoppen,	Wyoming.
Anthony, Alvin W.	Lehigh Gap,	Carbon.
Applegate, James W. D.	Altoona,	Blair.
Babcock, Ernest M.	Jackson,	Susquehanna.
Baer, John A.	Town Line,	Luzerne.
Barker, Roland M.	Johnstown,	Cambria.
Bell, Jacob C.	Conshohocken,	Montgomery.
Biegle, Joshua E.	Bedford,	Bedford.
Bitner, George B. McC.	Port Royal,	Juniata.
Boland, John	Dunmore,	Lackawanna.
Boucher, Henry C.	Glade,	Somerset.
Boyle, John	Ebervale,	Luzerne.
Bowers, George B. Mc.	Millersburg,	Dauphin.
Bradbury, Charles T.	Lansford,	Carbon.
Bradley, William H.	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
Braund, Ulysses G.	Towanda,	Bradford.
Buchter, Charles J.	Brunnerville,	Lancaster.
Burckhardt, Christian	New Holland,	Lancaster.
Burge, William	Dunmore,	Lackawanna.
Callaghan, Michael	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
Campbell, Samuel H.	Waterloo,	Juniata.
Carney, Isaac R.	Woodstown,	Salem, N. J.
Carr, Edward J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Charles, David E.	Lancaster,	Lancaster.
Christman, Jefferson	Allentown,	Lehigh.
Clark, John G.	Williamsburg,	Blair.
Clinch, John J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Cole, Charles	Blooming Valley,	Crawford.
Coligan, John	Susquehanna,	Susquehanna.
Coligan, Charles	Susquehanna,	Susquehanna.
Connolly, Patrick	Beaver Falls,	Beaver.
Cooper, Thomas D.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Coyle, James J.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Crawn, Bethuel	Swartswood,	Sussex, N. J.
Crum, Willis E.	Coalmont,	Huntingdon.
Cummings, John P.	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
Davidson, Samuel	Boonton,	Morris, N. J.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Davis, William H.	West Middlesex,	Mercer.
Dawson, Samuel L.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
Delaney, Michael	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Delong, Harvey D.	Mertztown,	Berks.
Delp, Thomas D.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Detweiler, John P.	Plymouth,	Luzerne.
Devlin, Thomas	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Diehl, George W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dolph, Jesse O.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Dolph, Frank E.	Waymart,	Wayne.
Doughten, William W.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dunmore, Frederick	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dunner, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Early, Patrick	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
Eaton, Charles S.	Wilkesbarre,	Luzerne.
Fahnestock, Augustus M.	Muncy,	Lycoming.
Fahnestock, Sylvester P.	Muncy,	Lycoming.
Faust, Nathan	Auburn,	Schuylkill.
Fell, Lyndell,	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
Fields, William T.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Finnerty, John	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
Fisher, Daniel	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Flint, Dennis E.	Lyona,	Crawford.
Follweiler, Anthony C.	Lynnport,	Lehigh.
Foster, Moses	Tamaqua,	Schuylkill.
Frederick, Lewis W.	Lancaster,	Lancaster.
Funk, George B.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Galpin, Henry J.	Arnot,	Tioga.
Gaffney, John	Middleport,	Schuylkill.
Garbet, Morris N.	Archbald,	Lackawanna.
Garrison, John F.	Salem,	Salem, N. J.
George, James B.	Bernice,	Sullivan.
Goekler, Charles F.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Graim, Philip	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Grove, John	Pottstown,	Montgomery.
Hagy, Henry W.	Reading,	Berks.
Hall, Charles E.	Elizabeth,	Essex, N. J.
Hamling, Henry W.	Petersburg,	Lancaster.
Hancock, Isaac H.	Frankford,	Sussex, Del.
Harah, Edwin	Ursina,	Somerset.
Harrin, John	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
Hartman, Edmund L.	Dallastown,	York.
Hedrick, William	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Heiser, George	Forest Hill,	Union.
Hendricks, James F.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Higby, Homer J.	Bradford,	McKean.
Hillyard, William H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Hockley, Alfred	Harrisburg,	Dauphin.
Hollenbeck, William H.	Roulette,	Potter.
Hosterman, Gurney Y.	Aaronsburg,	Centre.
Humphrey, William T.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Huth, Andrew	Rochester,	Beaver.
Jackson, Robert	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
18, William E.	Beverly,	Burlington, N. J.
ings, William H.	Rome,	Bradford.
David	Mahanoy City,	Schuylkill.
Frank H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Franklin K.	Westchester,	Chester.
Thomas E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
John S.	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Patrick F.	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
ner, John M.	Robesonia Furnace,	Berks.
atter, Robert A.	Augustaville,	Northumberland.
Abraham L.	West Milton,	Union.
ensmith, George F.	New Castle,	Lawrence.
Charles F.	Shrewsbury,	York.
e, Oliver N.	Schnecksville,	Lehigh.
Morris	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
Seneca F.	Buckingham,	Bucks.
George N.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Frank C.	Orange,	Essex, N. J.
William L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ough, Oliver F.	Summit,	York.
it, Jacob A.	Short Mountain,	Dauphin.
l, John	Conshohocken,	Montgomery.
ough, Joseph W.	Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.
nnell, Patrick	Archbald,	Lackawanna.
nough, John	Hyde Park	Lackawanna.
han, Aloysius	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
namin, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ekle, Francis A.	Deckertown,	Sussex, N. J.
ekle, Morris C.	Deckertown,	Sussex, N. J.
nigle, James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
nis, Willie	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ng, Lincoln	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ey, Edward	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
all, Charles McC.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
r, Joseph	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Jaspar	St. Mary's,	Elk.
William A.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
ng, Andrew	Secbyville,	Wayne.
Frank W.	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
son, Howard R.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
r, James H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ry, William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
iman, Edgar	Weatherby,	Carbon.
Albert A.	Lehigh Gap,	Carbon.
vell, Thomas	Bloomsburg,	Columbia.
Alphonsus S.	Schickshinny,	Luzerne.
s, John P.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
n, James A.	Broadhead,	Allegheny.
Edwin W.	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
James	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Dennis	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
l, Charles B.	Altoona,	Blair.
l, Owen	Wyalusing,	Bradford.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Orth, Henry	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
O'Shea, Michael	Washington,	Warren, N. J.
Parlaman, Clement D.	Birdsboro,	Berks.
Peter, George W.	Saegersville,	Lehigh.
Peters, John	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Philip, William J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Pollock, John E.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Poole, William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Poorman, Ira M.	Bellefonte,	Centre.
Price, John	Lykens,	Dauphin.
Price, Samuel	Easton,	Northampton.
Purvis, James M.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Purvis, Timothy	Ephrata,	Lancaster.
Quinn, Thomas	Shamokin,	Northumberland.
Raatz, William	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
Reider, James	Pine Grove,	Schuylkill.
Rice, Abraham L.	Tylersburg,	Clarion.
Riechenbach, Paul	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia..
Riegle, Henry D.	Kintnersville,	Bucks.
Robb, Josiah J. K.	Cochran's Mills,	Armstrong.
Robb, Milton E.	Cochran's Mills,	Armstrong.
Robbins, Stephen F.	Prompton,	Wayne.
Roberts, Frank A.	Muhlenberg,	Luzerne.
Robertson, Harry T.	Emporium,	Cameron.
Rodenbough, Samuel K.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Saunders, George C.	Gallitzin,	Cambria.
Schreiner, Albert	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Scott, Herbert	Oak Hill,	Lancaster.
Shaffer, Archelous M.	Palmyra,	Lebanon.
Shappell, John W.	Shoemakersville,	Berks.
Shepherd, William	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Shoemaker, Francis J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Shriner, Charles H.	Mifflinburg,	Union.
Shuster, Francis A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Sinclair, Henry C.	Milford,	Hunterdon, N. J.
Sloate, John W.	South Montrose,	Susquehanna.
Smith, Bruce M.	Muncy,	Lycoming.
Smith, George W.	Camden,	Camden, N. J.
Smith, James R.	Rush,	Susquehanna.
Snyder, Joseph	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
Spahr, Harry R.	Carlisle,	Cumberland.
Spickler, Howard L.	Mount Joy,	Lancaster.
Staib, Andrew	Lancaster,	Lancaster.
Stieber, George	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Stites, George B.	Cold Spring,	Cape May, N. J.
Stoner, Henry F.	Lancaster,	Lancaster.
Sullivan, Daniel	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Swift, Charles C. S.	McLean,	Erie.
Tarry, John	Upland,	Delaware.
Toner, Michael	Conshohocken,	Montgomery.
Vincent, Bartimeus	Allentown,	Lehigh.
Wagner, Frank	Mount Ephraim,	Camden, N. J.
Walker, Andrew	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Wallace, William H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Weaver, John H.	Nebraska,	Forest.
Weaver, William A.	Nebraska,	Forest.
Weidman, Michael	York,	York.
Weidner, Caleb	Lobachsville,	Berks.
Westerhood, Lewis	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Wetzler, Charles E.	Van Wert,	Juniata.
Widaman, Benjamin F.	Irwin's,	Westmoreland.
Williams, William	Woodbury,	Gloucester, N. J.
Winters, Joseph	Friendsville,	Susquehanna.
Wismer, John M.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Wuchter, George A.	Nazareth,	Northampton.
Yontz, Perry A.	Standing Stone,	Bradford.
Yooe, Theodore B.	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.

### FEMALES.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Anderson, Alice	Livermore,	Westmoreland.
Anderson, Felicia	Ursina,	Somerset.
Annis, Alice E.	Erie,	Erie.
Bailey, Weavy A.	Rouzersville,	Franklin.
Bartholomew, Katie A.	Millheim,	Centre.
Bayne, Mary E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Bennet, Mary L.	Orange,	Essex, N. J.
Berry, Agnes	Sharpsville,	Mercer.
Bicksler, Lilly A.	Heilmansdale,	Lebanon.
Bloomfield, Lilly	Trenton,	Mercer, N. J.
Blose, Lilly A.	Aquashicola,	Carbon.
Broadwater, Mary E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Brooks, Ida B.	York,	York.
Buffington, Mary	Harrisburg,	Dauphin.
Burge, Harriet L.	Dunmore,	Lackawanna.
Byron, Annie	Wilkesbarre,	Luzerne.
Cannon, Mary J.	Shenandoah,	Schuylkill.
Catherwood, Ann	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Caveston, Ellen	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Clancy, Mamie	Providence,	Lackawanna.
Clark, Ellie	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Cobb, Ida	Harmersville,	Salem, N. J.
Collins, Bridget	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Devere, Ida C.	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Devlin, Catharine A.	Gloucester,	Camden, N. J.
Dillman, Hannah	Ashland,	Schuylkill.
Dipple, Emma S.	Patterson,	Juniata.
Diven, Julia A.	Waterloo,	Juniata.
Dogherty, Catharine A.	Olyphant,	Lackawanna.
Donnelly, Catharine	Locust Gap,	Northumberland.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Downey, Mary G.	Lititz,	Lancaster.
Dunlap, Maggie	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Eckenroth, Annie	Reading,	Berks.
Egan, Sarah	Plains,	Luzerne.
Eggley, Louisa	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Egner, Maria	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Eisele, Kate	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Eisenhauer, Louisa	Lebanon,	Lebanon.
Enrig, Emma J.	Short Line,	York.
Everhart, Susan M.	Easton,	Northampton.
Eynon, Harriet	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
Fahnestock, Rachel E.	Muncy,	Lycoming.
Farrell, Mary	Ladensburg,	Bradford.
Fitzpatrick, Catharine	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Foley, Julia A.	Flanders,	Morris, N. J.
Fratt, Mary R.	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Freck, Dora	Burlington,	Burlington, N. J.
Frederick, Laura E.	Lancaster,	Lancaster.
Freed, Catharine A.	New Ringold,	Schuylkill.
Funk, Fannie L.	Coburn,	Centre.
Garbet, Anna M.	Archbald,	Lackawanna.
George, Vannettie C.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Gillett, Anna	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Gilmartin, Agnes	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Glenn, Tessie E.	Carlisle,	Cumberland.
Goodyear, Emaline,	Cameron,	Cumberland.
Gorman, Mary A.	Snow Shoe,	Centre.
Hackett, Julia	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Hall, Laura B.	Zollarsville,	Washington.
Hand, Annie	Shenandoah,	Schuylkill.
Harper, Frances	Gloucester,	Camden, N. J.
Hart, Eva	Elk Creek,	Erie.
Hazlett, Sarah A.	Allensville,	Mifflin.
Heiser, Amelia M.	Forest Hill,	Union.
Henhoefter, Louisa H.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Heritage, Mary E.	Mickleton,	Gloucester, N. J.
Hewlings, Lizzie L.	Mantua,	Gloucester, N. J.
Hinkel, Louisa	Mechanicsville,	Cumberland.
Hoffman, Margaret	Norristown,	Montgomery.
Honeywell, Clara	Dallas,	Luzerne.
Houck, Katie	Reading,	Berks.
Hughes, Emma J.	Williamstown,	Gloucester, N. J.
Hunter, Victoria A.	Mauricetown,	Cumberland, N. J.
Hutcheson, Emma J.	Sharpsburg,	Allegheny.
Hyde, Carrie J.	Bell's Run,	McKean.
Imschweiler, Catharine	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Jeremiah, Elizabeth	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
Kelly, Mary	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Kline, Sophia L.	McClure,	Snyder.
Klinedinst, Eliza L. D.	Spring Forge,	York.
Korper, Elizabeth	Tremont,	Schuylkill.
Kuhlman, Mary	Ursina,	Somerset.
Kramer, Annie	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Elizabeth	Camden,	Camden, N. J.
Mary	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ne, Sarah E.	York,	York.
dt, Louisa	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Laura L.	Wrightsville,	York.
Hattie A.	Wilkesbarre,	Luzerne.
g, Retta T.	Manayunk,	Philadelphia.
elen	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Catharine	Morris Run,	Tioga.
Lora	Jonestown,	Lebanon.
idge, Eliza	Breinigsville,	Lehigh.
g, Drusilla H.	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
nott, Mary J.	Williamsport,	Lycoming.
ald, Catharine	Dunmore,	Lackawanna.
is, Margaret	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ghlin, Everina E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
len, Annie	Broad Mountain,	Schuylkill.
an, Sarah	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Bertha	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
ll, Martha M.	Linwood,	Delaware.
gh, Carrie	Morris Run,	Tioga.
Sarah	Reading,	Berks.
Theresa	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
r, Mary A.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
nan, Catharine	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Ella C.	Kimberton,	Chester.
s, Lizzie	Beech Creek,	Clinton.
Elizabeth	Brackney,	Susquehanna.
lary E.	Bloomsburg,	Columbia.
llen S.	Saegersville,	Lehigh.
va J.		Bradford.
Anna B.	Millville,	Cumberland, N. J.
Ellen	Media,	Delaware.
ch, Sarah A.	Camden,	Camden, N. J.
lary	Ashley,	Luzerne.
Mary J.	Ephrata,	Lancaster.
, Mary L.	Spinnerstown,	Bucks.
ls, Sarah C.	Pottstown,	Montgomery.
Hannah R.	Chester,	Delaware.
lary J.	Lower Augusta,	Northumberland.
Annie	Plains,	Luzerne.
Annie C.	Reading,	Berks.
r, Christina	New Castle,	Lawrence.
ler, Laura J.	Auburn,	Schuylkill.
tz, Margaret E.	Rail Road,	York.
ane P.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
rah I.	Beaver Spring,	Snyder.
tz, Esther	Grater's Ford,	Montgomery.
ary C.	Beechwood,	Cameron.
, Ida J.	Clinton Dale,	Clinton.
, Anna B.	Clinton Dale,	Clinton.
Emma	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
ll, Louisa E.	Shoemakersville,	Berks.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Sloate, Emma P.	South Montrose,	Susquehanna.
Sloate, Isabella	South Montrose,	Susquehanna.
Smith, Ada L. C.	Hamburg,	Berks.
Smith, Elizabeth E.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Smull, Martha W.	Pottstown,	Montgomery.
Stahl, Martha E.	Blaine,	Perry.
Stephenson, Hannah E.	Downingtown,	Chester.
Sterner, Anna R.	Schuylkill Haven,	Schuylkill.
Stout, Mary E.	Cedar Creek,	Ocean, N. J.
Stumpf, Mary J.	Brady,	Indiana.
Styer, Emma L.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Tarbit, Catharine	Columbia,	Lancaster.
Thoman, Lilly A.	Codorus,	York.
Thomas, Catharine	Bangor,	Northampton.
Tighe, Annie	Carbondale,	Lackawanna.
Townsend, Clara J.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Trease, Maggie	Danville,	Montour.
Trumbower, Sarah E.	Telford,	Montgomery.
Tuttle, Georgiana	Stroudsburg,	Monroe.
Volk, Minnie	Easton,	Northampton.
Walter, Kate M.	Millbach,	Lebanon.
Weidler, Mary	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Weil, Janette	Plymouth,	Luzerne.
Werts, Mary E.	Westport,	Clinton.
Wertz, Ellie	Newport,	Perry.
Westerhood, Elizabeth	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Westerhood, Jeanette B.	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Whitman, Hettie K.	Reading,	Berks.
Widener, Margaret C.	Hyde Park,	Lackawanna.
Wilson, Anna H.	Frackville,	Schuylkill.
Wilson, Mary E.	Summit Hill,	Carbon.
Woodall, Anne E.	Ridley Park,	Delaware.
Worrall, Sallie E.	West Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Wright, Anna P.	Frankford,	Philadelphia.
Wythe, Sarah A.	Minersville,	Schuylkill.



## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and eighty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred and forty dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and are re-opened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time all the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins the class after its formation.

Payments are required to be made in advance every six months, and a bond given to the Institution (approved by the Treasurer) within six months after the admission of the pupil, to be signed by the applicant and a responsible surety, who must be a resident of Philadelphia or its vicinity, when it is possible.

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children *before* the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them *after* it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the names of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years ; and before they can be admitted satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the State fund is limited ; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Applications for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made to the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances and capacity of the deaf mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years, which may be extended in certain cases to eight years.

## STATE OF DELAWARE.

Applications for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the State. The term allowed is five years, which may be extended by the Governor to eight years.

## QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions :

What is the name of the child? (Mention the whole of its name.)

What is the age of the child? (Mention the year, month, day and place of birth.)

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside? (Mention the County and nearest Post-Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child?

Are any of them deaf and dumb?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, or is it known that there have been any deaf and dumb, either on the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinated?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles or whooping cough?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease? If so, how and at what age?

Was there any relationship between parents before marriage?

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## SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, BEQUESTS, Etc.

Life Subscriptions, . . . . .	\$20 00
Annual Subscriptions, . . . . .	2 00

Received by any member of the Board of Directors.

Donations to the Library, of Books, Maps, Pictures, etc., and to the Cabinet of Apparatus, Specimens, Curiosities of Nature and Art, will be received at the Institution.

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## SCHOLARSHIP.

A Donation or Bequest of \$5,000 will found a Scholarship, which shall bear the donor's, or such other name as he may designate.

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## FORM OF A DEVISE OR BEQUEST.

I give, devise and bequeath to "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," etc.

## DONATIONS.

- T. S. Arthur—Arthur's Home Magazine.  
 Harper's Magazine—Franklin Fire Insurance Company.  
 Mutes' Chronicle (2 copies)—Ohio Institution.  
 Deaf Mute Mirror (2 copies)—Michigan Institution.  
 Kentucky Deaf Mute (2 copies)—Kentucky Institution.  
 Mutes' Companion (2 copies)—Minnesota Institution.  
 Deaf Mute Advance (2 copies)—Frank Read, Esq., Illinois Institution.  
 The Modern Times (2 copies)—Wisconsin Institution.  
 The Silent Observer (2 copies)—Tennessee Institution.  
 Goodson Gazette—Virginia Institution.  
 The Tablet—West Virginia Institution.  
 Mute Journal of Nebraska—Nebraska Institution.  
 Deaf Mute Index—Colorado Institution.  
 Kansas Star—Kansas Institution.  
 Deaf Mute Ranger—Texas Institution.  
 Deaf Mute Record—Missouri Institution.  
 Home Magazine—T. S. Arthur, Esq.  
 Tickets to the Zoological Garden, for all the Pupils—I. P. Morris, Esq.  
 Books (12 volumes)—George W. Childs, Esq.  
 Books (50 volumes for the Girls' Library)—Misses Teresa and Carrie Espy.  
 Books (17 volumes for the Girls' Library)—American Sunday School Union.  
 A number of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, also a lot of mineral specimens—B. B. McKinley, Esq.  
 Books (13 volumes)—Miss Teresa Espy.  
 Books (2 volumes)—Miss Mary C. Coxe.  
 Fossils from the mines in Sullivan Co.—David George.  
 A large lot of pictorial papers and magazines—Mr. John S. Muckle.  
 Free passes for all the Pupils—The Germantown and the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street (city passenger) Railway Cos.  
 Tickets at half fare for the Pupils—The Spruce and Pine, Chestnut and Walnut, Race and Vine and Callowhill Street Railway Companies.  
 Two beautifully polished goblets, turned from Anthracite coal—Patrick Cummings, Ashland, Schuylkill Co.  
 Free excursion to Atlantic City—Camden and Atlantic R. R. Company.  
 Six dozen Ch. I. R. Long Combs—Hood, Bonbright & Co.

FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1880, TO JANUARY 1, 1881.

DONATIONS.

Hamilton Disston,	\$10 00	Caleb Cope,	\$10 00
I. V. Williamson,	10 00	Wm. S. Vaux,	5 00
Charles Baeder,	5 00	Burnham, Parry & Wil-	
Wm. A. Porter,	80 00	liams,	25 00
James B. Townsend,	30 00	Wm. Massey & Co.,	25 00
Alexander Biddle,	30 00	Hooper & Townsend,	5 00
James Moore,	5 00	John Wiest,	10 00

LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Henry Seibert,	\$20 00	E. H. Thomas,	\$20 00
Wm. A. Porter,	20 00	M. M. H. Thomas,	20 00
James B. Townsend,	20 00	M. L. H. Thomas,	20 00
Alexander Biddle,	20 00	L. L. H. Thomas,	20 00
W. S. Vaux,	20 00	A. Sydney Biddle,	20 00
S. Hinds Thomas,	20 00	Almira G. Welsh,	20 00

## APPENDIX.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, held on Wednesday, the 7th of July, 1880, the Secretary announced the death of the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., Senior Vice-President of the Institution, and offered the following remarks :

This sad event took place at his residence in Spruce Street, on the 15th day of June last. Dr. Boardman's health had been delicate, but his demise was unexpected at that time.

When an honored and beloved colleague is taken from us, it is but proper that some record should be made of his virtues and services, and, said the Secretary, I venture to offer the following brief notice of our lamented friend.

He was born on the ninth day of January, 1808, in the City of Troy, and State of New York. When he was only five years of age he met with a great misfortune in the death of his father. The first impressions he received were from his excellent mother, by whose guidance his character became developed. To her he was warmly attached, and throughout her life gave her reverence and affection.

He received his elementary education at Manchester, Vt., Castleton and Kinderhook, N. Y., and afterwards entered Yale College. There he attained a high reputation and graduated in 1829 with distinction, delivering the valedictory address. On leaving college, he commenced the study of the law. But he soon felt a strong desire to become a minister of the Gospel, and at the end of six months relinquished his legal pursuits, and went to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton, in the autumn of 1830. In this school he exhibited his usual close application to his studies, and in April, 1833, was licensed by the Presbytery of New York. He very soon received several calls, among them to Newport, R. I., to the Pearl Street Church, N. Y., and to the Tenth Presbyterian Church in this city. He

accepted the latter call. On the eighth November, 1833, he was ordained and installed, and on the tenth of the same month preached his first sermons as Pastor. He soon became one of the most popular preachers in the city, and many besides his own people delighted to hear him. He was remarkably eloquent and

"Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway."

While always devoted to his congregation, he found leisure to take a lively interest in the charities of this city. He was a strenuous advocate for education, especially for proper religious education. Great was the care he bestowed on his Sunday-school, and the impression he made on the pupils was most salutary and lasting. In his Twenty-fifth Anniversary Sermon, he says: "I have always regarded the Female Boarding-Schools connected with my congregation as one of the most interesting and encouraging features. I have looked on them with some confidence, and I have not looked in vain." Speaking of the Medical Schools, he remarks: "Here are one or two thousand young men pursuing their studies in our city for six months of the year. They come from every part of the Union. Their future influence, social and professional, must depend largely, under Providence, upon the training they receive here. It is no trivial responsibility to be concerned, even so far as their occasional attendance upon one's ministrations may go, in giving direction to a swelling tide of influence like this."

He encouraged the Dorcas Missionary Society, and was earnest to extend the field of missionary labor.

He was a pure patriot, and at the close of the late civil strife, preached a sermon on "TRUE PEACE—PEACE WE NEED AND HOW TO SECURE IT." With a lofty love of his country, he said: "To heal our country's wounds, to repair its desolations, to soothe its sorrows, to allay its enmities, to replace prejudice, discord and confusion with candor, respect and kindness, and to resuscitate the various agencies, moral and material, which may cement the Union, and renew its prosperity, this is the sublime task which invokes the generous co-operation of all lovers of their country."

While a staunch Presbyterian, he had truly a catholic spirit.

“One Lord, one faith, one baptism.”

Let me now speak of him more particularly as connected with our Institution.

He was elected a Director on the 17th day of January, 1855, and a Vice-President on the 15th day of January, 1873. He took a peculiar interest in the welfare of the pupils, was solicitous for their improvement and watchful for their health and comfort. His visits were always a source of pleasure to his young friends. At his suggestion and that of his daughter, Sunday-schools were established in the Institution.\*

Notwithstanding his great and varied labors, such was his untiring energy that he produced many works which have a wide circulation, not only in America, but in Europe.† Perhaps “The Bible in the Counting-house” is the most celebrated.

His unceasing application produced its usual results; his constitution gave way, and in the spring of 1847 his medical advisers strongly recommended an entire withdrawal from labor and a visit to Europe for the restoration of his health. He then tendered his resignation to his congregation. They declined accepting it, and with great unanimity gave him leave of absence. He then sailed for Europe, and after a sojourn there of rather more than a year, returned in May, 1848, to his people, by whom he was

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\*The affection with which he was regarded by the pupils is manifested by the action of their Chirological Literary Society.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE REV. HENRY A. BOARDMAN, D.D., ADOPTED BY THE CHIROLOGICAL LITERARY SOCIETY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

JUNE 16th, 1890.

WHEREAS, By a mysterious dispensation of Providence, REV. HENRY A. BOARDMAN, D.D., Vice-President of this Institution, has been called to his last sleep; and,

WHEREAS, We desire to express our respect and gratitude to one who has ever proved a strong friend of our class; be it hereby

*Resolved*, That in the death of REV. HENRY A. BOARDMAN, D.D., the deaf have lost a firm friend and a generous benefactor.

*Resolved*, That the remembrance of him, who was fit to rank among the greatest and best men our country has ever produced, and whom all delighted to honor, and yet who was willing to devote so large a part of his time to looking after our welfare, shall be regarded as sacred, and one to be ever kept alive.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of this Society, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

S. G. DAVIDSON, *President*.

JAMES S. REIDER, *Secretary*.

† Among his published works are, *The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin*; *The Bible in the Family*; *The Bible in the Counting-house*; *A Course of Lectures to Merchants*; *The Great Question*; *The Society of Friends and the Two Sacraments*; *Earthly Suffering and Heavenly Glory*, etc., etc.



most cordially greeted. His health was much improved, and he resumed his duties with his accustomed vigor and success. In 1853, he received a call to a chair in the Theological Seminary, at Princeton. When this became known in our city it created a general sensation. His people at once requested him to decline the offer. A large number of our most distinguished citizens addressed him a letter, expressing their wishes that he would remain in Philadelphia. The list of the writers of this letter was headed by Horace Binney,\* "*clarum et venerabile nomen.*" Dr. Boardman at once and cheerfully complied with the wishes of his friends. His unceasing occupation bore heavily on his health, and in the fall of 1871, he again asked to be relieved, but so strongly were his people attached to him, and it seemed so hard to part from him, that at a meeting of his congregation, held on the 10th of October of that year, most gratifying resolutions were adopted and he was requested to remain. He did so. In May, 1876, finding that he was unable longer to discharge his duties to his own satisfaction, he again expressed his earnest de-

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\* The intimate relations which existed between Mr. Binney and Dr. Boardman, will be seen by the following extracts from letters from Mr. Binney to Dr. Boardman.

EXTRACTS FROM PARTS OF LETTERS OF THE HON. HORACE BINNEY TO THE REV. DR. BOARDMAN.

NOVEMBER 16th, 1873.

MY DEAR DR. BOARDMAN:

The sight of your firm hand, and the evidence of your kind consideration of an old man, which I received in your note of yesterday, were a great refreshment to me, and since I have read the sermon on your fortieth anniversary, *every word* of it, and by the sharp light of a student's lamp, last evening, and my eyes are none the worse for it this morning, I feel that I am durably the richer for it, though I have contracted an equal amount of debt by it, which I can never repay. I think that I have never contracted a larger debt by the gift of a sermon than in this instance. The mere retrospect, in which I could almost travel with you the whole way (and a little more than the whole way) would have been more refreshment than I have received in this kind for many a day. But this was quite secondary by the side of the pure and sound gospel doctrine; the deep feeling of pastoral duty faithfully, but not boastingly, performed; the just and heartfelt encomiums upon your large flock as it has grown up, much of it finished, passed to its reward and been supplied and renewed several times; your searching cautions, your wise criticisms, its praise, as well as dispraise of music, Sunday-school, family religion and intercourse. Your catholic good-will to all with whom church worship is not an imposture; the sincere, honest, conscientious, brave spirit in which all is delivered, and, finally, the prophetic forecast of some of its remarks, all found me in constant sympathy and concurrence with you from beginning to end.

I say this to my own praise: I heartily thank God for giving, and still leaving to me, to this, the approaching close of my ninety-first year, a heart which warms at the manifestation of so noble a spirit in the service of his Divine Lord and Master.

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CRITICISM ON "THE BIBLE IN THE COUNTING-HOUSE."

JULY 21st, 1853.

"To open the ears of a large and powerful class to the unflattering voice of the Bible and to make them feel its truthful rebukes without repelling, but rather honoring the teacher. This is the 'ten talents,' and they seem to have been committed to one who is endeavoring to return 'other ten.'"

sire to be relieved. His congregation, seeing that it would be unkind further to tax the declining health of their beloved minister, acceded to his request, and as a testimonial of their affectionate regard, appointed him Emeritus Pastor, a title richly deserved. His wishes as to his successor were consulted, and to his great satisfaction, the Rev. Dr. DeWitt was chosen. Between the Pastor and the Emeritus Pastor the most friendly relations existed.

Dr. Boardman was always dignified and courteous, decided but never obtrusive in his opinions, instructive in conversation, and with his intimate friends full of interesting anecdote and wise reflection. In the various relations of life he was exemplary. His high integrity won the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. By them he was beloved in life and lamented in death. His influence will not cease with his life. His virtues will be emulated, his example followed, and his memory cherished, for "Blessed are those which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

He left three sons and two daughters.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted, viz.:

1. *Resolved*, That by the death of the REV. HENRY AUGUSTUS BOARDMAN, D. D., the Directors have lost a cherished colleague; the Deaf and Dumb, a true friend; Society, a distinguished member, and the Commonwealth, a patriotic citizen.

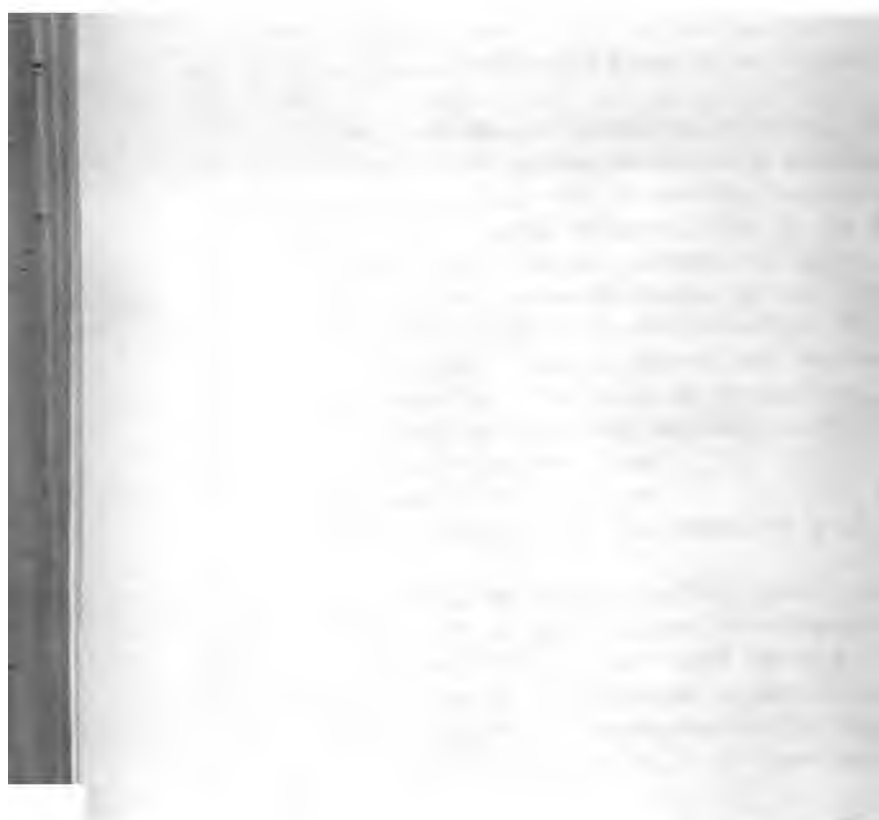
2. *Resolved*, That the Directors tender their sincere sympathy to the family of their lamented associate for the great loss they have sustained.

3. On motion *Resolved*, That the remarks of the Secretary be entered on the minutes, and that he be requested to have them printed now, and also placed in the Appendix of the Annual Report, and that the number of copies to be printed at this time be left to the discretion of the Secretary.

From the Minutes.

JAMES J. BARCLAY,  
*Secretary.*









JUN 3 1986

